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Spin-glass behaviour in $K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO_8$ hollandite materials

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Abstract

We report the synthesis and comprehensive AC and DC susceptibility measurements of $K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO_8$ hollandite. The value of the relative frequency shift, δT_f , has been determined as 0.025 which is within the range expected for spin-glass systems (0.005 – 0.06). Additionally, the characteristic flipping time of a single spin flip, τ_0 , and the dynamical critical exponent, $-zv$ were determined to have values 5.82×10^{-8} s and 6.1(3) respectively from the Power Law. Whilst the value of τ_0 is comparatively very large, $-zv$ is consistent with what is expected for spin glass systems. Field cooled hysteresis behaviour demonstrates a small increase in the remnant magnetisation (at 2 K) on increasing the strength of the cooling field suggesting that the degree of short-range correlations increases consistent with the formation of larger spin clusters. Thermoremanent magnetisation data indicates an exponential-like decay of the magnetisation as a function of time with the remnant magnetisation remaining non-zero. However, it is clear from these data that multiple components contribute to the decay behaviour. Collectively, these data confirm spin-glass character for $K_{0.73(3)}Ni_{1.9(5)}Ru_{2.1(5)}O_8$ and clearly demonstrate that the magnetic behaviour of this material is far from simplistic.

Introduction

Materials that contain 4d and 5d magnetic ions such as ruthenium and iridium are attracting extensive research interest due to the potential of these materials to exhibit exotic electronic and magnetic ground states. For example, spin triplet superconductivity has been reported for Sr_2RuO_4 , whilst metamagnetism and pseudo-gap formation have been reported for $Sr_3Ru_2O_7$ and $BaRuO_3$ respectively.¹⁻⁴ More recently, Ying et al. report ferromagnetic quantum criticality and non-fermi liquid behaviour in $La_4Ru_6O_{19}$.⁵

Materials with the hollandite structure (general formulae $A_xM_8O_{16}$, where A is typically an Alkali or Alkaline Earth metal and M is a transition metal) are emerging as an ideal and flexible platform to investigate exciting and complex magnetic order.⁶ The hollandite structure can be described as a network of MO_6 octahedral units which share both corners and edges to form a 2×2 network of octahedra in the crystallographic a/b plane.⁷ These octahedral units are edge-shared in the lattice c-direction to form ‘zig-zag’ chains as shown in figure 1. The A cation sits in the tunnels formed within the MO_6 framework. These materials typically crystallise with either tetragonal (I4/m) or monoclinic (I2/m) symmetry dependent on the size of the A and M cations.⁸ Larson et al. related the hollandite structure to geometrically frustrated triangular lattices whereby the hollandite topography can be thought of to arise from rolling infinite MO_6 layers to form 1D tubes.⁷ This is exciting as geometric frustration, where magnetic interactions are incompatible with the underlying crystal structure, have been shown to lead to unusual magnetic ground states. Much of the work on hollandite materials has centred on their potential for application as molecular sieves,^{e.g.9} catalysts^{e.g.10} and in battery technologies^{e.g.11} with few detailed magnetic studies beyond simple magnetometry. These studies have also typically focussed on hollandite materials which contain a first row transition metal on the M-site. Larson et al. demonstrated control of the magnetic properties in $Ba_{1.2}Mn_8O_{16}$ through doping of the Mn site with Co.⁷ The parent $Ba_{1.2}Mn_8O_{16}$ material exhibits a complex antiferromagnetic spin arrangement below T_N (25 K) where the four unique spin arrangements result in a modulated helical structure which spatially averages to zero. The addition of Co^{2+} to the framework disrupts the helical order giving rise to a ferrimagnetically ordered state with a greatly increased transition temperature, T_C , of 180 K.⁷ The same group also investigated the magnetic behaviour of $Bi_{1.7}V_8O_{16}$ and Sc to Ni doped (denoted by M) $K_xTi_{8-y}M_yO_{16}$ materials.¹²⁻¹⁴ All $K_xTi_{8-y}M_yO_{16}$ materials exhibited curie paramagnetism consistent with the limited amounts of magnetic species incorporated into these materials.¹³ In contrast, whilst the $Bi_{1.7}V_8O_{16}$ material exhibits no long range magnetic order, as observed by powder neutron diffraction, magnetotransport measurements suggest a dimerization of the mixed spin-cations.¹² Multiferroic character has also been reported in $BaMn_3Ti_4O_{14.25}$ hollandite.^{15,16} In this material charge order results in the Mn^{4+} , Mn^{3+} and Ti^{4+} being ordered on crystallographically distinct sites and the observation of long range antiferromagnetic order and ferroelectric switching.^{15,16}

The hollandite structure offers a flexible platform to search for exotic electronic and magnetic states in 4d ruthenate materials especially since it is expected that an inherent instability of low temperature ground states in 1-dimensional materials may lead to new

phenomenon.¹⁷ Electronic measurements on BaRu₆O₁₂ single crystals demonstrated that the material was insulating and confirmed, at least electronically, the quasi-1D nature of the structure.¹⁷ No long range order was observed in magnetometry data down to 2 K, however, the authors suggest (based on cooperative measurements) the presence of a quantum phase transition and the existence of a weakly localised ground state below 2 K.¹⁷ similar results have also been reported for KRu₄O₈ crystals.¹⁸ Foo et al. reported that KRu₄O₈, RbRu₄O₈ and Ca_{0.8}Li_{0.2}Ru₄O₈ are paramagnetic metals.¹⁹ Whilst the resistivity measurements were performed to a temperature of 0.3 K it is unclear what base temperature was used for the magnetometry measurements.¹⁹ More recently quasi one dimensional electron conduction has been suggested for KRu₄O₈ from Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations.²⁰⁻²² These authors further suggested that KRu₄O₈ could be considered to be a Tomonaga-Luttinger liquid.^{22,23} The influence of structural disorder in A_xRu₄O₈ hollandite materials has been investigated, where A is K, Rb or a mixture of Na and Rb.²⁴ These authors reported that all materials exhibited an anisotropic resistivity which is dominated by metallic conductivity. All materials also exhibited Pauli paramagnetism over the temperature range of 5 K to 300 K.²⁴

It is clear that our understanding of the properties of this class of ruthenium based materials is still limited. Furthermore, the effect of doping these structures to control/tune the electronic and/or magnetic behaviour has received almost no attention. In this paper we report the synthesis of a K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO₈ hollandite material. Crystallographic studies confirm the material adopts the tetragonal, I4/m symmetry with Ni and Ru disordered across the MO₆ framework. Both AC and DC susceptibility measurements confirm the material behaves as a spin-glass below T_C of approximately 28 K (at 0.1 T).

Experimental

Polycrystalline K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO₈ samples were prepared using hydrothermal methods. Briefly, a 2:3 ratio of NiCl₂ and KRuO₄ (both Sigma Aldrich > 99 %) were dissolved in ddH₂O (30 mL). The resulting solution was heated in a 45 mL Teflon lined Parr cell for 24 hours at 200 °C. The cell was placed into a preheated oven and cooled at a rate 0.1 °C/min. The final product was filtered and washed with ddH₂O and dried at 60 °C for 24 hours.

Phase purity was confirmed using the Rigaku miniflex 600 X-ray diffractometer (data not shown here). High quality diffraction data was collected using a Rigaku SmartLab rotating anode $\theta/2\theta$ diffractometer using Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54413 \text{ \AA}$) operating at 45 kV and 200 mA (2θ range: 5° - 90°). Rietveld refinements were performed to obtain structural information using the GSAS suite of programs as described in more detail in the Results and Discussion

section.^{25,26} DC magnetic susceptibility measurements were collected using a Quantum Design Magnetic Property Measurement System MPMS-XL7 instrument under both Zero Field Cooled (ZFC) and Field Cooled (FC) environments over a temperature range of 1.8 K to 300 K and applied magnetic fields (H) of between 0 T and 7.0 T. Variable field hysteresis data were collected at temperatures between 2 K and 300 K over an applied magnetic field range of -5 T to 5 T. Compositional information was collected using a PANalytical Epsilon-3XL X-ray fluorescence spectrometer. AC susceptibility measurements were performed using a PPMS-9 Physical Property Measurement system. Data were collected at fixed frequencies of 100 Hz, 215 Hz, 464 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2154 Hz and 2642 Hz in an applied field of 0.1 T over a temperature range of 2 – 100 K.

Results and Discussion

Powder diffraction studies confirmed the synthesis of the hollandite phase. However, we note the formation of a RuO₂ second phase in our materials. Repeated attempts to prepare materials without this impurity by changing both synthetic conditions and starting ratios failed to improve the hollandite phase purity. The structure of the hollandite materials was further investigated by performing Rietveld refinements using the GSAS suite of programs.^{25,26} Refinements were first performed using the I4/m model reported by Laurita et al. for K_xRu₄O₈ materials for 49 variables which included 12 background coefficients (fitted with a shifted Chebyshev function), lattice parameters, atomic positions and fractional occupancies (for K, Ni and Ru). The peak shape was fitted using a pseudo-Voigt relationship as described by Howard and Thompson et al..^{24,27,28} The thermal parameters (U_{iso}) for the Ru and Ni ions were refined, however, the U_{iso} for the potassium and oxygen atoms were fixed at a value of $1.0 U_{\text{i}}/U_{\text{e}}*100 \text{ \AA}^2$ as refinement led to non-sensible values due to insensitivity of laboratory based X-ray instrumentation to light atoms. A secondary RuO₂ phase was also included in the refinement (refined to 27.3(5) %). Good agreement between the tetragonal model and the data is observed as shown in figure 2 with refinement parameters given in table 1. Refinement of the fractional occupancies for the K, Ni and Ru ions gives a nominal formula of K_{0.43(1)}Ru_{2.04(2)}Ni_{1.96(2)}O₈, assuming no oxygen vacancies. Since hollandite materials can crystallise with either monoclinic or tetragonal symmetry we also considered the monoclinic, I2/m model.²⁹ These refinements were performed as described above for the tetragonal model with 55 variables due to the extra degrees of freedom afforded by monoclinic symmetry. However, in all cases the U_{iso} were fixed at $1.0 U_{\text{i}}/U_{\text{e}}*100 \text{ \AA}^2$ as refinement led to non-sensible values. The RuO₂ content refined to 22.6(5) %. The

refinement parameters and profile are given in table 2 and figure 2 respectively. Lowering the symmetry from tetragonal to monoclinic affords two crystallographic distinct M sites, based on the general formulae $A_xM_8O_{16}$, which could potentially allow for site ordering of the Ni and Ru cations. Close inspection of the refined fractional occupancies for both Ni and Ru show they are reasonably equally distributed across both crystallographic sites suggesting the absence of any cation order in these materials (table 2). A nominal formula of $K_{0.473(8)}Ru_{1.8(2)}Ni_{2.2(2)}O_8$ has been determined from the refinement. The bond angles and bond lengths for both the tetragonal and monoclinic refinements are given in table 3. We note that the monoclinic refinement gives improved goodness-of-fit parameters over the tetragonal model and we have further considered these two models using the significance tests for crystallographic R factor as proposed by Hamilton.³⁰ The ratio of the R_{exp} goodness-of-fit factors is 1.107, using the tables provided by Hamilton suggesting that the improved fit is not significant at the 95 % confidence interval. We therefore suggest that the perceived improved fit for the monoclinic model arises solely as a result of the extra degrees of freedom present in monoclinic symmetry and thus $K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO_8$ crystallises with tetragonal symmetry consistent with other ruthenate hollandites.^{18,19,24} This is perhaps not surprising given geometric and cation size ratio considerations (in the absence of site ordering) as reported by Zhang et al. whereby monoclinic symmetry can only be satisfied when $r_A < \sqrt{2}(r_O + r_B) - r_O - 0.15$ (equation 1) where r_A , r_B and r_O are the ionic radii of the A-site, B-site and O cations respectively.⁸ In contrast, tetragonal symmetry can be expected when $r_A > \sqrt{2}(r_O + r_B) - r_O$ (equation 2). If we consider a 1:1 ratio of Ni^{3+} (ionic radii = 0.6 Å) and Ru^{4+} (ionic radii = 0.62 Å), as determined from our refinements, we obtain the values 1.30 Å and 1.45 Å for equations 1 and 2 respectively. The ionic radii for K^+ , r_A , is given as 1.64 Å (12 coordinate) in this case we can see that r_A is far larger than both 1.30 Å and 1.45 Å and thus tetragonal symmetry should be expected.

In order to probe the possible composition of these materials further we performed X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy. These measurements gave an approximate composition of $K_{0.73(3)}Ru_{2.1(5)}Ni_{1.9(5)}O_8$ taking into account RuO_2 at the percentage determined from the Rietveld refinements (in tetragonal symmetry) of the X-ray diffraction data. This Ru:Ni ratio is consistent with that determined from Rietveld refinement. We note however, a larger K content than that determined from refinements. Given difficulties in refining the U_{iso} for K in our refinements coupled with the insensitivities of X-ray diffraction experiments we believe the potassium content is most likely underestimated in our current refinements. The

potassium content determined from the XRF experiments is also more closely aligned with the potassium/A-cation contents observed in other ruthenate hollandites.^{18,19,24} If we assume no oxygen vacancies charge balance means we have nickel in the +3 oxidation state whilst ruthenium is mixed between +4 and +5 oxidation states.

Zero field cooled (ZFC) and field cooled (FC) SQUID magnetometry data were collected between 2 K and 380 K in an applied field of 0.1 T as shown in figure 3. The data shows a clear divergence between ZFC and FC data below ~28 K suggestive of spin glass-like or ferrimagnetic behaviour. RuO₂, like many other 4d transition metal oxides, has been reported to be a Pauli paramagnet with no long range magnetic order.³¹ More recently, Berlijn et al. have reported that RuO₂ is in fact an itinerant antiferromagnet with $T_N \geq 300$ K and a small magnetic moment of $0.05 \mu_B$.³² This manifests itself as a very subtle broad peak at high temperature in the susceptibility data with paramagnetic-like behaviour below 300 K. In this sense it is therefore unlikely that the low temperature behaviour observed in our susceptibility data arises as a result of the secondary RuO₂ phase and thus it can be considered to be characteristic of the K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO₈ hollandite material. Likewise, undoped K_xRu₄O₈ has been reported to exhibit paramagnetic-like behaviour with no anomalies observed in SQUID magnetometry data below room temperature.^{18,19,24} This suggests that doping of the ruthenium site with nickel results in some degree of (short range) magnetic order as evidenced by the spin glass-like behaviour observed in our SQUID magnetometry data (Figure 3). This presumably arises as a result of cation disorder on the M-site which is consistent with the model proposed by Crespo et al. which suggest that a combination of geometric frustration, antiferromagnetic nearest neighbour interactions and cation disorder are responsible for the evolution of spin glass behaviour in hollandite materials.³³ Fitting the Curie-Weiss law to these data between 200 K and 300 K gives the expected linear fit (Figure 3(b)). From the equation of the straight line we have extracted values for the Weiss constant, θ and the observed magnetic moment, μ . A negative Weiss constant, θ of -178.11 K is observed which is consistent with antiferromagnetic/ferrimagnetic or spin-glass character. From this fit a total magnetic moment of $4.8 \mu_B$ was also determined this is considerably lower than the calculated magnetic moment per formula unit, $8.1 \mu_B$. However, it is common for ruthenium containing oxides to show very low magnetic moments from Curie-Weiss fits and this may suggest that the effective magnetic moment is dominated by Ni³⁺ ion.^{32,34} We should also note, that these data additionally contain a contribution from RuO₂ which may additionally effect the calculations performed here. If we consider the relationship between the Weiss constant and the transition temperature, T_N , which can be used to give an indication

of the level of frustration in these materials as given in equation 3 (below), we get a value for the frustration index of 6.4 which suggests the material is heavily frustrated consistent with the 1D structural chains and the model proposed by Crespo et al.³³

$$f = \frac{-\theta_{CW}}{T_N} \quad -(3)$$

Where f is the frustration index (where a value of 1 is expected for non-frustrated spin order), θ_{CW} is the Weiss constant and T_N is the transition temperature.³⁵ Variable field data collected at 2 K exhibits weak hysteresis that does not saturate under the conditions investigated (Figure 3(c)) consistent with spin glass-like behaviour. Close inspection of the data demonstrates that the loop is pinched similar to those reported for the antiperovskite, PdNCr₃.³⁶ This is suggestive of cation disorder consistent with the diffraction data discussed above.

In order to further investigate the potential spin glass-like behaviour we have additionally performed variable frequency AC susceptibility. The real $\chi'(T)$ and imaginary $\chi''(T)$ part of the AC susceptibility are shown in figure 4. There is a clear frequency dependence of the susceptibility in the $\chi'(T)$ data with a loss in peak intensity and a shift to higher temperatures of the spin-glass transition temperature, T_f with increasing frequency consistent with other spin-glass systems.^{e.g.36-40} In contrast, there is little frequency dependence in the $\chi''(T)$ data consistent with a Kramers-Kronig relationship between $\chi'(T)$ and $\chi''(T)$. Information regarding the spin dynamics of the system and the strength of the spin interactions can be extracted from the frequency dependence of the transition temperature, T_f (given by the peak maxima in the $\chi'(T)$ data) as detailed in equation 4.^{36,39}

$$\delta T_f = \frac{\Delta T_f}{T_f \Delta(\log_{10} f)} \quad -(4)$$

Where δT_f is the relative frequency shift and T_f is the transition temperature at a given frequency, f . From our data we calculate a value for δT_f of 0.025. This value falls within the expected range of between 0.005 and 0.06 typical of spin glass systems as discussed in previous works.^{36,37,39,40} Typically in spin glass materials the relationship between the relaxation time and the transition temperature can be described by the power law given in equation 5.³⁹

$$\tau = \tau_0 \left[\frac{T_f - T_{SG}}{T_{SG}} \right]^{-zv} \quad (5)$$

Where T_{SG} is the freezing temperature as the frequency tends to zero (determined as 18.7(1) K from a plot of T_f vs. f as shown in figure 4(c)), τ_0 is the characteristic flipping time of a single spin flip, τ is the relaxation time as given by $1/f$ and $-zv$ is the dynamical critical exponent. Extracting the intercept and the slope gives values for τ_0 and $-zv$ of 5.82×10^{-8} s and 6.1(3) respectively. Whilst the value of $-zv$ is in line with the values typically observed for spin-glass materials the value of τ_0 is far larger than the $10^{-11}/10^{-12}$ values expected.^{36,37,39,40} Anand et al. also noted large values for τ_0 (2.04×10^{-10} s) in the intermetallic, PrRhSn₃ which they attributed to strong spin correlations in clusters as opposed to the interactions of individual spins.³⁹ Whilst our observations may also suggest slow spin dynamics arising as a result of either the formation of cation ordered clusters or strong spin correlations afforded by the complex nature of the mixed cation state we note that since these values are determined ultimately from the interpretation of T_f from the frequency dependent $\chi'(T)$ data and T_{SG} from the extrapolation of the linear relationship of T_f with frequency there is propensity for error. In real terms it is unlikely that error alone can account for the high value of τ_0 and it is likely that these results do indeed suggest some level of strong spin correlation in these materials. Furthermore, whilst unlikely, we cannot rule out that the secondary RuO₂ phase may additionally contribute to this larger than expected value. When investigating spin glass systems further information about spin dynamics can also be determined from the Arrhenius relationship (equation 6) and Volger-Fulcher law (equation 7).

$$f = f_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T_f}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$f = f_0 \exp\left(\frac{E_a}{k_B(T_f - T_0)}\right) \quad (7)$$

Where f_0 is the fundamental attempt or limiting response frequency of the spins, E_a is the activation energy, T_0 is the Volger-Fulcher temperature and k_B is Boltzmann's constant (1.381×10^{-23} J K⁻¹). Figure 5(a) shows the linear plot of $\ln f$ vs $1/T_f$; typically a linear Arrhenius relationship is indicative of weakly or non-interacting spins.³⁷ For example Anand

et al. saw a deviation from linearity at low frequencies which they attributed to the formation of strongly interacting clusters.³⁹ We note that despite the large values of τ_0 observed for our materials from the fit to the Power Law we see no evidence of a deviation from linearity to support the formation of strongly correlated clusters. However, the lowest frequency we collected our data at is $f = 100$ Hz and thus we cannot rule out the formation of such clusters from our measured frequency range. From the equation of the straight line we have extracted values of 1.1×10^{20} Hz and 882(32) K for f_0 and E_a/k_B respectively. Both values are physically unrealistic with f_0 expected to be of the order of 10^{12} Hz. The observation of unrealistic values from Arrhenius plots is not uncommon, however, and both Bakaimi et al. and Anand and co-workers reported unrealistic values of f_0 and E_a/k_B from Arrhenius plots for $\text{Na}_x\text{MnO}_2 \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and PrRhSn_3 materials.^{37,39} Fitting of the Volger-Fulcher to determine f_0 , E_a and T_0 proved difficult due to the limited frequency range that the data has been collected over meaning it is impossible to fit the expected curve to the data. We have seen similar problems in dielectric relaxor data whereby unrealistic values are obtained as a result of the sensitivity of fitting to the curvature of $T_m(f)$ data and subsequently extrapolating over several orders of magnitude.⁴¹ We have therefore adopted the method outlined by Anand et al. in order to try and estimate values for these parameters.³⁹ They employed two different methodologies; the first was to assume a value of the attempt frequency such that $f_0 = 1/\tau_0$ with the value of τ_0 taken to be that determined from the Power Law fit. Values for E_a/k_B and T_0 can then be determined from the slope and intercept of the linear relationship between T_f and $100/\ln(f_0/f)$ and given by equation 8. Secondly, in order to investigate if the values of E_a/k_B and T_0 have been biased by the assumption of the value of f_0 , they determined a value of T_0 based on the method outlined previously.^{39,42} Subsequently plotting of $\ln f$ versus $1/(T_f - T_0)$ allows for E_a/k_B and f_0 to be determined from the slope and the intercept respectively (equation 9).

$$T_f = \frac{E_a/k_B}{\ln(f_0/f)} + T_0 \quad (8)$$

$$\ln f = \ln f_0 - \frac{E_a/k_B}{T_f - T_0} \quad (9)$$

Using the value of τ_0 (5.82×10^{-8} s) as determined from the Power Law we have determined values of E_a/k_B and T_0 as 0.58(3) K and 16.5(3) K respectively (Figure 5(b)). We note that these values are most likely compromised by the higher value of τ_0 extracted from our fits.

Attempts to determine T_0 and thus use the modified Volger-Fulcher equation proposed by Anand et al. to extract values for E_a/k_B and f_0 (equation 9) proved unsuccessful due to a lack of low frequency data.³⁹ It is clear from these data fitting that complications exist in extracting data using the Power Law, Arrhenius and Volger-Fulcher type plots as has been discussed at length by Souletie et al.⁴² However, these data do demonstrate that the values extracted (at least from the Power Law) are typical of spin-glass behaviour supporting the cation disorder proposed from our diffraction data.

In order to investigate the spin-glass character further we have additionally collected DC susceptibility data under a number of different conditions including variable temperature ZFC/FC in applied magnetic fields between 2.5 mT and 7 T, ZFC hysteresis loops collected at temperatures of between 2 K and 300 K, FC hysteresis loops collected at 2 K with cooling fields of between 50 mT and 3 T as well as isothermal remnant magnetisation measurements. Figure 6 gives the ZFC/FC DC susceptibility at different applied magnetic fields. At low fields two features are clear. Firstly the divergence between ZFC and FC data, labelled as feature 1 in figure 6(a) and a broad cusp in the ZFC data, labelled as feature 2 in figure 6(a). As the field increases between 2.5 mT and 50 mT the temperature at which these two features occur lowers and the two transitions become closer together. Increasing the applied field further results in the cusp becoming broader and less pronounced. Additionally, the divergence between the ZFC and FC data diminishes disappearing almost completely by 7 T suggesting that the spin-glass state is destroyed under high applied magnetic fields as expected for these types of systems.^{36,37} This perhaps suggests that there may be more than one contribution to the spin glass behaviour at low applied fields. The temperature dependence of both the divergence between ZFC and FC data (feature 1 in figure 6) and T_f (feature 2 in figure 6) allows us to probe the temperature-field phase diagram and the field dependent paramagnetic – spin-glass phase transition as shown in figure 6(c).

Isothermal remnant magnetisation measurements were performed by cooling the $K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO_8$ hollandite material in an applied magnetic field of 0.5 T (150 K \rightarrow 1.8 K) before setting the field back to zero and collecting susceptibility data as a function of time (Figure 7). The data shows an apparent exponential decay as a function of time with the remnant magnetisation remaining non-zero across the whole experiment consistent with what has been observed for other spin-glass systems.^{36,39} Plotting the data on a semi-logarithmic scale clearly does not give a straight line (Figure 7(b)). Close inspection of these data suggests at least three separate regions associated with the decay suggesting multiple components to the decay curve potentially arising as a result of either different spin correlations (i.e. Ni-Ni, Ni-

Ru, Ru-Ru) and/or contributions from the RuO₂ second phase. We note, however, that whilst this is contrast with the data observed for PdNCr₃ it is more consistent with the trends observed by Anand et al. for PrRhSn₃ highlighting the vast differences that can be observed in spin-glass systems.^{36,39} Attempts to fit this data to either a power law or exponential function of a power law as have been reported previously proved unsuccessful due to the complex nature of the decay profile.^{36,39}

The temperature dependence of the hysteresis behaviour is shown in figure 8. Under ZFC conditions the degree of hysteresis weakens with increasing temperature. At 25 K only a weak deviation from linearity ('S' shape) is observed with little hysteresis on variation of the field. By 50 K no hysteresis is observed with a linear response as a function of field recorded consistent with loss of spin-glass character. Hysteresis data was also collected at 2 K after field cooling from 150 K (Figure 8). There is a clear shift in the remnant magnetisation to higher values with increasing FC strength. Lin et al. suggested that in PbNCr₃ this arises as a result of the formation of larger magnetic clusters with larger applied cooling fields.³⁶ Whilst this is a weaker effect in our hollandite materials it is not unreasonable to suggest that the increase in remnant magnetisation observed here also arises as a result of the formation of larger spin clusters.

Overall, our susceptibility data confirms the glassy nature of K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO₈. However, it is clear that this system is far from simple with complex behaviour observed in all measurements. Our refinements and spectrometry experiments suggest a potential composition of approximately K_{0.73(3)}Ru_{2.1(5)}Ni_{1.9(5)}O₈ giving a disordered mixture of Ni⁺³, Ru⁺⁴ and Ru⁺⁵. This means that multiple possible short range spin correlations may exist between Ni-Ni, Ni-Ru and Ru-Ru all of which may have different strengths and dynamics. Of course this composition is an oversimplification and we cannot rule out the possibility of oxygen vacancies and non-stoichiometry which will further complicate this system and may additionally introduce Ni²⁺ into the mix. Another point to note is that the field/temperature susceptibility dependence can also be critically dependent on the way the experiments are conducted. In order to ensure comparability in our measurements we have conducted all our experiments in the same way (ZFC/FC from 300 K and 150 K in temperature and field dependent studies respectively). However, whilst it is widely accepted that the nature of spin-glasses mean that there will be inherent differences between systems differences in our data collection protocols may also limit comparison with other known spin-glass systems. Additionally, whilst it is expected that RuO₂ will behave as a Pauli paramagnet and thus not

contribute to the spin-glass behaviour of the $K_xRu_{4-y}Ni_yO_8$ hollandite material investigated here we cannot entirely rule out this possibility.

Conclusion

In summary we report the synthesis of nickel doped $K_xRu_4O_8$. Rietveld refinement of the X-ray diffraction data confirms that the material crystallises with tetragonal $I4/m$ symmetry consistent with other ruthenate hollandites and cation size constraints with the nickel and ruthenium disordered across the cation site.^{18,19,24} XRF spectroscopy suggests an approximate composition of $K_{0.73(3)}Ni_{1.9(5)}Ru_{2.1(5)}O_8$. Despite the presence of RuO_2 secondary phase (~25 %) we have been able to probe the magnetic order in the hollandite phase. We have performed a comprehensive AC and DC susceptibility study of these materials with all measurements confirming spin-glass behaviour in this material. AC susceptibility data were analysed using the Power Law, Arrhenius and Volger-Fulcher methods. The value of the relative frequency shift, δT_f , was determined as 0.025 which is within the range expected for spin-glass systems (0.005 – 0.06). Additionally, the characteristic flipping time of a single spin flip, τ_0 , and the dynamical critical exponent, $-zv$ were determined to have values 5.82×10^{-8} s and 6.1(3) respectively from the Power Law. Whilst the value of τ_0 is comparatively very large, $-zv$ is consistent with what is expected for spin glass systems. In contrast to the Power Law treatment of this data, fits to the Volger-Fulcher and Arrhenius equations were not successful. This is not unexpected and with respect to the Volger-Fulcher can be linked to limited (useable) data collected at very low frequencies. The problems with these types of evaluations of AC susceptibility data have been discussed at length elsewhere.⁴² Zero field cooled – field cooled DC susceptibility measurements demonstrate a loss of spin-glass character with increasing magnetic field. Field cooled hysteresis behaviour demonstrates a small increase in the remnant magnetisation (at 2 K) on increasing the strength of the cooling field suggesting that the degree of short-range correlations increases consistent with the formation of larger spin clusters. Thermoremanent magnetisation data indicates an exponential-like decay of the magnetisation data as a function of time with the remnant magnetisation remaining non-zero. However, it is clear from the log t relationship that multiple components contribute to the decay behaviour observed making it difficult to gain detailed insight from these data. Overall, we suggest that the spin-glass behaviour of $K_{0.73(3)}Ni_{1.9(5)}Ru_{2.1(5)}O_8$ is complex potentially arising as a result of different (strength) spin correlations (i.e. Ni-Ni, Ni-Ru, Ru-Ru) due to cation disorder and/or contributions from the RuO_2 second phase. It is clear from this study that doping ruthenium based hollandites can

lead to interesting magnetic behaviour. Given the interest in 4d (and 5d) magnetic systems, spin-glasses and frustrated magnetism this may provide a new route to novel magnetic phenomena.

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List of Tables

Table 1: Rietveld refinement parameters determined from the refinement of X-ray diffraction data collected for $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ (space group: $I4/m$). $\chi^2 = 3.718$, wRP = 9.24 %, Rp = 6.46 %.²⁴

Refinement Parameters					
a (Å)	9.9980(2)	c (Å)	3.09659(7)	Cell vol. (Å³)	309.51(1)
Atom positions	K	Ru/Ni	O1	O2	
X	0.000000	0.3428(2)	0.1200(1)	0.5459(1)	
Y	0.000000	0.1672(2)	0.191(1)	0.131(1)	
Z	0.500000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
U_(iso)/U_(e) x 100 (Å²)	1.00	0.40(7)	1.00	1.00	
Fractional occupancy	0.43(1)	Ru = 0.51(2) Ni = 0.49(2)	1.0000	1.0000	

Table 2: Rietveld refinement parameters determined from the refinement of X-ray diffraction data collected for $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ (space group: $I2/m$). $\chi^2 = 2.868$, wRP = 8.35 %, Rp = 5.90 %.²⁹

Refinement Parameters							
a (Å)	9.9999(4)	b (Å)	3.09559(8)	c (Å)	9.9952(3)		
β (°)	90.148(5)	Cell vol. (Å³)		309.41(2)			
Atom positions	K	Ru/Ni1	Ru/Ni2	O1	O2	O3	O4
x	0.00000	0.1600(3)	0.3442(3)	0.176(1)	0.123(2)	0.085(2)	0.508(2)
y	0.50000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
z	0.00000	0.3410(4)	0.8304(3)	0.110(1)	0.790(1)	0.549(1)	0.816(1)
Fractional occupancy	0.473(8)	Ru = 0.37(2) Ni = 0.63(2)	Ru = 0.53(2) Ni = 0.47(2)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table 3: Selected bond lengths and bond angles determined from the Rietveld refinement of X-ray diffraction data collected for $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ (space group: $I4/m$ and $I2/m$).^{24,29}

Tetragonal, $I4/m$		Monoclinic, $I2/m$	
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Ru1/Ni1-O1 (Å)	2.240(9)	Ru1/Ni1-O1 (Å)	2.31(2)
Ru1/Ni1-O1 x 2 (Å)	2.133(6)	Ru1/Ni1-O1 x 2 (Å)	2.306(9)
Ru1/Ni1-O2 (Å)	2.063(9)	Ru1/Ni1-O3 (Å)	2.22(1)
Ru1/Ni1-O2 x 2 (Å)	1.985(6)	Ru1/Ni1-O4 x 2 (Å)	2.180(9)
n/a	n/a	Ru2/Ni2-O2 (Å)	2.25(2)
n/a	n/a	Ru2/Ni2-O2 x 2 (Å)	1.986(8)
n/a	n/a	Ru2/Ni2-O3 x 2 (Å)	2.084(8)
n/a	n/a	Ru2/Ni2-O4 x 2 (Å)	1.65(2)
Ru1-O1-Ru1 (°)	93.1(3)	Ru1-O4-Ru1 (°)	90.5(5)
Ru1-O2-Ru1 (°)	125.3(2)	Ru1-O4-Ru2 (°)	133.0(3)
Ru1-O2-Ru1 (°)	102.6(4)	Ru2-O2-Ru2 (°)	100.6(6)
n/a	n/a	Ru1-O3-Ru2 (°)	115.1(5)
n/a	n/a	Ru2-O3-Ru2 (°)	96.0(5)

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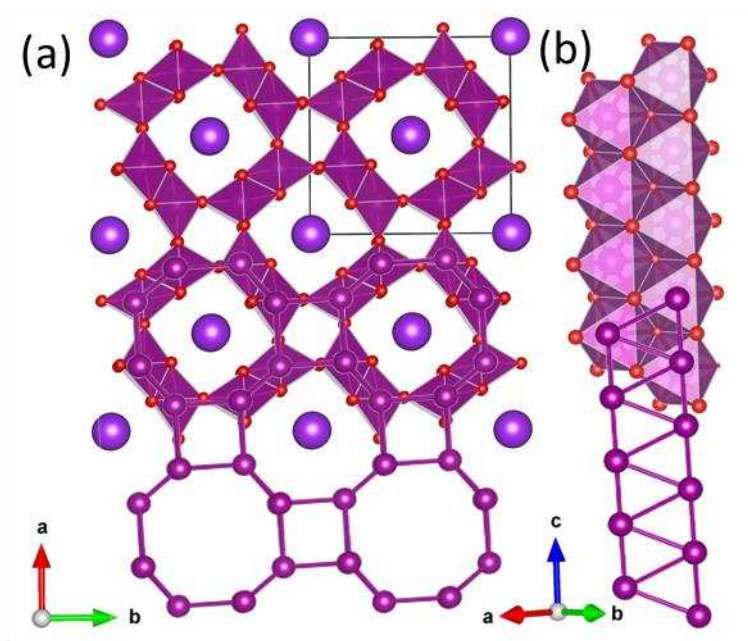


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the hollandite, $A_xM_4O_8$, structure in the tetragonal $I4/m$ setting where (a) shows the 2×2 tunnels formed in the crystallographic a/b plane and (b) shows the edge shared MO_6 octahedral network in the crystallographic c -direction. The pink spheres and squares represent the M ions and MO_6 octahedra respectively. The purple spheres represent the A cations and the red spheres the oxygen ions (Colour online).

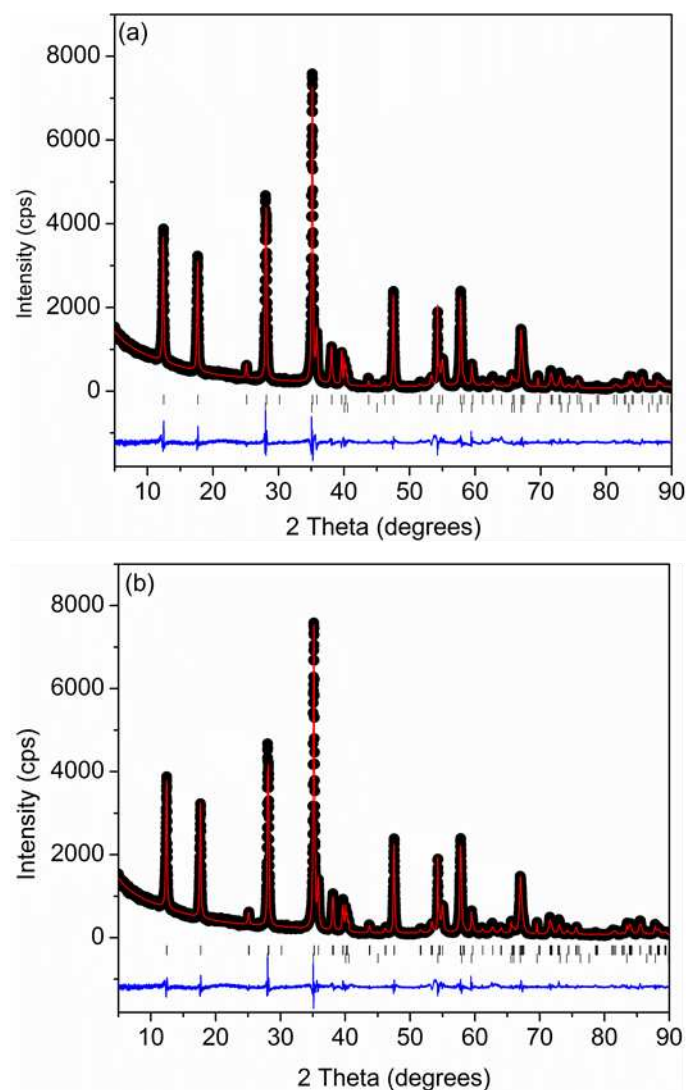


Figure 2: Rietveld refinements of X-ray diffraction data collected for $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ refined with (a) tetragonal, $I2/m$ and (b) monoclinic, $I4/m$ symmetry.^{24,29} The black circles represent the observed data, the red line the calculated model and the blue line is the difference curve. The top row of tick marks represent the reflections expected for the $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ phase and the bottom row of tick marks represent the reflections expected for the RuO_2 impurity phase (Colour online).

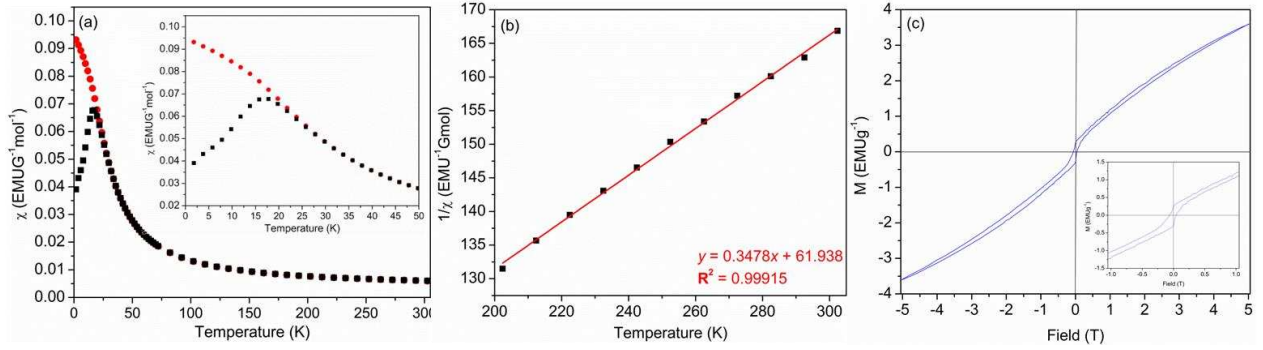


Figure 3: DC susceptibility data collected at 0.1 T for $K_xRu_{1-y}Ni_yO_8$ where (a) shows the zero field cooled (black squares) and field cooled (red circles) data, (b) gives the temperature vs. $1/\chi$ Curie-Weiss plot showing linear character giving a Weiss constant, θ of -178.11 K and a total magnetic moment of $4.8 \mu_B$ and (c) shows the variable field data collected at 2 K showing weak hysteric behaviour. Inset of (a) shows a zoomed in region of the zero field cooled and field cooled data showing more clearly the divergence between the data at approximately 28 K and the inset of (c) shows a zoomed in region of the magnetisation-field hysteresis loop showing the ‘pinched’ nature of the loops obtained for these materials (Colour online).

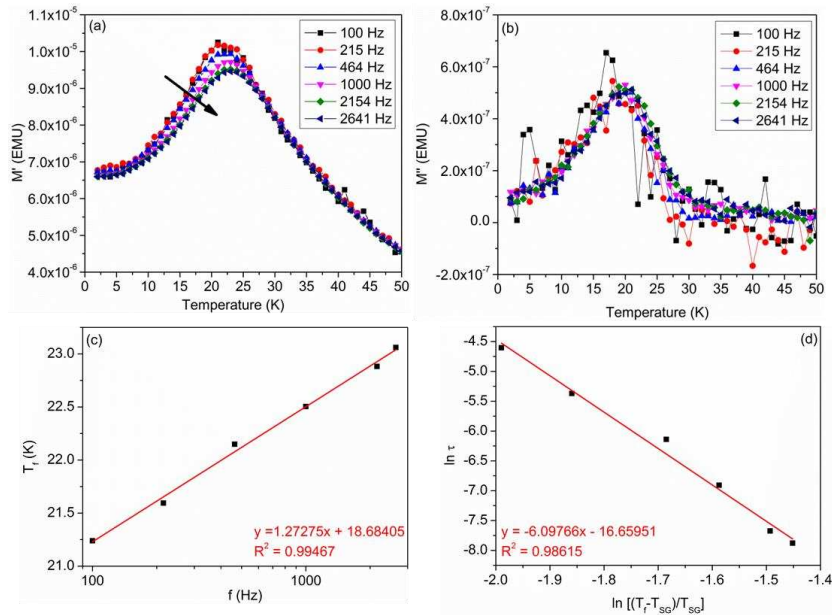


Figure 4: (a) Real $\chi'(T)$ and (b) imaginary $\chi''(T)$ parts of the AC susceptibility as a function of temperature and frequency (applied AC field of 0.1 T) showing spin glass-like behaviour and frequency dependence of the freezing temperature, T_f plotted (c) as a function of frequency where the linear fit allows the intercept T_{SG} to be determined and (d) as $\ln \tau$ vs $\ln[(T_f - T_{SG})/T_{SG}]$ with the linear fit representing the fit to the power law allowing for the determination of $\ln \tau_0$ (intercept) and $-zv$ (slope) (Colour online).

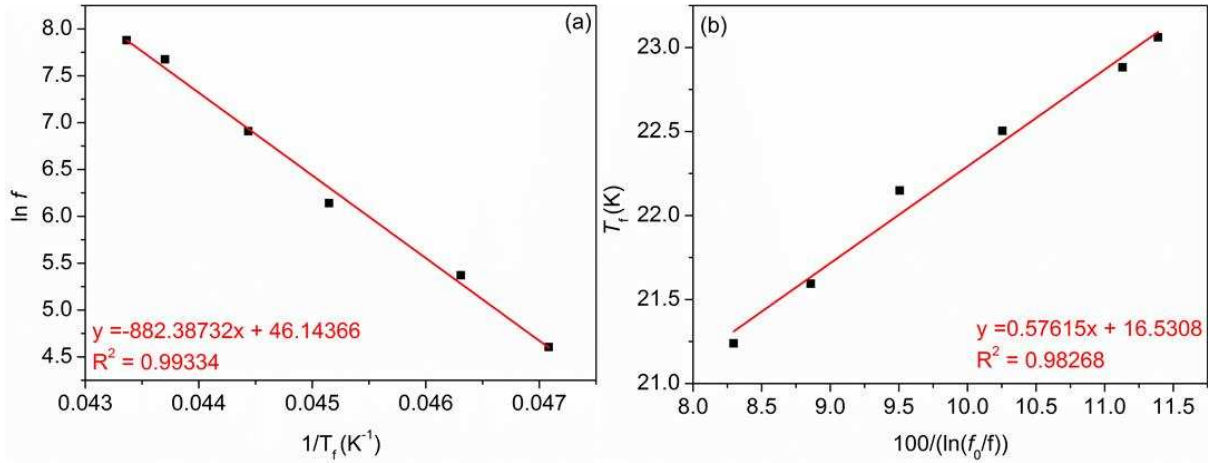


Figure 5: (a) Arrhenius fit of the frequency as a function of the freezing temperature ($1/T_f$ vs. $\ln f$) and (b) Vogel-Fulcher fit of the frequency as a function of the freezing temperature ($100/(\ln(f_0/f))$ vs T_f) assuming $f_0 = 5.82 \times 10^{-8}$ s (Colour online).

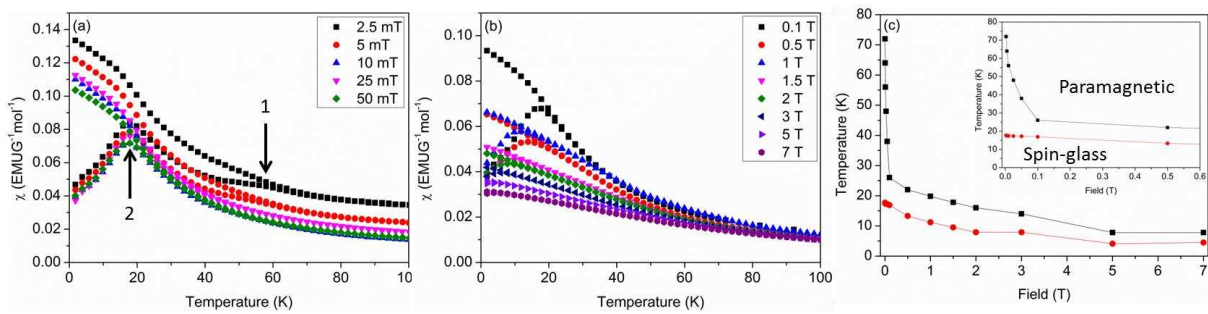


Figure 6: DC ZFC/FC susceptibility data collected (a) between applied fields of 2.5 mT and 50 mT, (b) between applied fields of 0.1 T and 7 T showing the shift and eventual loss of the divergence between ZFC and FC data (feature 1) and the broadening and eventual loss of the *spin glass 'cusp'* (feature 2) and (c) Temperature-field phase diagram showing the dependence of the paramagnetic-spin glass phase temperature on applied field where the red circles are determined from the maxima of the cusp and the black circles represent the temperature at which the divergence in ZFC/FC data occurs. The inset of (c) shows a zoomed in portion of the low field region of the phase diagram (Colour online).

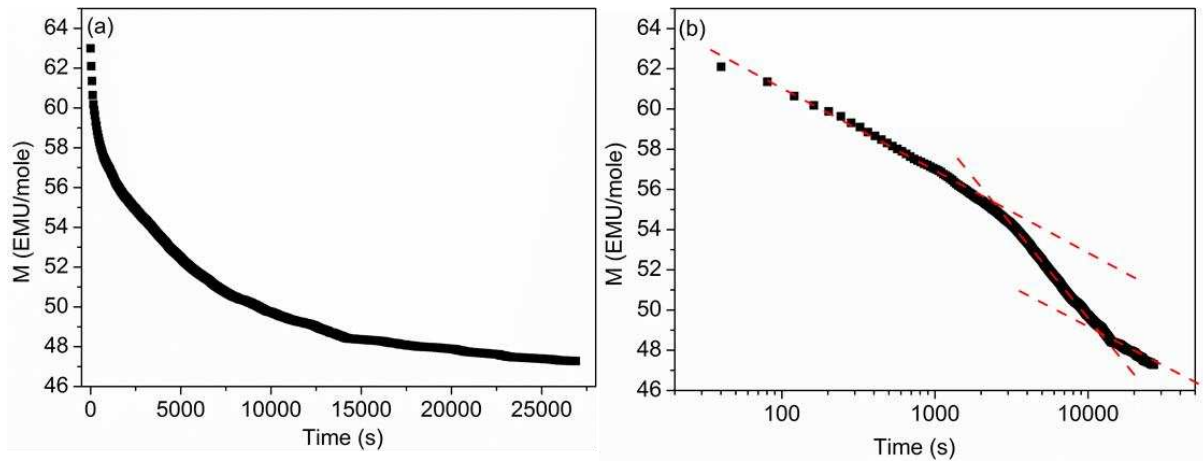


Figure 7: Remnant magnetisation decay behaviour as a function of (a) time showing exponential-like decay and (b) log time showing at least three distinct components contribute to the decay behaviour. Note: the dotted red lines act as a guide to the eye (Colour online).

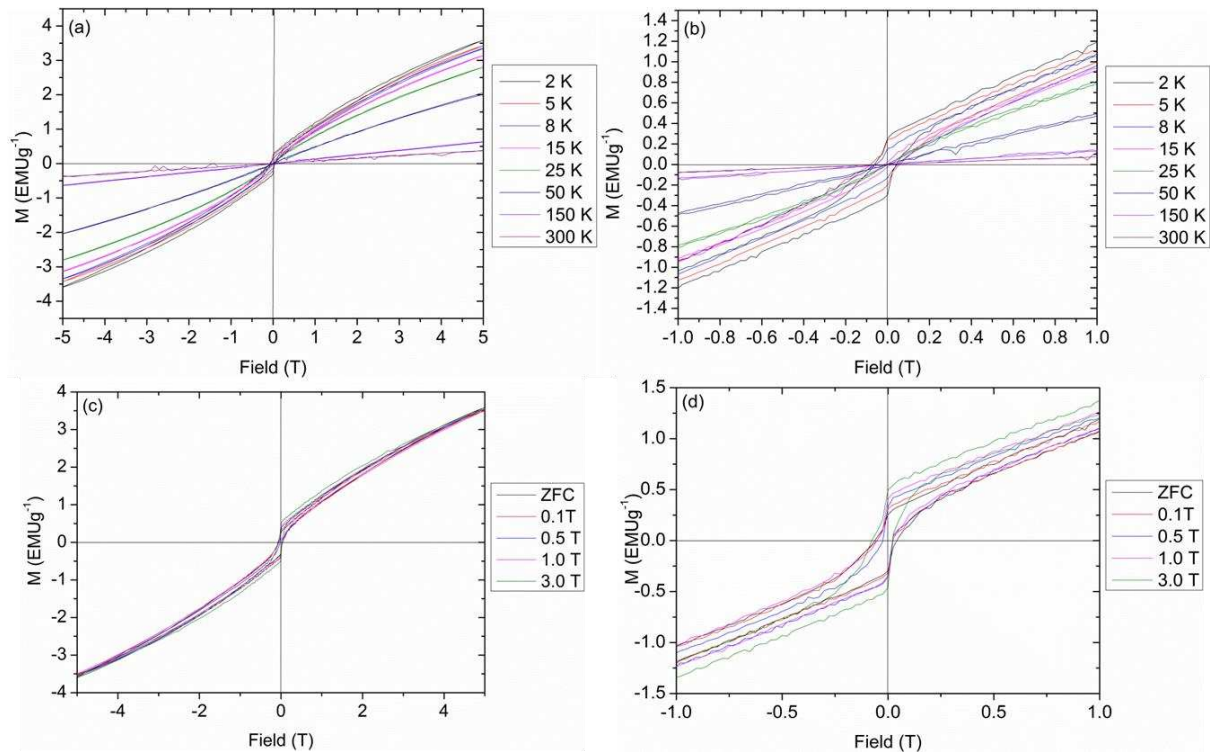


Figure 8: (a) Zero field cooled hysteresis data collected at temperatures between 2 K and 300 K showing the loss of hysteric behaviour above ~ 50 K, (b) zoomed in region of the data shown in (a), field cooled hysteresis data collected at 2 K as a function of cooling field strength showing the increase in remnant magnetisation with increasing cooling field strength and (d) zoomed in region of the data shown in (c) (Colour online).