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Spin-State Transition, Magnetism and Local Crystal Structure in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$

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The doping series $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ provides a rather peculiar way to study the spin-state transitions in cobalt-based complex oxides since partial substitution of Eu^{3+} ions by Ca^{2+} ions does not increase the mean valence of cobalt but is accompanied by appearance of oxygen vacancies in the ratio $\delta \sim x/2$. In the parent compound EuCoO_3 , the low spin (LS) – intermediate spin (IS) or high spin (HS) transition takes place at temperatures so high that the chemical decomposition prevents its direct observation. The substitution of Eu^{3+} by Ca^{2+} shifts the spin state transition to lower temperatures and the associated energy gap Δ in octahedrally-coordinated Co^{3+} ions changes from 1940K in EuCoO_3 to 1540K in $\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{2.95}$ and 1050K in $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.9}$. Besides, each O^{2-} vacancy reduces the local coordination of two neighboring Co^{3+} ions from octahedral to pyramidal thereby locally creating magnetically active sites which couple to dimers. These dimers form another gapped magnetic system with a very different energy scale, $D_{\text{dim}} \sim 3$ K, on the background of the intrinsically non-magnetic lattice of octahedrally-coordinated low-spin Co^{3+} ions.

KEYWORDS: cobaltites, spin state transitions, local crystal structure, XANES, magnetic susceptibility, specific heat

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1. Introduction

Among the transition metal oxides the cobalt-based ones exhibit the richest variety of valence and spin states.¹⁾ In RCoO_3 perovskites (R is a rare-earth) the cobalt ions are presumed to be in the $3+$ state retaining 6 electrons in the d-shell.²⁾ Depending on the ratio of local crystal field splitting Δ_{CF} between t_{2g} and e_g levels and the Hund's coupling J_{H} , the Co^{3+} ions may exhibit either low-spin ($t_{2g}^6 e_g^0$), intermediate-spin ($t_{2g}^5 e_g^1$), or high-spin ($t_{2g}^4 e_g^2$) states. The crystal field splitting is defined by the oxygen ligands neighboring the Co^{3+} ions. In case of a Hund's energy predominance and octahedral coordination, the high-spin state ($S = 2$) is Jahn-Teller active due to partial filling of the t_{2g} shell which yields local distortions of the ligand cages. At the increase of Δ_{CF} , the stable low-spin state ($S = 0$) can be realized. The possibility of the intermediate-spin state ($S = 1$) is suggested by multiplet calculations when including spin-orbit coupling and the Jahn-Teller instability in both the t_{2g} and e_g segments of the d-shell.^{3,4)} Due to the subtle balance of Δ_{CF} and J_{H} in LaCoO_3 , the crossover between LS, IS and/or HS states can be studied experimentally since modest variation of temperature can induce changes in the spin state between the low-spin state at low temperature and a magnetic IS or HS state. In LaCoO_3 , the magnetic susceptibility passes through a broad maximum at about 100 K and follows the Curie law at elevated temperatures.⁵⁾ At even higher temperatures, the magnetic susceptibility increases again and shows a temperature independent behavior inherent for itinerant magnetic systems.⁶⁾ This metal-insulator transition at about 500 K is usually ascribed to the melting of the orbitally ordered state.

The substitution of La^{3+} ions by any other R^{3+} ions of smaller radius results in chemical pressure which shifts both the spin state transition and the metal-insulator transition to higher temperatures⁷⁻¹⁰⁾. The effects are very different for both transitions, however. For instance, in EuCoO_3 the spin state transition takes place at about 2000 K while the metal-insulator transition temperature is about 600 K. This strongly different effect of chemical pressure on both transitions emphasizes the different origin of the spin state and the metal-insulator transition.¹¹⁾

The substitution of R^{3+} ions by alkaline earth AE^{2+} ions may cause the appearance of trivalent Co^{4+} ions. This should drastically change the magnetic and electronic properties in any $\text{R}_{1-x}\text{AE}_x\text{CoO}_3$ series of compounds due to presumed double exchange interactions between Co^{3+} and Co^{4+} ions. To be specific, ferromagnetism and increased conductivity may occur while, at commensurate doping levels, metal-insulator transitions can evolve due to charge ordering phenomena.^{12,13)} This scenario however demands exact oxygen stoichiometry in the material. The preparation of $\text{R}_{1-x}\text{AE}_x\text{CoO}_3$ compounds at ambient oxygen pressure usually results in oxygen deficient samples $\text{R}_{1-x}\text{AE}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$. In this case, the formation of Co^{4+} ions is energetically unfav-

avorable and only Co^{3+} ions are present **if A-site doping is compensated by the oxygen mismatch**. Since AE^{2+} doping is associated with chemical pressure significant effects on the spin-gap and the metal insulator transition are **however** to be expected. In addition, the removal of O^{2-} ions from the crystal structure should change the local environment of both rare-earth and transition metals in the oxygen deficient samples. While this effect is less relevant for the rare-earths with their deeply hidden f-shells, the reduction in transition metal coordination may change the spin state of electrons in the d-shells.

In the present work, X-ray diffraction (XRD) and X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) spectra were taken on $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ series of compounds in order to evaluate the trends in the crystal lattice parameters and local environment of the transition metal Co upon substitution of trivalent Eu for divalent Ca and oxygen deficiency. The specific heat and **static magnetic susceptibility** in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ were studied in order to reveal the associated effects on the thermodynamic properties at low temperatures and to evaluate trends in the spin-state **transition** upon doping at high temperatures. The choice of Eu^{3+} ions among the rare earths metals was motivated by the fact that these ions **take the f^6 configuration** and hence **exhibit** a vanishing total magnetic moment, i.e. the rather small contribution of the transition metal subsystem is not masked. The Ca^{2+} ions among alkaline earths metals were chosen because the difference in ionic radii with the Eu^{3+} ions was expected to shift the spin-state transitions to lower temperatures.

2. Synthesis and XRD Spectra

Polycrystalline samples of $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ with $0 \leq x \leq 0.4$ were prepared by the chemical homogenization (paper synthesis) method.¹⁴⁾ At first, non-concentrated water solutions of metal nitrates $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ of 99.95 % purity were prepared. The exact concentration of the dissolved chemicals was determined by gravimetry and in case of Co-based solutions by means of complexonometric titration. The weighted amounts of metal nitrates solutions were mixed in stoichiometric ratios and calculated mixtures of nitrates were dropped on the ash-free filters. The filters were dried at about 80°C and the procedure of the solutions dropping was performed repeatedly. Then, the filters were burned and the remaining ash was thoroughly grinded. It was annealed at 600°C for 4 hours to remove the carbon. The powder obtained was pressed into pellets and sintered at 800°C in oxygen atmosphere for 30 hours. Finally, the samples were slowly cooled down to room temperature by switching off the furnace. The oxygen content in the samples studied was determined by means of iodometric titration with 2% **accuracy**. **It was found that within the precision of measurements the ratio between values of partial substitution x and oxygen nonstoichiometry δ is $\delta = x/2$.** The chemical analysis shows that at $x >$

0.2 **the material decomposes**, so that for further investigations the samples with $x = 0, 0.1$ and 0.2 were selected.

The samples of $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2) were analyzed at room temperature by powder X-ray diffraction in symmetrical reflection geometry using Rigaku SmartLab ($\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda=1.54187\text{\AA}$, graphite monochromator). All detectable peaks were indexed in the orthorhombic space group $Pnma$, as given in Table I.

The full-profile Rietveld refinement was performed using JANA2006 package.¹⁵⁾ The representative XRD pattern for EuCoO_3 is shown in Fig. 1. The patterns were fitted with ten-term Legendre polynomial background and four-term pseudo-Voigt shape function. The zero-shift and sample roughness were also refined. For all crystallographically independent atoms the atomic positions and isotropic thermal parameters were refined. The oxygen thermal parameters were constrained to be identical. The refinement of oxygen occupancies demonstrates the large correlations between occupancies, thermal parameters and sample roughness. So, unfortunately, it could not be refined against the present XRD data.

In the ABO_3 perovskite type structure, the A and O sites basically form the fcc lattice, so the A site is surrounded by 12 O ions. However, tilting of BO_6 octahedra reduces the coordination of an undersized A cation (like Eu^{3+}) from 12 to as low as 8. According to our Rietveld refinement, there are two groups of the Eu-O distances in EuCoO_3 : eight distances range in $2.29 - 2.61 \text{ \AA}$ and four distances range in $3.02 - 3.30 \text{ \AA}$. The last ones are too long for $\text{Eu}^{3+} - \text{O}^{2+}$ interactions, as the sum of the Shannon ionic radii for Eu^{3+} and O^{2+} is equal to 2.44 \AA . Therefore, the structure of the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2) consists of the eight-fold coordinated Eu ($x=0$) or Eu/Ca ($x=0.1, 0.2$) atoms and six-fold coordinated Co atoms in distorted octahedral environment. There are two non-equivalent positions for the oxygen ions O1 and O2 which constitute **the** distorted CoO_6 **octahedra** connected via shared corners. The four O2 atoms are arranged in the equatorial plane while two O1 atoms are situated at the octahedron vertices. Rather small changes in the unit cell parameters, the unit cell volume remains practically constant, reflect the fact that the withdrawal of the O^{2-} ions is practically compensated by substitution of Eu^{3+} ions by larger Ca^{2+} ions. As follows **from Table II**, the structural changes in the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ ($x = 0, 0.1$, and 0.2) series of compounds are not univocal. The various Eu-O and Co-O distances change monotonically with increasing x but in different directions. Thus, the average Eu-O and Co-O distances remain constant equal to 2.439\AA and 1.930\AA respectively. **The fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2) are given in Table III.**

Partial substitution of Eu by Ca leads to **an** increasing distortion of **the** CoO_6 octahedron. Moreover the Co – Co distance along the b axis, i.e. distance between Co ions bound by O1 ions,

shrinks while the Co – Co distance in the *ac*-plane remains constant. This could be explained by withdrawal of apical oxygen ions O1 with the appearance of Ca²⁺ ions.

The removal of any oxygen changes the local environment of two neighboring Co³⁺ ions from octahedral to pyramidal, as schematically illustrated in Fig. 2. As will be shown below, these changes in local environment of the Co³⁺ ions lead to changes in their spin state. To be specific, in pyramidal coordination the splitting of t_{2g} and e_g levels results in the formation of either the intermediate $S = 1$ state¹⁶⁾ or the high $S = 2$ spin-state.¹⁷⁾ In both cases, magnetically active Co³⁺ ions arise which may interact and form magnetic dimers.

3. XANES Spectra

The XANES spectra of Eu_{1-x}Ca_xCoO_{3-δ} ($x = 0, 0.1$ and 0.2) taken at liquid nitrogen temperature are shown in Fig. 3a. At partial substitution of Eu for Ca and accompanying oxygen deficiency the positions of main L_{2,3} peaks remain virtually unchanged, but new features appear, i.e. the pre-edge peak A strengthens, the C peak diminishes and strong peak D arises on the right shoulders of both L₂ and L₃ edges. These extra D peaks at 784.5eV and 799 eV increase in amplitude with x in Eu_{1-x}Ca_xCoO_{3-δ} series of compounds.

Theoretical simulations of Co L₃-edge XANES spectra in Eu_{1-x}CoCa_xO_{3-δ} were carried out using real-space Green's function formalism implemented in self-consistent FEFF 8.4 code.^{18,19)} Full multiple scattering approach with Hedin-Lundqvist exchange-correlation potential was applied.²⁰⁾ Muffin-tin approximation was employed for the shape of potential. This method is well-developed and has been proven to give useful structural information regarding substitutions, vacancies and defects in various types of materials.^{21,22)}

The model used for calculations was the spherical fragment of EuCoO₃ lattice (18 Å in diameter), built around the absorbing cobalt atom. In this structure nearest neighbors of cobalt are six oxygens occupying the O1 and O2 non-equivalent crystallographic sites. Although all O2 atoms are crystallographically equivalent, with respect to each particular cobalt atom there are O2a and O2b atoms with slightly different Co-O distances, as shown in the inset to Fig. 3b. Since doping of EuCoO₃ by calcium causes the creation of oxygen vacancies, firstly the spectra of pure and doped models with different number of oxygen vacancies were calculated to estimate which factor (Eu-Ca substitution or creation of vacancies) has more influence on XANES spectra. In order to simulate the effect of doping, eight europium atoms, nearest to absorbing cobalt, were replaced by calcium. It was found, that the only major consequence of Eu-Ca substitution is the increase of pre-edge intensity (peak A). Apart from that, spectra of pure and doped material with the same configuration of vacancies are very similar. It means that decrease of C feature

and appearance of D peak are mainly caused by the creation of oxygen vacancies, which occurs as a result of the doping, but not by the Eu-Ca substitution itself.

Even the appearance of a single oxygen vacancy around the absorbing atom introduces significant changes to the theoretical spectrum. Intensity of the C peak decreases with respect to the spectrum without vacancies, but this decrease is not sufficient to turn the D shoulder into a separate peak. Intensity and position of pre-edge peak A also differ from the experiment. To reproduce changes in the experimental spectrum and to qualitatively illustrate that they can originate from the presence of oxygen vacancies, we employed hypothetical multiple vacancy model with three vacancies at sites, nonequivalent with respect to the absorbing cobalt atom (O2a, O2b and O1). Final comparison between experimental and theoretical spectra for pure and Ca-doped EuCoO₃ is shown in Fig. 3b. Theoretical spectra are broadened in order to match the experimental resolution. Positions and relative intensities of peaks are in good agreement with the experiment for both pure and doped samples. Being an obvious exaggeration, the model by no means suggests that half of the Co coordination is absent, but serves an indicator for the influence of oxygen vacancies on XANES spectra of the studied compound.

The only significant mismatch between the experimental and theoretical spectra is too low intensity of D shoulder in the theoretical spectrum of doped model. To check its origin and account for the possible effect of chemicals contamination on this extra feature, a specially designed experiment was conducted. XANES spectra were compared as shown in Fig. 4 for pure rare-earth cobaltites EuCoO₃, SmCoO₃, the Ca-doped cobaltites Eu_{0.8}Ca_{0.2}CoO_{2.9} and Sm_{0.8}Ca_{0.2}CoO_{2.9}, and the mechanical mixture of SmCoO₃ and 0.4Ca(NO₃)₂ which contains significant excess of Ca as compared to Eu_{0.8}Ca_{0.2}CoO_{2.9} and Sm_{0.8}Ca_{0.2}CoO_{2.9} samples. Indeed, the XANES spectra of SmCoO₃ + 0.4Ca(NO₃)₂ sample contains additional features on the right shoulders of both L₃ and L₂ peaks, as shown in Fig. 4. Tentatively, this can be attributed to the presence of small quantities of Ba in the sample namely in Ca(NO₃)₂, so that the barium M_{4,5} edge is visible in the experimental spectra and overlaps with D feature. From the data in Fig. 4, nominal purity Ca(NO₃)₂ chemical provides about half of the observed feature D intensity. Nevertheless, additional features seen on the right shoulders of both L₃ and L₂ peaks are significantly more pronounced in magnitude. In theory the effect of Ba contamination is not taken into account; therefore, these calculated peaks are less pronounced compared with the observed ones.

4. Specific Heat

The temperature dependences of specific heat C were measured in the range 2 – 30 K in a “Quantum Design” Physical Properties Measurements System PPMS-9T by the relaxation technique. The C(T) curves obtained for the Eu_{1-x}Ca_xCoO_{3-δ} series of compounds are shown in Fig.

5. In this temperature range the $C(T)$ dependence in the parent compound EuCoO_3 can be well approximated by just the cubic term βT^3 but a tiny Schottky – type anomaly is observed at low temperatures, nevertheless. This anomaly becomes significantly more pronounced in the $\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{2.95}$ and $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.90}$ samples. Therefore, at low temperatures the specific heat can be approximated by the sum $C = \beta T^3 + C_{\text{Sch}}$.

As follows from the XRD and XANES analyses, the partial substitution of trivalent Eu by divalent Ca is accompanied by the appearance of apical oxygen vacancies. Taking into account that the removal of O^{2-} ions reduces the coordination number of the neighboring Co^{3+} ions, one can assume that the position of cobalt with respect to the oxygens will change in a way that the cation will move within the pyramid. In this case the spin state of Co^{3+} may change from the non-magnetic LS ($S = 0$) to a magnetic either intermediate IS ($S = 1$) or high spin HS ($S = 2$) state. Two neighboring ions in pyramidal coordination may weakly interact with each other forming magnetic dimers. It is hence straightforward to assume a magnetic nature of the Schottky – type anomaly so that one can approximate its shape by the formula for $S = 1$

$$C = 6nR \left(\frac{J}{kT} \right)^2 \frac{\exp \left(-\frac{2J}{kT} \right) \left(1 + 15 \exp \left(-\frac{4J}{kT} \right) + 20 \exp \left(-\frac{6J}{kT} \right) \right)}{\left(1 + 3 \exp \left(-\frac{2J}{kT} \right) + 5 \exp \left(-\frac{6J}{kT} \right) \right)^2}, \quad (1)$$

or a similar but more cumbersome expression for $S = 2$. Here, n is the concentration of dimer entities, $R = 8.314 \text{ J/mol K}$ is the universal gas constant, and J is the exchange interaction parameter within the dimer. The fits of available data by Eq. 1 are shown in the Inset to Fig. 5. Within the limits of accuracy, fitting by means of the analogous formula for $S = 2$ describes the data within similar quality, i.e. the data do not discriminate between the $S = 2$ and the $S = 1$ case. The estimation of the phonon contribution gives $\beta = (1.7 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4} \text{ Jmol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-4}$ which corresponds to a Debye temperature of about 400 K. The gap value deduced from the Schottky anomaly position was found to be $D_{\text{dim}} = J = 3.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ K}$. For $\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ and $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ the concentrations n were found to be 0.052 and 0.098, correspondingly. These numbers ($n = x/2$) are in good agreement with the expected values of 0.05 and 0.1 for $x = 0.1$ and 0.2, respectively.

5. Magnetic susceptibility

The temperature dependences of the static magnetic susceptibility $\chi = M/B$ were measured by means of a VSM-SQUID magnetometer (Quantum Design) in the temperature range 2 – 390 K in both zero-field-cooled (ZFC) and field-cooled (FC) regimes at $B = 0.1 \text{ T}$. In case of the

parent compound EuCoO_3 , ZFC and FC curves practically coincide in the whole temperature range measured. Therefore, hereinafter the curves measured in ZFC regime are discussed only.

The **static magnetic susceptibilities** for the family of $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ samples taken at $B = 0.1$ T are shown in **Fig. 6**. Firstly, the magnetic response of the undoped material EuCoO_3 is discussed. The data are in a good qualitative agreement to previous studies on single- and polycrystalline materials.¹¹⁾ As shown in **Fig. 6**, below about $T = 250$ K, the magnetic susceptibility is nearly perfectly described by the van Vleck magnetism of the Eu^{3+} ions and a Curie-Weiss-like divergence of the **magnetic susceptibility**. Temperature independent diamagnetic and Co^{3+} van Vleck contributions are very small in comparison. The Curie-Weiss-like contribution implies a negligible number of paramagnetic sites in the material, i.e. of either HS or IS Co-ions or Eu^{2+} ions, cf. with **an only very** tiny Schottky-type anomaly found in the specific heat of the nominally pure parent compound EuCoO_3 . At higher temperature there is an additional contribution to the **magnetic susceptibility** which we ascribe to the temperature-induced evolution of Co^{3+} ions in the HS or IS state. A quantitative analysis of this feature will be given below.

Upon Ca-doping, several effects show up in the data in **Fig. 6**: (i) there is a strong increase of the Curie-Weiss-like low-temperature response; (ii) the pronounced shoulder at intermediate temperature which signals a dominant Eu^{3+} van Vleck contribution to the **magnetic susceptibility** in this temperature range is suppressed; (iii) the **magnetic susceptibility** at high temperatures increases. Qualitatively, these features suggest the increase of paramagnetic sites at low-temperatures, the decreasing relevance of the Eu^{3+} van Vleck magnetism and the decrease of the magnetic excitation gap associated with the Co^{3+} HS- or IS-state formation.

In the following, the various contributions to the **magnetic susceptibility** will be discussed in more details. In accordance with the analysis of our XRD and XANES data, we assume that the substitution of Eu^{3+} ions by Ca^{2+} ions is accompanied by the formation of Co^{3+} ion pairs in pyramidal coordination, i.e. of pairs of paramagnetic Co^{3+} sites forming antiferromagnetically coupled magnetic dimers. Generally, the expression for the **magnetic susceptibility** in the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ family of compounds can hence be written as a sum of virtually independent terms:

$$\chi = \chi_0 + \chi_{\text{Eu}} + \chi_{\text{Co-pyr}} + \chi_{\text{Co-oct}}, \quad (2)$$

where χ_0 is the temperature-independent diamagnetic and Co van Vleck contribution, χ_{Eu} is the van Vleck contribution of the Eu^{3+} ions, $\chi_{\text{Co-pyr}}$ is the contribution of magnetically active Co^{3+} ions in pyramidal coordination, and $\chi_{\text{Co-oct}}$ is the Co^{3+} ions contribution dependent on their spin state in octahedral coordination.

The procedure of separation of various terms to the **magnetic susceptibility** could be illustrated for the parent compound **EuCoO_3** as follows. As discussed above, at low temperatures,

the main contributions to the **magnetic susceptibility** are due to the Eu^{3+} van Vleck term χ_{Eu} and a Curie-Weiss-like term due to a small amount of paramagnetic sites. The van Vleck term can be written as

$$\chi_{\text{Eu}} = \frac{N_A \mu_B^2}{3k_B T} \frac{\left(\frac{24}{\gamma}\right) + (13.5 - 1.5/\gamma)e^{-\gamma} + (67.5 - 2.5/\gamma)e^{-3\gamma} + \dots}{1 + 3e^{-\gamma} + 5e^{-3\gamma} + \dots} \quad (3)$$

The only fitting parameter in this formula $\gamma = \lambda/k_B T$ is a constant of the spin-orbital interaction, i.e. the multiplet width.²³⁾ This contribution is almost temperature independent **below 100 K** and decreases proportional to $1/T$ at high temperatures. The best fit of the experimental data at intermediate temperatures could be obtained with the multiplet width $\lambda = 311 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($\sim 450 \text{ K}$). This value is in good correspondence with the values of this parameter in other Eu-based oxides.^{24,25)} In **Figs. 6 and 7**, the results of fitting of the van Vleck contribution χ_{Eu} are shown as dashed lines. Note, that the summation of the Pascal's constants for EuCoO_3 , i.e. $\chi_0 = -6.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ emu/mol}$,²⁶⁾ and a Co^{3+} van Vleck contribution are negligible as compared to other terms.

As mentioned above, our data suggest that all relevant contributions to the magnetic susceptibility change for the samples with $x \neq 0$. In such a situation, when the magnetic susceptibility χ comprises contributions differently dependent on temperature, it is more convenient to represent the experimental data as temperature dependences of the product $\chi \cdot T$, as shown in **Fig. 7**. In this case, hyperbolic terms will be temperature independent.

In the oxygen-deficient samples $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$, i.e. for $x = 0.1$ and 0.2 , the quantity $\chi \cdot T$ demonstrates doping-induced changes both at low and high temperatures while at intermediate temperatures there are only small effects observed. However, as will be shown in more details below we ascribe the latter to an incidental compensation of decreasing Eu^{3+} van Vleck magnetism by the increasing relevance of the other terms.

At low temperature, upon doping a clear maximum evolves in $\chi \cdot T$. Indeed, such a feature can be straightforwardly explained in the frame of our analysis by the formation of magnetic dimers. In this scenario, the magnetic susceptibility probes the dimer excitation gap, i.e. the size of the gap is given by the peak maximum, the associated susceptibility changes measure the number of dimers, and the peak width provides information on the distribution of gap energies. Our data hence indicate that the number of dimers increases upon Ca-doping and that the magnetic interaction within the dimers is only small, i.e. of the order of few Kelvin degrees, which agrees both with the specific heat measurements and the band structure calculation results presented in the next section.

At high temperatures, the divergence of curves, shown in Fig. 6, is due the contribution of Co^{3+} ions in octahedral coordination. At elevated temperatures, these Co^{3+} ions gradually transform from the non-magnetic low spin state ($S = 0$) to a magnetic either intermediate spin ($S = 1$) or high spin ($S = 2$) state. The temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility $\chi_{\text{Co-oct}}$ can be hence approximated by the expression for two-level system:¹¹⁾

$$\chi_{\text{Co-oct}}(T) = \frac{N_A g^2 \mu_B^2 S(S+1)}{3k_B T} \frac{\nu(2S+1)e^{-\Delta/T}}{1 + \nu(2S+1)e^{-\Delta/T}}, \quad (4)$$

where $\nu = 6$ is the degeneracy of the intermediate spin state and $\nu = 3$ is the degeneracy of the high spin state in Co^{3+} ions, the gap Δ is the splitting between the low-spin LS and excited either IS or HS state. An estimation of the gap Δ can be made directly from this expression by analyzing the high temperature magnetic susceptibility.

In Fig. 7 the product $\chi \cdot T$ in the parent compound EuCoO_3 is compared to the Eu^{3+} van Vleck contribution. The difference of these curves, shown in the lower inset of Fig. 7, can be approximated by the magnetic susceptibility given by Eq. (4) multiplied by temperature. Fitting the data yields the energy gap Δ between the low-spin and intermediate-spin state in EuCoO_3 of $\Delta = 1940$ K. This value nicely agrees to a previous analysis of single crystal data which yielded $\Delta > 1900$ K.¹¹⁾ Upon doping, the magnetic susceptibility at high temperatures increases which already qualitatively indicates that the energy gap Δ becomes smaller. Indeed, calculations similar to that for the parent compound allow establishing the concentration dependence of the energy gap Δ in the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ family of compounds, as shown in Fig. 8. Evidently, the gap decreases rapidly in the range doping $0 < x < 0.2$ reaching $\Delta = 1540$ K in $\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{2.95}$ and $\Delta = 1050$ K in $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.9}$. It extrapolates through polynomial to zero at about $x = 0.365$. Our data hence show that the energy gap Δ between the low-spin and intermediate-spin state in octahedrally coordinated trivalent cobalt strongly decreases upon doping. This behavior agrees to what is expected for changing the chemical pressure in EuCoO_3 by partial substitution of the europium ions (the ionic radius of Eu^{3+} is 120 pm) for larger calcium ions (the ionic radius of Ca^{3+} is 126 pm). A similar tendency is observed when Eu is replaced by **larger** La as well as in hydrostatic external pressure experiments on LaCoO_3 .²⁷⁾

Concluding this section we should note, however, that the establishment of exact gap values between various spin states in octahedrally coordinated cobalt ions is hampered by two circumstances at least not taken into account in **the** present study. Firstly, possible IS-HS transitions in pyramidally coordinated cobalt ions can influence, in principle, the temperature dependence of **the** magnetic susceptibility at elevated temperatures. Secondly, the orbital moments that are not frozen in both IS and HS states of trivalent cobalt ions can contribute to **the** magnetic susceptibil-

ity over the whole temperature range. These factors are difficult to estimate in the absence of a well established procedure of orbital contribution record and assuming only a relatively small percentage of cobalt ions in pyramidal environment.

6. Intra-Dimer Magnetic Exchange

In order to estimate the size of the spin gap D_{dim} in the dimers we performed calculations of the exchange parameters J in the Heisenberg model within the density functional theory using Green's function formalism.²⁸⁾ We used the linearized muffin-tin orbitals (LMTO) method²⁹⁾ and the LDA+U approximation.³⁰⁾ The on-site Coulomb repulsion U and intra-atomic exchange parameter J_H were chosen to be 7.8 eV and 0.99 eV respectively.⁵⁾ The Eu-4f states were considered as pseudocore.³¹⁾ The integration in the Brillouin zone was performed over 144 k-points (further increase of the number of k-points up to 216 changes the exchange constant on 1.5%). For the calculations the lattice parameters (Table I) and atomic positions (Table III) obtained in the XRD experiments were used. The crystal structure optimization was not performed due to the limitations of the LMTO method.

We started with the EuCoO_3 crystal structure for $x=0$ and constructed the supercell with 8 Co atoms. According to our XRD data apical oxygen ions are primary removed with the doping. In the calculations we followed the same scenario and removed these oxygens to simulate the dimers (formed by two pyramidal Co) directed along b -axis. The lack of the charge due to the oxygen withdrawal was compensated by the corresponding shift of the Fermi level. Since our aim was to investigate the magnetic properties at lowest temperatures we calculated the magnetic configuration with octahedral Co ions being in the low-spin state, while pyramidal Co were allowed to be magnetic. The self-consistent value of the magnetic moment on the pyramidal Co^{3+} was found to be 2.12 m_B . The exchange parameter J within the dimer was found to be 4.1 K. This is in a qualitative agreement with the analysis of our specific heat and magnetic susceptibility measurements. Since in the high-spin state possibly stabilized in the pyramidal Co^{3+} ions¹⁶⁾ e_g orbitals are half-filled they participate in the antiferromagnetic superexchange interaction within the dimer. In the present case, when the dimers are along b -axis (local z -axis), Co^{3+} $3z^2-r^2$ - orbitals are active. However, since in the high spin state both e_g orbitals are actually half-filled the same mechanism (but with x^2-y^2 orbital) is expected for the planar order of the dimers Co, even if such will be the case.

The stability of the results was checked by the calculation with somewhat reduced value of the on-site Coulomb repulsion parameter U on 0.5 eV (i.e $U = 7.3$ eV), which results in $J = 3.0$ K. In addition we performed the same supercell calculations with the use of the structural data for $x = 0.2$ presented in Tab. III to show explicitly

how strong the intra-dimer exchange may vary with the structural changes due to the doping. The intra-dimer exchange J in this case equals to 5.2 K.

7. Conclusion

The synthesis of $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ at ambient pressure yields a series of compounds with unchanged Co valence states since the partial substitution of Eu^{3+} ions for Ca^{2+} ions is accompanied by oxygen deficiencies, as observed in XRD and XANES measurements. This family of compounds hence provides an alternative way to change the local structure and to study the spin state transitions. Here, we have presented XANES, XRD, specific heat, and magnetic susceptibility data in order to elucidate the various contributions to the magnetic response in this system where only Co^{3+} ions are present. In octahedral coordination, these ions exhibit a non-magnetic $S = 0$ ground state at low temperatures and experience a spin state transition at increasing temperatures. The energy gap Δ associated with LS-IS transition in octahedrally-coordinated Co^{3+} ions changes from 1940 K in EuCoO_3 to 1540 K in $\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{2.95}$ and 1050 K in $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.9}$. The analysis of the product $\chi \cdot T$ allows revealing the major trends in behavior of the systems experiencing the transition between different spin states.

The removal of the oxygen ion from the perovskite crystal lattice changes the local environment of two neighboring cobalt ions from octahedral to pyramidal. The Co^{3+} ions in pyramidal coordination are in a magnetic (either $S = 1$ or $S = 2$) ground state at low temperatures. The weak interaction between these spins results in the formation of magnetic dimers which show up in the low temperature magnetic susceptibility χ and specific heat C through appearance of Schottky – type anomaly with $D_{\text{dim}} \sim 3$ K. The intra-dimer exchange calculation performed within the density functional theory **qualitatively agrees with** this estimation.

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Figure captions:

Fig. 1. Room temperature powder XRD pattern (black circles) of EuCoO_3 in the 2θ range $10 - 90^\circ$, Rietveld refinement fit (solid red line), difference profile (lower solid green line), and positions of Bragg peaks (vertical bars). In the inset the primitive cell of EuCoO_3 is shown. The Eu ions are indicated by large gray circles, the Co ions both bare and in octahedral oxygen environment are represented by blue circles and two positions of oxygen ions are shown by small red (O1) and black (O2) circles.

Fig. 2. The scheme of local environment of two neighboring Co^{3+} ions in octahedral and pyramidal coordination.

Fig. 3. The Co $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ series of compounds taken at liquid nitrogen temperature (a); the comparison of experimental and simulated XANES spectra in pure EuCoO_3 and Ca-doped compounds (b). The inset shows the nearest coordination of the Co atom together with the corresponding bond distances. The spectra were shifted along y-axis for clarity.

Fig. 4. The Co $L_{2,3}$ -edge XANES spectra in EuCoO_3 , SmCoO_3 , $\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.9}$, $\text{Sm}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.9}$ and in the mechanical mixture of SmCoO_3 and $0.4\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ powders.

Fig. 5. The temperature dependences of specific heat C in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ series of compounds. Inset: the approximation of the specific heat in Ca-doped compounds by sum of cubic term βT^3 (not shown) and Schottky-type anomaly C_{Sch} (dashed lines).

Fig. 6. Temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility χ of $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$. The dashed line represents the Eu^{3+} van Vleck contribution for the parent compound EuCoO_3 .

Fig. 7. The temperature dependences of the product $\chi \cdot T$ for the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ family of compounds. Lower inset represents the difference between the data for $x = 0$ and the Eu^{3+} van Vleck contribution (black data and dashed line, respectively, in main plot). The upper inset highlights the low temperature behavior.

Fig. 8. The concentration dependence of the gap Δ between low spin and intermediate spin states in the $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ family of compounds. The dashed line is a polynomial extrapolation of the experimental data.

Table I. Crystallographic parameters of the orthorhombic $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\square}$ system at room temperature (space group Pnma). Listed are the lattice parameters a , b and c and the quality-of-fit parameters $R_1/\omega R_2$, $R_p/\omega R_p$, and Goodness-of-Fit (GOF).

Compound	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	V , Å ³	Nobs/Ntotal/ Nstr.param/	$R_1/\omega R_2$	$R_p/\omega R_p$	GOF
EuCoO ₃	5.3715(2)	7.4785(2)	5.2572(2)	211.19(2)	90/94/10/28	0.0160/ 0.0202	0.0843/ 0.1256	1.69
Eu _{0.9} Ca _{0.1} CoO _{2.95}	5.3653(2)	7.4763(2)	5.2632(2)	211.12(2)	92/94/9/28	0.0147/ 0.0192	0.0690/ 0.1074	1.58
Eu _{0.8} Ca _{0.2} CoO _{2.90}	5.3609(2)	7.4749(3)	5.2691(2)	211.15(2)	91/93/9/26	0.0166/ 0.0231	0.0710/ 0.1103	1.72

Table II. Selected interatomic distances in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{CoO}_{3-\delta}$ series of compounds at room temperature.

Parameter	EuCoO ₃	Eu _{0.9} Ca _{0.1} CoO _{2.95}	Eu _{0.8} Ca _{0.2} CoO _{2.90}
Eu1 – O2 ⁱⁱⁱ , Eu1 – O2 ^{iv}	2.320(9)	2.314(8)	2.311(11)
Eu1-O2, Eu1-O2 ^v	2.506(9)	2.516(8)	2.528(11)
Eu1-O2 ⁱ , Eu1-O2 ^{vi}	2.605(9)	2.604(8)	2.600(11)
Eu1 – O1 ⁱ	2.294(11)	2.285(11)	2.264(14)
Eu1 – O1 ⁱⁱ	2.359(11)	2.364(10)	2.374(12)
Co1-O2, Co1-O2 ^{vii}	1.926(9)	1.922(8)	1.912(11)
Co1-O2 ⁱ , Co1-O2 ^{viii}	1.942(9)	1.947(8)	1.956(10)
Co1-O1, Co1-O1 ⁱⁱ	1.921(3)	1.921(2)	1.925(3)
Co-Co ⁱ (in ac plane)	3.7580(2)	3.7579(2)	3.7584(1)
Co-Co ⁱⁱ (along b axis)	3.7393(2)	3.7381(2)	3.7374(2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2$; (ii) $-x, y+1/2, -z$; (iii) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z-1/2$; (iv) $x+1/2, y, -z-1/2$; (v) $x, -y+1/2, z$; (vi) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z+1/2$; (vii) $-x, -y, -z$; (viii) $x-1/2, y, -z-1/2$.

Table III. Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2).

Atom	EuCoO_3	$\text{Eu}_{0.9}\text{Ca}_{0.1}\text{CoO}_{2.95}$	$\text{Eu}_{0.8}\text{Ca}_{0.2}\text{CoO}_{2.90}$
Eu1, Ca1	x = 0.4474(2) y = 0.25 z = -0.0119(3) U _{iso} = 0.0033(5)	x = 0.4492(2) y = 0.25 z = -0.0110(3) U _{iso} = 0.0039(5)	x = 0.4509(3) y = 0.25 z = -0.0101(5) U _{iso} = 0.0031(6)
Co1	x = 0 y = 0 z = 0 U _{iso} = 0.0039(9)	x = 0 y = 0 z = 0 U _{iso} = 0.0044(8)	x = 0 y = 0 z = 0 U _{iso} = 0.0056(10)
O1	x = -0.018(2) y = -0.25 z = -0.082(2) U _{iso} = 0.0045	x = -0.0182(18) y = -0.25 z = -0.083(2) U _{iso} = 0.0034	x = -0.018(2) y = -0.25 z = -0.086(3) U _{iso} = 0.0018
O2	x = 0.2061(17) y = 0.0426(12) z = -0.2937(17) U _{iso} = 0.0045	x = 0.2050(15) y = 0.0425(11) z = -0.2932(16) U _{iso} = 0.0034	x = 0.2034(19) y = 0.0418(14) z = -0.292(2) U _{iso} = 0.0018

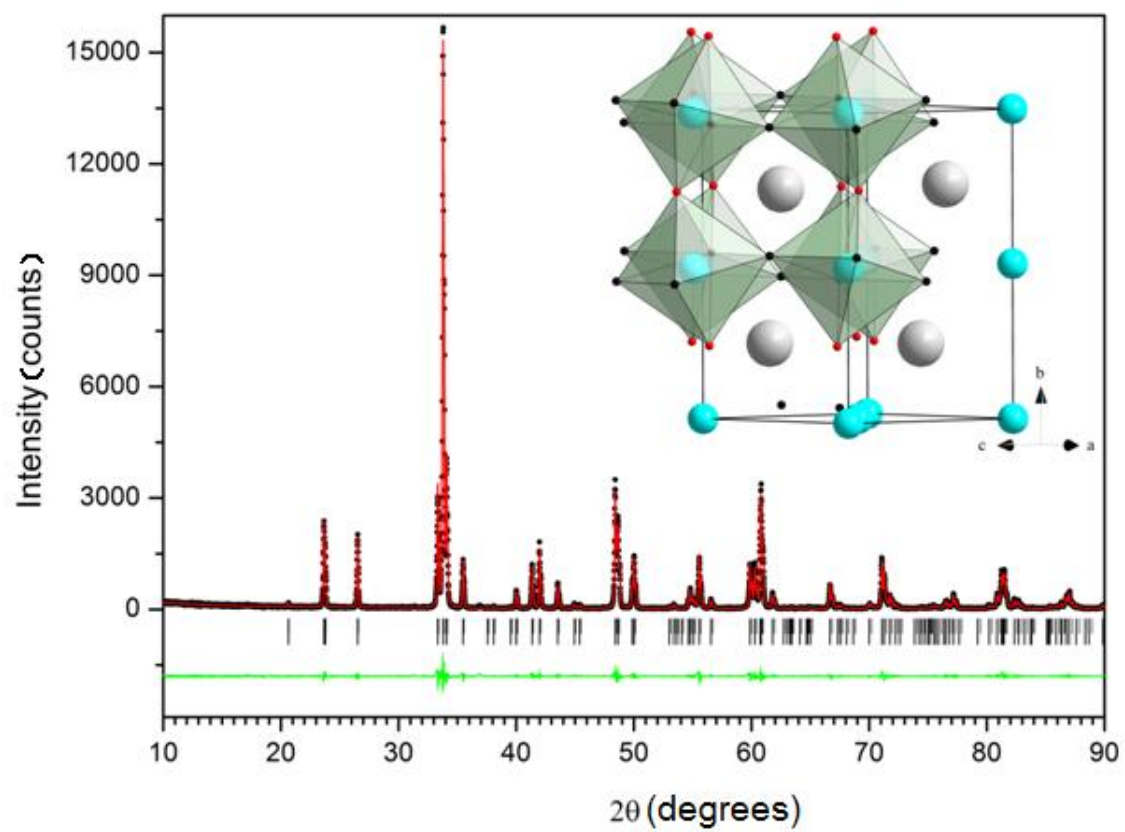


Fig. 1.

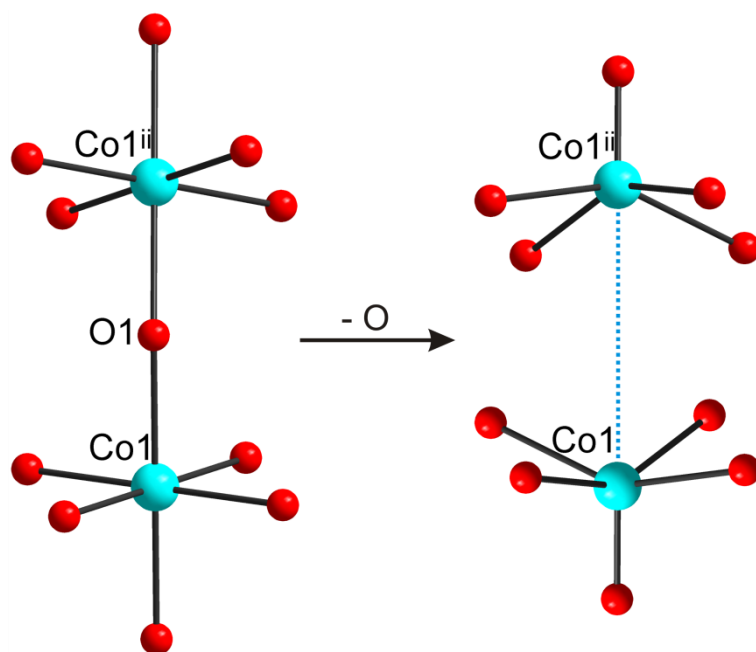


Fig. 2.

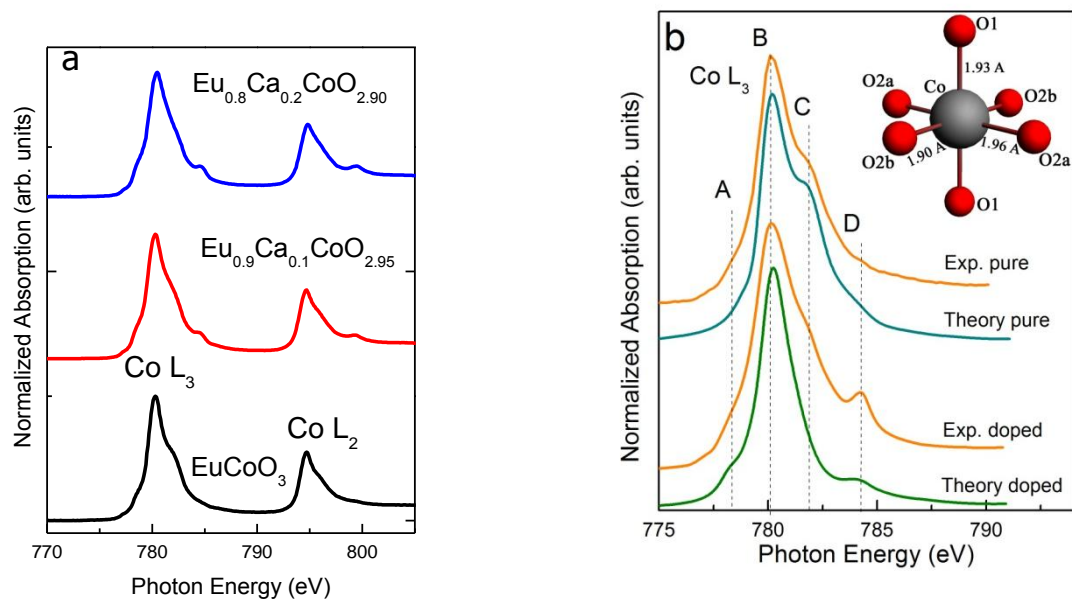


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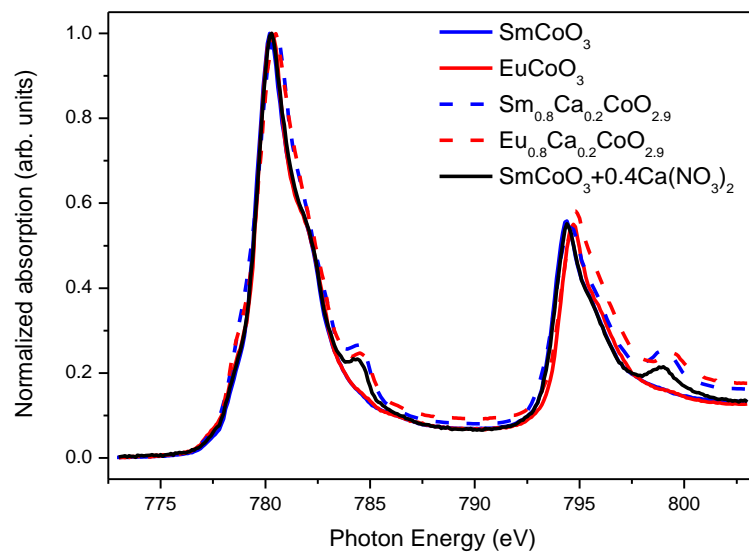


Fig. 4.

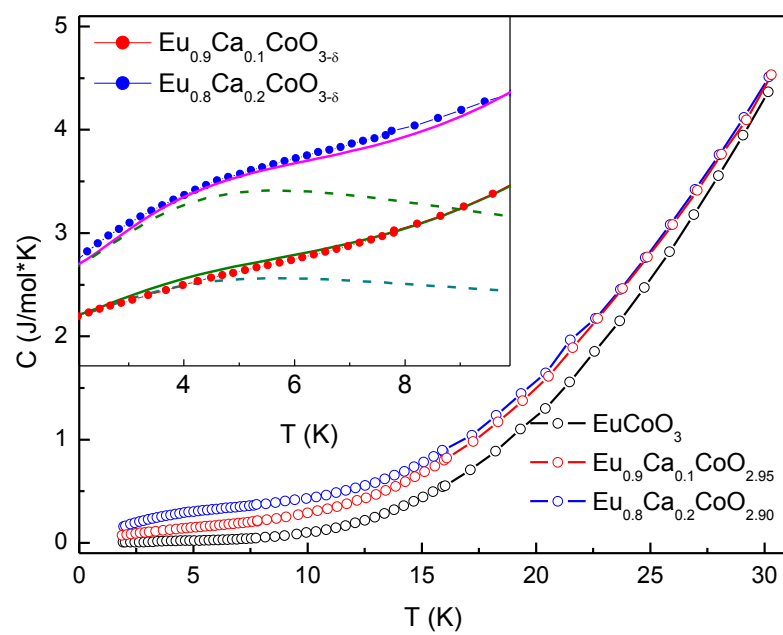


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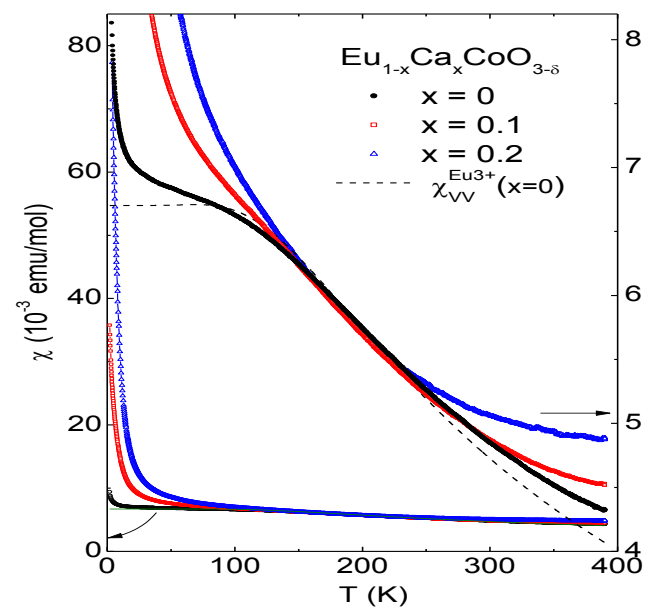


Fig. 6.

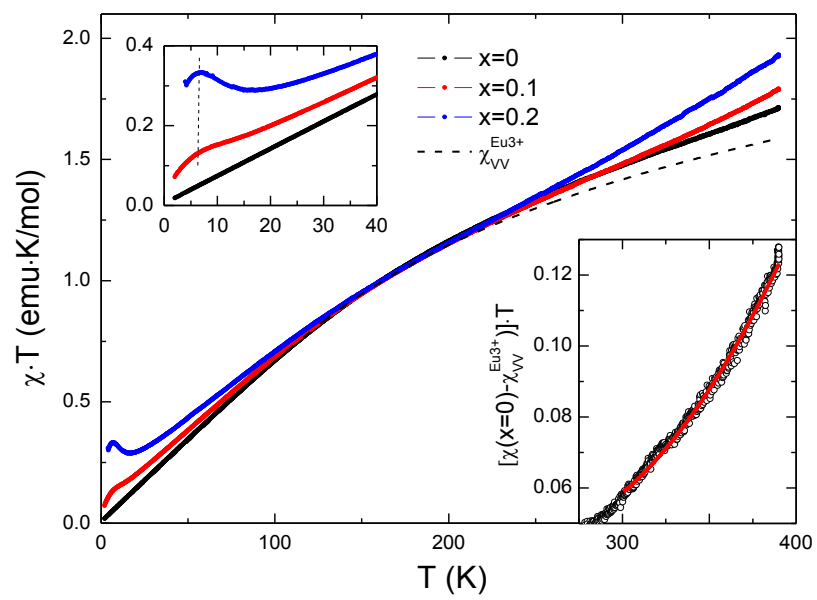


Fig. 7.

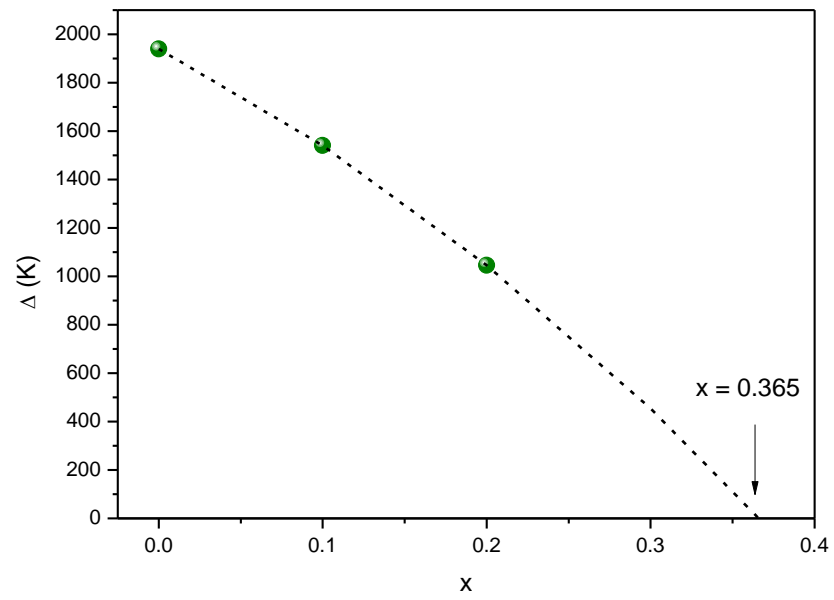


Fig. 8.