Damping of spin waves and singularity of the longitudinal modes in the dipolar critical regime of the Heisenberg-ferromagnet EuS

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(Dated: October 17, 2001)

By inelastic scattering of polarized neutrons near the (200)-Bragg reflection, the susceptibilities and linewidths of the spin waves and the longitudinal spin fluctuations, $\delta S_{sw}(q)$ and $\delta S_z(q) \parallel M_z$, respectively, were determined separately. By aligning the momentum transfers $q$ perpendicular to both $\delta S_{sw}$ and the spontaneous magnetization $M_z$, we explored the statics and dynamics of these modes with transverse polarizations with respect to $q$. In the dipolar critical regime, where the inverse correlation length $\kappa(T)$ and $q$ are smaller than the dipolar wavenumber $q_d$, we observe: (i) the static susceptibility of $\delta S_{sw}(q)$ displays the Goldstone divergence while for $\delta S_z(q)$ the Ornstein-Zernicke shape fits the data with a possible indication of a thermal (mass-) renormalization at the smallest $q$-values, i.e., we find indications for the predicted $1/q$ divergence of the longitudinal susceptibility; (ii) the spin wave dispersion as predicted by the Holstein-Primakoff theory revealing $q_d = 0.23(1) \, A^{-1}$ in good agreement with previous work in the paramagnetic and ferromagnetic regime of EuS; (iii) within experimental error, the (Lorentzian) linewidths of both modes turn out to be identical with respect to the $q^3$-variation, the temperature independence and the absolute magnitude. Due to the linear dispersion of the spin waves they remain underdamped for $q < q_d$. These central results differ significantly from the well known exchange dominated critical dynamics, but are quantitatively explained in terms of dynamical scaling and existing data for $T \geq T_C$. The available mode-mode coupling theory, which takes the dipolar interactions fully into account, describes the gross features of the linewidths but not all details of the $T$- and $q$-dependencies.

PACS numbers: 68.35.Rh, 75.40.Gb

I. INTRODUCTION

Neutron scattering has been demonstrated as an extremely useful probe of the spin fluctuations $\delta S_{sw}(q)$ near the Curie temperature of Heisenberg ferromagnets [1,2,3]. Under the assumption that the isotropic exchange interaction dominates the ordering process, the early results could be well interpreted in terms of the dynamical scaling hypothesis [4]. In its simplest form this hypothesis states that as for the static correlations also the temperature and $q$-dependencies of their characteristic frequencies are described by homogeneous scaling functions that depend only on a single variable, $q\xi(T)$, where $\xi$ denotes the correlation length of the order parameter fluctuations.

Signatures of the inevitable, anisotropic dipole-dipole interaction on the fluctuations of Heisenberg ferromagnets have been first detected by measurements of the relaxation rate $\Gamma(0)$ of the homogeneous $\delta S(0)$ mode in the paramagnetic phase of $\text{CdCr}_2\text{Se}_4$ [5], and subsequently also of Fe by neutron spin-echo measurements at small $q$ [6]. Based on these signatures and also on first theoretical approaches, which treated the dipolar interaction as a perturbation of the isotropic fluctuations, it has been conjectured that the dipolar forces should gain importance somewhere in the so-called dipolar critical (DC) regime, where $\xi^{-1} = \kappa$ and $q$ are small compared to the dipolar wavenumber $q_d$ (see Fig.1a). For a given ferromagnet, this quantity measures the strength of the dipolar interaction relative to the exchange interactions. It has been introduced in renormalization group (RG) calculations of the static correlation functions [7]. Recognizing that the dipolar anisotropy breaks the rotational invariance of the fluctuations $\delta S_{sw}(q)$ with respect to $q$. The demagnetizing effect of the dipolar interaction on the longitudinal modes $\delta S_{sw}(q) \parallel q$, prevents them from becoming critical, while the remaining two transverse modes (see Fig.1c) are driving the ferromagnetic transition. At first these dipolar anisotropic fluctuations have been realized by elastic scattering of polarized neutrons above $T_C$ of the Heisenberg ferromagnets EuO and EuS [8], where for the latter it was also possible to measure directly the characteristic wavenumber, $q_d = 0.22(5) \, A^{-1}$.

On the theoretical side, the implications of the dipolar critical fluctuations on their dynamics have been fully taken into account only by the mode-mode coupling...
Above $T_C$, rather convincing agreement was obtained for the critical slowing down of $\Gamma^\alpha(q)$ observed for $q \to 0$ and $T \to T_C$ on the transverse fluctuations of FeS and EuS as well as for the longitudinal ones ($\alpha = L$) of EuS. Additional strong support for the MMC-results came from quantitative analyses of the relaxation rates $\Gamma^T(q,T)$ in the two limiting cases $q = 0, T < T_C$ and $T = T_C, q \gg 0$ for the archetype Heisenberg ferromagnets. As one of the striking results we mention the crossover from $\Gamma^T(q > q_d, T_C) \sim q^{5/2}$ in the exchange dominated regime to $\Gamma^T(q \ll q_d, T_C) \sim q^2$, deep in the dipolar one. The latter behavior corresponds to the conventional (van Hove type) slowing down, characterized by a non-critical Onsager correction of the spin dynamics, $L^T(q,T) \equiv \Gamma^T(q) \cdot \chi^T(q)$, where $\chi^T(q)$ is the static susceptibility of the transverse fluctuations. It was shown that this central quantity depends in a universal manner only on $T_C$ and $q_d$, to be discussed in Sect. A.

Below $T_C$, the situation becomes more complicated because the symmetry of the fluctuations is further reduced by the appearance of the order parameter, i.e. the spontaneous magnetization $M_s$. As illustrated in Fig. 1a, it is common sense to distinguish there between the spin waves $\delta S_{sw}(q) \perp M_s e_z$ and the longitudinal modes $\delta S_z(q) \parallel M_se_z$. A systematic classification of critical behaviors in the $q - \kappa(T)$-plane, which considers the Heisenberg exchange and the dipolar interaction on an equal footing, has recently been performed by Schinz and Schwabl. According to their results, we have depicted the dipolar critical (DC) regime in Fig. 1a, which apart from a dipolar hydodynamic (DH) regime at rather small $q$ is bound from above by the dipolar wavenumber $q_d$ in q-direction as well as in the $\kappa_z(T)$-direction.

Since among the archetypical Heisenberg ferromagnets FeS is largest for EuS, this material is preferred for experimental studies of dipolar effects. Here we report results of a first systematic study of the magnetization dynamics in the DC-region, which covers the shaded area in Fig. 1a. Our principal goal is to determine the susceptibilities and linewidths of the spin waves and of the longitudinal fluctuations and to examine their $q$- and temperature variations. The experimental access by means of inelastic scattering of polarized neutrons around a finite Bragg peak is described in Section II. As illustrated by Fig. 1b, we choose a configuration where the momentum transfer $q$ occurs in directions perpendicular to the order parameter $M_s$, which allows to define and determine the transverse polarizations of the spin wave and of the longitudinal modes with respect to $q$. This will turn out to be essential for the discussion by means of dynamical scaling, because the appearance of the order parameter does not lift the symmetry with respect to $q$ so that both modes retain their transverse polarization from above $T_C$. In Section III, we give some examples for constant $Q$-scans and the analysis of the inelastic cross section. We evaluate there the relevant observables, i.e. static susceptibilities, the spin wave frequencies and the linewidths. Their detailed temperature and $q$-variations are presented in Sect. IV. In particular, we determine there the dipolar wavenumber $q_d$ from spin wave energies and the correlation length $\xi(T) = \kappa_z^{-1}(T)$ of the longitudinal fluctuations from their static susceptibilities. Backed with these findings, we discuss the central results, i.e. the damping of the spin waves and of the longitudinal fluctuations, in Sect. IV. Here the objectives are twofold. First, basing on the existing data for the paramagnetic side of EuS we want to examine whether and how the scaling hypothesis, which is rather special for the dipolar interaction, works, and second we will compare our results to the rather detailed predictions of the recent numerical solutions of MMC equations. To produce explicit values for the linewidth, this MMC approach had to introduce several assumptions which, of course, need to be checked by the experiment. The paper closes with a brief summary and outlook.
Where the thermal population factor is given by \( \langle n \rangle = [\exp(\bar{h}\omega/k_B T) - 1]^{-1} \). Our experiments have been conducted close to the Curie temperature \( T_C = 16.25 \, K \) and at energy transfers \( \bar{h}\omega \ll k_B T \), so that \( S_{\alpha\beta} \) becomes directly proportional to \( T^3 \chi_{\alpha\beta} \).

\[
S_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = \frac{\bar{h}k_B T}{\bar{h}\omega} \frac{1}{\pi} 3 \chi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega).
\]  

Thus, the neutron scattering cross section reflects directly the \( \mathbf{q} \)- and \( \omega \)-dependence of the susceptibility components of the sample.

According to Eq. (1), the neutrons couple only to spin fluctuations \( \mathbf{S} \) that are perpendicular to the scattering vector \( \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{\tau}_{200} + \mathbf{q} \). Therefore, the cross section contains contributions from the longitudinal fluctuations \( \delta S^T_\pi \) and from the spin wave scattering that corresponds to excitations with \( \delta S^T_{\text{sw}} \) perpendicular to \( \mathbf{M} \). Both modes have a transverse polarization with respect to \( \mathbf{q} \) and in the following we omit the superscript \( T \).

The fluctuations parallel to \( \mathbf{M} \) can be separated from the spin wave modes by analyzing the polarization \( \mathbf{\sigma}_f = \pm \mathbf{\sigma}_i \) of the scattered neutrons with respect to the incident polarization, \( \mathbf{\sigma}_i \parallel \mathbf{B}_0 \). As can be inferred from Fig. 1b, the parallel fluctuations give rise to non-spin flip scattering and the spin wave modes give rise to spin flip scattering. Therefore, the susceptibilities \( \chi_{\pi}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) \) and \( \chi_{\text{sw}}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) \) of both magnetic modes, can be determined unambiguously in a vertical field \( \mathbf{B}_v \). In order to minimize the influence of the magnetic field on the spin fluctuations as much as possible, we adjusted \( \mathbf{B}_v \) so that the internal magnetic field \( \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_v - N_z \mathbf{M}(T) \), with \( N_z = 0.05 \), was small, however large enough to remove the domain walls. The flipping ratio was between 2.1 < \( R < 3.5 \).

In a first step, all the measured data \( I^\mu_{\text{obs}} \) was corrected for the finite flipping ratio \( R \) according to:

\[
I_z = \frac{R}{R-1} I^+_{\text{obs}} - \frac{1}{R-1} I^-_{\text{obs}},
\]

\[
I_{\text{sw}} = \frac{R}{R-1} I^-_{\text{obs}} - \frac{1}{R-1} I^+_{\text{obs}},
\]

where \( I^\mu \) designates the scattered intensity from the polarization \( \mu \) to the polarization \( \nu \) of the incident and scattered neutrons, respectively. In a second step, a background being determined in the paramagnetic phase at \( T = 80 \, K \gg T_C \) and in the ordered phase at \( T = 1.78 \, K \), was subtracted from the data. The energy-independent

\[\tau_{200} = (200)2\pi/a_0 \] in our case, (Fig. 1b).

The \( \alpha\beta \)-component of the scattering function \( S_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) \) is related to the imaginary part of the susceptibility by the fluctuation-dissipation theorem

\[
S_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = (n+1) \frac{1}{\pi} 3 \chi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega),
\]  

\[\chi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = \langle n + 1 \rangle \frac{1}{\pi} 3 \chi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q}, \omega). \]  

\[\tau_{200} = (200)2\pi/a_0 \] in our case, (Fig. 1b).
contribution was 1 count/8.3 min for all the measurements in the range $0.06 < \zeta < 0.18$, where the reduced momentum transfer is measured in reciprocal lattice units $\zeta = q/(2\pi/a_0)$. The peak intensity of the elastic background was 4 counts/8.3 min and 8 counts/min for the spin-flip and non-spin-flip scattering at the position $\tau + q$, respectively.

III. CONSTANT-Q SPECTRA

The inelastic magnetic scattering has been determined at several temperatures and momentum transfers by performing constant-Q scans. Fig. 3 shows the cross sections at $\zeta = 0.18$ as measured along the [100] direction at the $(2\ 0\ 0)$ Bragg reflection at $T = 15$ K in a field $B_c = 100$ mT. The spin-flip data clearly reveals spin waves, while the non-spin-flip data is quasielastic and has a width (half-width at half maximum) that is roughly a factor of two smaller than the energy of the spin waves. Similar data was collected for many different temperatures $1.78 \leq T \leq 80$ K and in appropriate fields $30$ mT $\leq B_c \leq 500$ mT, as described in Section II.

Scattering of polarized neutrons is a very efficient way to properly separate the longitudinal from the transverse excitations in an Heisenberg ferromagnet. This is demonstrated in Fig. 3c where we show for comparison the spectrum calculated from the (flip efficiency) corrected intensities of Fig. 3a,b:

$$I_{\text{unpol}}(\omega) = \frac{2}{3} I_{\text{sw}}(\omega) + \frac{1}{3} I_z(\omega)$$

as it would be measured by means of unpolarized neutrons. The comparison shows clearly that the longitudinal scattering cannot be reliably extracted by means of unpolarized neutrons because the spectral widths of $I_{\text{sw}}$ and $I_z$ are similar. Moreover, reliable positions and widths of the spin waves can only be obtained if polarized beam data is used.

In order to analyze the data we have employed the scattering function, Eq. (1), which via Eq. (2) is directly related to the dynamical susceptibilities $\chi_\mu$ and $\chi_{\text{sw}}$. To allow for a comparison between our results and the existing theories, we assume Lorentzian spectral weight functions for the dynamic susceptibilities of the modes $\mu = z, \text{sw}$ and obtain

$$\Im(\chi_\mu(q, \omega)) = \chi_\mu(q) \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{\hbar \omega \Gamma_\mu}{(\omega - \omega_\mu(q))^2 + (\Gamma_\mu)^2} + \frac{\hbar \omega \Gamma_\mu}{(\omega + \omega_\mu(q))^2 + (\Gamma_\mu)^2} \right), \quad (3)$$

where $\hbar \omega_\mu = E_{\text{sw}}(q)$ is the spin wave energy and $\Gamma_\mu(q)$ are the linewidths. As the scattering from the longitudinal fluctuations proves to be quasielastic, we set $\omega_z(q) = 0$. The data was fitted by convoluting the scattering functions $S_\mu(q, \omega)$ with the four-dimensional resolution function of the spectrometer to give $I_\mu(q, \omega)$. The three parameters $E_{\text{sw}}, \Gamma_\mu, \chi_\mu(q)$ and a common normalization parameter were varied for each constant-Q scan such that $\chi^2$ was minimized. The solid lines in Fig. 3a,b are fits to the data using Eq. (3). They describe the data well. Figure 3 shows that the width of the longitudinal fluctuations $\Gamma_z$ increases with increasing $q$ in qualitative agreement with existing theories. A more detailed comparison will be performed in the discussion.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE SPECTRA

From the fits of the spectra using the double Lorentzian scattering function, Eq. (3), as described in the previous paragraph, we extracted the static susceptibilities $\chi_\mu(q, \omega = 0, T) \equiv \chi_\mu(q, T)$, the energies $E_{\text{sw}}(q)$ and linewidths $\hbar \Gamma_{\text{sw}}(q)$ of the spin waves, and the linewidth $\hbar \Gamma_z(q)$ of the quasielastic scattering. These quantities will be discussed in the following.
A. Static Critical behavior

In order to compare the experimentally determined static susceptibilities with the theory we refer to the expressions from the theoretical work by Schinz and Schwabl [19] who have presented $\chi_{\mu}(q, T)$ for all q-values and temperatures below $T_C$. Especially, one finds for the susceptibilities $\chi_{sw}$ and $\chi_z$, deep in the dipolar regime as covered by our experiment (Fig.4):

$$\chi_{sw}(q, T) = \frac{q^2}{q^2 + \kappa_z^2(T)}, \quad (4)$$

$$\chi_z(q, T) = \frac{q^2}{q^2 + \kappa_z^2(q, T)}. \quad (5)$$

The $q^{-2}$-divergence is characteristic of gapless spin waves with transverse polarization $\delta S_{sw} \perp q$, also referred to as Goldstone modes, while the fluctuations parallel to $\mathbf{M}$ acquire a (thermal) mass, $\kappa_z^2(T)$. At small momentum transfers $q \ll \kappa_z$, this term is renormalized by the spin wave fluctuations and becomes q-dependent.

$\Gamma_z = 0.014$ meV (counts/2000 mon)

$\Gamma_z = 0.029$ meV (counts/2000 mon)

$\Gamma_z = 0.0053$ meV (counts/2000 mon)

FIG. 5: a) Inverse of the integrated intensities of the spin wave and longitudinal spin fluctuations versus $q^2$, fitted to the inverse static susceptibilities, $\chi_{sw}^{-1} \sim (q^2 + \kappa_z^2)$ and $\chi_z^{-1}(q \to 0) \sim (q^2 + \kappa_z^2(T, q))^2$, Eq.(5b) b) Temperature dependence of the inverse correlation length of the longitudinal magnetization fluctuations $\kappa_z(T) = \xi^{-1}(T)$, defined by Eq.(5a).

$$\kappa_z^{-2} = \frac{29}{18} \cdot \frac{\kappa_z^2(T)}{1 + a \kappa_z(T)/q}, \quad (5a)$$

where $\kappa_z = \xi^{-1}$ denotes the inverse correlation length below $T_C$ and $a \approx 2/9$. One consequence of this effect has been emphasized for the homogeneous susceptibility already in the original spin wave work by Holstein and Primakoff [27].

They predicted the singularity for vanishing magnetic field, $\chi_z(q = 0, T, B \to 0) \sim B^{1/2}$, which in fact has been confirmed in experiments on EuS and EuO [28]. More recently, the crossover from the Ornstein-Zernicke type behavior of the zero-field susceptibility to a $\chi_z(q \ll \kappa_z)^{-1}$ singularity has been obtained by the RG theory [29] but a clear experimental evidence is yet lacking.
For the critical amplitude we obtain \( \kappa \). Comparing this value to the amplitude of the paramagnetic fluctuations can be well described by the critical law, depicted in Fig.5b. Obviously, the temperature dependence of the spin wave susceptibility \( \chi_{sw} \) for the spin wave susceptibility \( \chi \) involves the spin wave \( q \)-dependence and linear response theories predict for the q-dependence:

\[
E(q) = D_0 m_s(T) \bar{q}^2 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{q d}{q} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}.
\] (7)

As for the static susceptibility we admitted the presence of a small gap \( q^2 = q^2 + \kappa_{sw}^2 \). Due to the well-known depolarization of one of the precessing components \( \delta S_{sw}(q) \), the dipolar wavenumber enters Eq.(5) via \( q^2 = \mu_B M_s(T)/D_0 \) to cause a crossover from the quadratic dispersion at \( q \ll q_d \) to the linear law for \( q_d \gg q > \kappa_{sw} \). The solid line in Fig.3 represents the fit of the data to Eq.(5) with \( D_0 = 3.02 \text{ meV} \AA^2, q_d = 0.23(1) \AA^{-1} \) and \( \kappa_{sw} = 0.01 \AA^{-1} \). By comparing this fitted dipolar wavenumber to \( q_d = 0.22(5) \AA^{-1} \), as determined from paramagnetic neutron scattering, it suggests that this quantity is not renormalized by critical fluctuations when passing \( T_C \). Such effect has been conjectured by Fisher and Aharony (11). However, some indication for the absence of such renormalizations through critical fluctuations in the dipolar regime has already been realized during a previous determination of \( q_{d} \). There, using the mean field expression for the critical amplitude of the static paramagnetic susceptibility of EuS, \( C_0 = (q_d/\kappa_p(0))^2 = 0.19 \) and \( q_d = 0.24(2) \AA^{-1} \) was obtained.

We also note that \( \kappa_{sw} \) is smaller by a factor of four than \( \kappa_s \) following from the longitudinal susceptibility and the measured value of \( C_0 \). We relate this difference to the dipolar interaction, which invalidates the proportionality \( \kappa(q) \sim E_{sw}^{-1}(q) \), as can be inferred from the results of Refs.16,19.

### C. Linewidths

The linewidths evaluated here are defined by the Lorentzian shape which we assumed when analyzing

\[
\kappa_z(T_0) = \kappa_z(0)(1 - T/T_C)^\nu
\] (6)

with \( T_C = 16.25(5) \text{K} \). The critical exponent \( \nu = 0.68(2) \) agrees with the value obtained above \( T_C \) of EuS, \( \nu = 0.70(2) \) as predicted by the static scaling hypothesis. For the critical amplitude we obtain \( \kappa_z(0) = 0.91(5) \AA^{-1} \).

Comparing this value to the amplitude of the paramagnetic correlation length of EuS, \( \kappa_p(0) = 0.53 \AA^{-1} \) we find \( \kappa_z = 1.7 \kappa_p \), which is bracketed by the mean field value, \( \sqrt{2} \kappa(0) \) and 2.02\( \kappa(0) \) obtained by considering fluctuations.

At rather small \( q \), we observe a downward bending of \( E^{-1}(q) \), which we try to associate with the crossover \( \chi_{sw}^{-1}(q < \kappa_z) \sim q \) following from Eq.(5a). Though the errors are fairly large, we fitted the inverse intensities to this prediction and found \( a=0.20(5) \), which agrees surprisingly well with \( a=2/9 \) predicted by various approaches (28,29). Regarding the fact that the temperature variation of this \( E^{-1}(q) \)-bending is well reproduced, we believe that this constitutes the first signature of the \( q^{-1} \)-singularity of \( \chi_{sw}(q) \) induced by the Goldstone modes. Interestingly, this variation should also hold for the dipolar critical regime (29).
spectra by Eq. (3). Note that already previous studies on powdered EuS favored this shape over the Gaussian and the truncated Lorentzian forms. Moreover, also the MMC approach determined the damping of the magnetization modes investigated here by assuming an exponential relaxation at long times, which corresponds to the Lorentzian shape at not too high frequencies.

The results for the widths of the spin wave peaks and of the central peak of the longitudinal fluctuations are displayed by Fig. 7. Within the experimental errors, there is no temperature variation down to the lowest temperatures in region DC (see shaded area in Fig. 7a). Note that the errors for $\Gamma_z$ are larger than those for $\Gamma_{sw}$ because of the smaller spectral weight of the longitudinal fluctuations, as it is seen in Fig. 7b. As the most striking result we infer from the presentations against $q^2(q_0^2)$ in Fig. 7, that (i) the relaxation rates of both modes obey the simple relations

$$\Gamma_{sw}(q, T) = L_{sw}(\frac{q}{q_d})^2 + \Gamma_{sw}(0, T), \quad (8a)$$

$$\Gamma_z(q, T) = L_z(\frac{q}{q_d})^2 + \Gamma_z(0, T), \quad (8b)$$

being indicated as solid lines in Fig. 7, and (ii) that the resulting kinetic coefficients $L_{sw} = 38(2) \, \mu eV$ and $L_z = 40(3) \, \mu eV$ agree within their uncertainties. Moreover, the damping of both modes remains finite with small values of this background damping, $\Gamma_{sw}(0, T) = 0.6(4) \, \mu eV$ and $\Gamma_z(q = 0) = 2.8(4) \, \mu eV$, which will also be discussed in the next section.

V. DISCUSSION

We start from a rather general aspect of the critical phenomena, i.e. the scaling hypothesis extended to dynamical quantities, like the relaxation rate of the order parameter $\kappa$. Then the dipolar interaction in Heisenberg ferromagnets can fully be taken into account by introducing $q_d$ as a second scaling variable in the homogeneous scaling function $g_\mu$ for the linewidths of the transverse modes investigated here, see Fig. 8:

$$\Gamma_\mu(q, T) = q^2 \cdot g_\mu\left(\frac{q}{\kappa_\mu}, \frac{q}{q_d}\right). \quad (9)$$

Let us first approach the problem from the paramagnetic side to which we designate the index $\mu = p$. There according to both experiment and MMC theory the crossover from exchange dominated dynamics, being characterized by the exponent $z = (D + 2)/2 = 5/2$, to the dipolar critical dynamics with $z = 2$ occurs deep in the DC region, i.e. for $q, \kappa(T) \ll q_d$. This is the reason, why dipolar effects were not realized in the early investigations. Once the dipolar dynamics, i.e. $z = 2$, has taken over very close to $T_C$, where $\kappa(T) \approx q_d$, the paramagnetic scaling function assumes the constant value (see. Eq. (7) of Ref.13):}

$$g_p(\infty, 0) = L_d q_d^2. \quad (10)$$

For EuS, the (dipolar) kinetic coefficient $L_d$ has been determined from the analysis of the relaxation rates of the transverse fluctuations in the limit $q = 0$ above and below $T_C$. The value $hL_d = 38(4) \, \mu eV$ was found to agree fairly well with the MMC estimate $hL_d = 5.1 g_L \mu_B / k_B T_C / \mu_0 q_0^2 / 4 \pi^2 \approx 30 \, \mu eV$.

Below $T_C$, as a matter of fact, we recover here the same $q^2$-dependence of both relaxation rates $\Gamma_z$ and $\Gamma_{sw}$, Eq. (8), and in particular, within the experimental errors, their coefficients agree with $L_d, L_{sw} \approx L_z \approx L_d$. These are the central results of our work. In terms of the dynamical scaling hypothesis they imply that by passing the Curie temperature from above, the dipolar dynamic universality class for the transverse (critical) fluctuations $\delta S^T$ characterized by $z = 2$ is not changed. This basic feature is nicely confirmed by (rather old) $\Gamma_p(q)$ data.
measured slightly above $T_C$ of powdered EuS, which we have added to Fig. 3a. Within the given error bars, they agree with respect to magnitude and $q^2$-variation with the present $\Gamma_{sw}^T$, data taken below $T_C$. We also observe a slight systematic enhancement of $\Gamma_{sw}^T(q,T < T_C)$ over $\Gamma_{p}^T(q,T_C)$, which seems to be associated with the (small) background $\Gamma_{zbg}$ to be discussed below.

To date, the fundamental phenomenon of dynamical scaling in the Heisenberg ferromagnets has been established for the exchange ('true')critical regime (EC in Fig.1a), i.e. for $q > \kappa(T) > q_d$, where $\Gamma$ becomes independent of temperature, $\Gamma_{sw}^T \sim (q/q_d)^{5/2}$ is maintained on both sides of $T_C$. Our experiment provides evidence for the 'true' (temperature independent) dipolar critical behavior extending to even for smaller $q$-values, $q < \kappa(T)$, see shaded region in Fig. 3a. A temperature variation might set in when the dipolar hydrodynamic (DH) is reached. This extended dynamic critical behavior with $z = 2$ below $T_C$ is also very much different from the situation above $T_C$, where $z = 2$ is attained for extremely small $q \ll q_d$, and only a small part of the static DC region is occupied by dynamic dipolar criticality. Both features are consistent with the general fact that the dynamic critical behavior reflects more details of the system, in particular conservation laws, than the static properties, like the susceptibility tensor $\chi(q)$, which define the critical regimes displayed in Fig. 1a.

Having established the dynamic class, $z = 2$, in a large part of DC below $T_C$, we are now able to discuss the further consequences of the $q$-variation of the damping, Eq. (3). The kinetic coefficients $L_z$ and $L_{sw}$ turned out to be identical for both the spin wave and the longitudinal modes. By looking at Fig. 1b, this result emerges from the continuity of the critical behavior of the transverse modes $\delta S_{T1}(q)$ and $\delta S_{T2}(q)$. Note that above $T_C$, the designations 'transverse' and 'longitudinal' define orientations of $\delta S$ with respect to $q$ being indicated by a superscript in $\delta S^q$. Below $T_C$, due to the symmetry breaking through $M_s \parallel q$, this 'conventional' definition of the mode polarization $\delta S(q)$ is possible only for certain $q$-directions, like the one chosen in the present work. The 'transverse' modes drive the ferromagnetic transition on the paramagnetic side, where the $q$-vector clearly determines the symmetry. By passing $T_C$ from above, Fig. 1b suggests the continuous transformations, $\delta S_{T1} \rightarrow \delta S_{sw}^T$ and $\delta S_{T2} \rightarrow \delta S_{L}^T$. Note that this is only true for our experimental configuration, where the order parameter $M_s$ is oriented perpendicular to $q$. The fact that the kinetic coefficients below $T_C$, $L_{sw}$ and $L_z$ are equal and, moreover, agree with $L_p = 38(2)\mu eV$ of $\delta S^T(q)$ above $T_C$, see also Fig. 5, can be immediately be related to the modes with transverse polarization $\delta S \perp q$, which are the only ones to become critical in real Heisenberg ferromagnets, i.e. with dipolar interaction. On the paramagnetic side, these critical modes display relaxational dynamics, but below $T_C$ their dynamical shape depends on the direction of their propagation vector with respect to the order parameter $M_s$. If these transverse critical modes propagate, for example, along $M_s \parallel q$, they are predicted to exhibit spin wave transitions in DC with pure Goldstone-like susceptibilities $\chi_{sw}(q \parallel M) = (q_d/q)^2$. The remaining longitudinal mode, $\delta S_{L}^T \parallel q$, should be strongly damped and suppressed in intensity. These modes can be studied in a configuration, where the polarizing field $B$ is oriented parallel to the scattering plane.

The dipolar symmetry with respect to $q$ is also reflected by the fact that in DC the direction of $q$ is parallel to the largest eigenvector of the susceptibility tensor $\chi(q \parallel v_3, v_3 = \text{second longest}, v_3, = \text{parallel to} M_s$. This symmetry of $\chi(q)$ changes if the DC-region is left. Then the directions of these two eigenvectors are just interchanged for our configuration $q \perp M_s$, while for a general orientation between $q$ and $M_s$ a gradual rotation, $v_3 \rightarrow v_2$ and $v_2 \rightarrow -v_3$, takes place. Hence, outside of DC, the 'leading' static symmetry of the ferromagnet is defined by the order parameter $M_s$ and, moreover, the dynamical exponent attains its isotropic value, $z = 5/2$. This implies that both spin wave modes, $\delta S_{sw}^L \perp q$ and $\delta S_{L}^T \parallel q$, are critical. Recently, their frequencies have been investigated in some detail by polarized neutrons $\delta$. For the damping similar data are still lacking. Early work employing unpolarized neutrons away from $T_C$ of EuO provided relaxation rates, which where consistent with $\Gamma_{sw}(q,T) \sim \kappa_z^{3/2}/q^4$. This agrees with the scaling hypothesis, Eq. (4), provided $\Gamma_{sw} = (q/\kappa_z(T))^{3/2} \delta_{sw}(0, \infty)$. Unlike our observation in the DC region, in the exchange critical regime the dominance of the thermally excited spin waves gives rise to the strong increase of their linewidths with temperature. The leading $q^4$-dependence has been predicted by Vaks et al. and results from spin wave - spin wave scattering.

Another interesting point is the fact, that both linewidths do not change with temperature down to the lowest values studied here, $T/T_C = 0.92$. This is somewhat surprising with regard to the existing results of the MMC-calculations $\delta$, which using some interpolation have also been indicated in Fig. 2. We notice that they predict a slight temperature variation, i.e. a narrowing with decreasing $T$ which is not observed. Also the $q^2$-variations of our linewidths are not reproduced and the absolute MMC values for $\Gamma_{sw}$ and $\Gamma_{z}$ are smaller and larger, respectively. This seems to indicate that the assumptions of the MMC approach, like the Lorentzian approximation for the modes with large $q$ and some cutoff of the dynamics, may not be valid. By a more phenomenological point of view, we rather conjecture that the non-critical longitudinal fluctuations, $\delta S_{L}^T \parallel q$, play a much more important role than believed to date. Their damping is expected to be $\Gamma_{L}^T(q) = L_d/\lambda_{L}^T = L_d$, i.e. temperature independent and rather large and may provide an efficient relaxation channel for the critical modes. The importance of $\Gamma_{L}^T$ has been realized recently in the relaxation rate of the homogeneous magnetization $\Gamma_{z}^T$ below $T_C$.

A final comment on the 'background' damping of the longitudinal fluctuations, $\Gamma_{z}(q = 0, T \leq T_C) = 2.8 \mu eV$
may be appropriate. We conjecture here that - similar as above $T_C$ [4] - damping effects by the longitudinal polarization of the $\delta S_L^z$ mode are picked up within the resolution of our experiment. Due to the dipolar demagnetization, these modes are uncritical (dynamic exponent $z=0$ [4]). This conjecture is based on the fact that our background value is rather close to $\Gamma_{z, bg} = L_{bg}/\chi_L^z(q=0, T \leq T_C) = 1.8(2) \mu eV$, where we have inserted (i) the background kinetic coefficient $L_{bg} = 1.8(2) \mu eV$ determined from the critical behavior of $\Gamma^T(q=0, T > T_C)$ [22], and (ii) the susceptibility of the longitudinal spin wave modes, $\chi_{L}^z(q \rightarrow 0, T < T_C) = 1$, which at $T = T_C$ transform into the longitudinal paramagnetic modes $\chi^L(q \rightarrow 0)$. It may be interesting to note that this background seems to be absent or at least significantly be reduced in the paramagnetic relaxation rate $\Gamma_p^T(q, T)$ of Ref.4 depicted in Fig.1. This indicates that the appearance of the order parameter increases $\Gamma_{z}^T(0, T)$ while its effect on the background rate of the spin wave linewidth, $\Gamma_{bg}^T(0, T) = 0.5(4) \mu eV$ turns out to be small.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have conducted a study of the dynamics of spin fluctuations in the ferromagnetic state of EuS close to $T_C$, where dipolar effects are expected to play a dominant role. For intensity reasons we concentrated on the spin wave and longitudinal fluctuations, $\delta S_L^z(q)$ and $\delta S_L^T$, both transverse with respect to the momentum transfer $q$, which was chosen perpendicular to $M$. This configuration allowed to extract from the spin wave frequencies the characteristic dipolar wavenumber $q_d$ and from the static susceptibility, $\chi_L(q, T)$ the correlation length $\xi_L = \kappa_L^{-1}$ of the longitudinal fluctuations. The latter exhibits deviations from the Ornstein-Zernicke law at $q \ll \kappa_L$, which appear to be related to the predicted thermal renormalization of $\chi_L$ by the spin wave modes [4]. This feature, though subject of rather intense research in the past years (see e.g. References [35][36][37]), has not been identified before. The reason for the observation of the mass renormalization of $\chi_L(q, T)$ on EuS can be attributed to the rather large critical amplitude $\kappa_L(0) = 0.91 \mu eV$, which allows to explore the regime $q/\kappa_L \ll 1$. This is in contrast to the situation in the itinerant ferromagnet Ni [4], where $\kappa_L(0)$ is almost one order of magnitude smaller.

As the central result of our study, we regard the linewidths of both modes. They display the same q-dependence $\Gamma^T(q, T \geq T_C)$, which we explained by using the dynamical scaling hypothesis and existing data for $\Gamma^T(q, T \geq T_C)$ of EuS. Apart from a small finite background for $\Gamma_{z}(q=0)$, which was already observed above $T_C$ in a previous work, the absolute values of both linewidths prove to be identical. Moreover, the relevant kinetic coefficient $L_d$ agrees with the value obtained from the linewidths of the transverse fluctuations $\delta S_p^T(q)$ measured in the dipolar critical regime slightly above $T_C$. This quantitative feature suggests the transformations $\delta S_p^T \rightarrow \delta S_L^T, \delta S_L^T \rightarrow \delta S_p^T$ when passing $T_C$ from the para- to the ferromagnetic side without any change of the dynamics and thus obeying dynamical scaling - as conjectured in Ref.24. As a surprising feature we note that the "true", i.e. temperature independent dipolar critical behavior extends so far into the static DC region explored here, see Fig.3. This contrasts to the extremely narrow regime just above $T_C$, in which the dipolar anisotropy changes the dynamic universality class of the transverse modes from $z = 5/2$ to $z = 2$. The observed q- and temperature variations of our linewidths are not fully consistent with predictions by the MMC-theory [4], which is a bit unexpected regarding the success of this approach on the paramagnetic side [4].

Finally we should note that for intensity reasons we were not yet able to measure the crossover of $\Gamma_{z}^T$ to the hydrodynamic ($q < \kappa_{z}/9$) and to the exchange critical ($q > q_d$) regime, for which some more theoretical work has been published [38][39][40]. An even greater experimental challenge is the low intensity of the longitudinal polarizations $\delta S_L^z$ and $\delta S_L^T$. Their non-critical dynamics may be responsible for the absence of any temperature effects on the both linewidths investigated here. Other unsettled problems are the mechanisms responsible for the small and non-critical background effects occurring in the static susceptibilities, spin wave frequencies and relaxation rates. The values quoted here for $\kappa_{z}, \kappa_{sw}, \Gamma_{z}(0, T)$ and $\Gamma_{sw}(0, T)$ may help to answer the question whether there exists a common origin, like anisotropy or finite internal magnetic field.

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