

## ABSTRACT

## NdFeO3: An Interesting Interplay between two Distinct Magnetic Sublattices

M. M. Gomes<sup>1</sup>, R. Vilarinho<sup>1</sup>, A. S. Silva<sup>1</sup>, C. Kadlec<sup>2</sup>, F. Kadlec<sup>2</sup>, M. Lebeda<sup>2</sup>, M. Mihalik jr.<sup>3</sup>, M. Mihalik<sup>3</sup>, D. Jana<sup>4</sup>, F. Choueikani<sup>5</sup>, C. Faugeras<sup>4</sup>, J.A. Paixão<sup>6</sup>, S. Kamba<sup>2</sup> and <u>J. Agostinho Moreira<sup>1</sup></u>

- 1 IFIMUP, Departamento de Física e Astronomia da Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Rua do Campo Alegre s/n, 4169-007 Porto, Portugal
  - 2 Institute of Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Na Slovance 2, 182 00 Prague 8, Czech Republic
  - 3 Institute of Experimental Physics Slovak Academy of Sciences, Watsonova 47, Košice, Slovak Republic
  - 4 Laboratoire National des Champs Magnétiques Intenses, LNCMI-EMFL, CNRS UPR3228, Université Grenoble Alpes, Université Toulouse, Université Toulouse 3, INSA-T, Grenoble and Toulouse, France
  - 5 Synchrotron SOLEIL, L'Orme des Merisiers, Saint Aubin BP48, 91192 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
    - 6 CFisUC, Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, P-3004-516 Coimbra, Portugal

Coupled magnetic sublattices of different cations, ordering with different spin structures, yield macroscopic states more easily controlled by external stimuli. This possibility makes these systems attractive for emerging information technologies. The magnetic anisotropy character of the 4*f*-electron shell, along with the crosstalk between 3*d*- and 4*f*-sublattices makes NdFeO<sub>3</sub> a model system to explore the impact of external magnetic fields on the magnetic structures in different coupled magnetic sublattices. Here, we report the occurrence of two distinct magnetic field-induced phase transitions in NdFeO<sub>3</sub> related to changes in temperature, and in the direction and strength of the applied magnetic field. These include the interchange between the two known  $\Gamma_4$  and  $\Gamma_2$  spin structures, and the appearance of a hitherto unknown high-field-induced spin-flop transition, observed below 100 K when the applied field is directed along the *c*-axis. Based on magnetic field dependent Raman and polarized THz studies of magnon spectra and isothermal magnetization, we draw a phase diagram. The overall picture here reported is expected to be valid in general for other rare-earth orthoferrites with spin-reorientation transitions, and it may apply extendable, as well, to other systems with non-equivalent magnetic sublattices.

## Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge funding from FCT and IFIMUP: NORTE-01-0145-FEDER-022096, 2022.03564.PTDC, UIDB/04968/2020, UIDP/04968/2020, LA/P/0095/2020 - Laboratório de Física para Materiais e Tecnologias Emergentes and UID/04968/2025 - Instituto de Física de Materiais Avançados, Nanotecnologia e Fotónica - Universidade do Porto projects. M.M.G. acknowledges grants from DSL2025 in Naples, Italy

SFRH/BD/151051/2021 and R.V. from PTDC/NAN-MAT/0098/2020. M. M. and M.M acknowledge the support from VEGA 2/0004/25. Czech scientists thank the Czech Science Foundation (Project No. 24-10791S) and Project TERAFIT - CZ.02.01.01/00/22\_008/0004594 co-financed by European Union and the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. CFisUC is funded by FCT under projects UIDB/04564/2020 and UIDP/04564/2020, respectively. Access to the TAIL-UC facility funded under QREN-Mais Centro project ICT\_2009\_02\_012\_1890 is gratefully acknowledged.