## Resonant soft X-ray scattering and spectroscopic study of $\text{Co}^{3+}$ intermediate-spin state in RT ferromagnet $\text{Sr}_3\text{YCo}_4\text{O}_{10.5}$

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Sr<sub>3</sub>YCo<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10.5</sub> (SYCO) shows the highest ferromagnetic transition temperature of  $T_C \sim 370$  K in Co perovskite[1]. Since Co ion is trivalent and crystal structure transition appears at  $T_C$ , it is expected that some structure ordering and Co<sup>3+</sup> spin state degrees of freedom, such as high-spin(HS), intermediate-spin(IS), and low-spin(LS) states, may contribute to the RT ferromagnetism. Co *K*-edge resonant X-ray scattering revealed that  $x^2-z^2/y^2-z^2$  type  $e_g$  orbital ordering occur in *ab* plane below  $T_C$ . This means that Co<sup>3+</sup> ion takes IS state[2]. Direct information of the Co *3d* and ligand O *2p* electronic structures on Co<sup>3+</sup> IS state and  $e_g$  orbital ordering is required to clarify how the  $e_g$  orbital ordering and Co<sup>3+</sup> IS state affect on the RT ferromagnetism.

We have measured Co  $L_{2,3}$  and O K edge XAS to study the Co<sup>3+</sup> spin state. By comparing Co  $L_{2,3}$  edge XAS of SYCO with LaCoO<sub>3</sub> in Fig.1 (a), SYCO spectrum shows different  $L_3$ shoulder and  $L_2$  peak characters from those of Co<sup>3+</sup> LS state. Thus SYCO is deduced to take Co<sup>3+</sup> HS/IS states. We have also measured Co  $L_{2,3}$  and O K edge resonant soft X-ray scattering (RSXS) of orderings which relate with eg orbital and spin state orderings. Figure 1 (b) show Co  $L_{2,3}$  edge RSXS energy scans of (2 0 0) under  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  polarizations. There are many different characters but especially at 777 eV, where difference of spin state appears in XAS, appearance and disappearance of a sharp peak is observed. In the presentation we will show results of spectral analyses of XAS and RSXS energy scans for further discussion.



Fig. 1: (a) Co  $L_{2,3}$ -edge XAS spectra of SYCO and LaCoO<sub>3</sub>, and (b) RSXS energy scans of  $q = (2 \ 0 \ 0)$  under  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  polarizations.

[1] W. Kobayashi et al., Phys. Rev. B 72, 104408 (2005).

[2] H. Nakao et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 80, 023711 (2011).