

Orbital superexchange and crystal field simultaneously at play in YVO_3 : Resonant inelastic x-ray scattering at the $V L$ edge and the $O K$ edge

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We report on the observation of orbital excitations in YVO_3 by means of resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (RIXS) at energies across the vanadium L_3 and oxygen K absorption edges. At the $V L_3$ edge, we are able to resolve the full spectrum of orbital excitations up to 5 eV. In order to unravel the effect of superexchange interactions and the crystal field on the orbital excitations, we analyzed the energy and temperature dependence of the intra- t_{2g} excitations at 0.1–0.2 eV in detail. While these results suggest a dominant influence of the crystal field, peak shifts of about 13–20 meV observed as a function of the transferred momentum $q\parallel a$ reflect a finite dispersion of the orbital excitations. This is puzzling since theoretical models based on superexchange interactions predict a dispersion only for $q\parallel c$. Furthermore, we demonstrate that RIXS at the $O K$ edge is very sensitive to *intersite* excitations. At the $O K$ edge, we observe excitations across the Mott-Hubbard gap and an additional feature at 0.4 eV, which we attribute to two-orbiton scattering, i.e., an exchange of orbitals between adjacent sites. Altogether, our results indicate that both superexchange interactions and the crystal field are important for a quantitative understanding of the orbital excitations in YVO_3 .

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I. INTRODUCTION

The electronic properties of strongly correlated transition-metal oxides strongly depend on spin and orbital degrees of freedom.¹ Both spins and orbitals on neighboring sites interact with each other via superexchange interactions,² giving rise to a complex interplay and potentially to novel states induced by orbital quantum fluctuations. In this context, the occurrence of orbital order and more exotic states, like an orbital Peierls state^{3–5} and an orbital-liquid ground state, have been discussed.⁶ One possibility to test materials for those orbital states is to investigate the character of the elementary orbital excitations. If the superexchange interaction dominates, one expects novel collective elementary excitations, namely, orbital waves or orbitons with a significant dispersion,⁷ analogous to spin waves in a magnetically ordered state. However, the orbitals are also strongly coupled to the lattice,⁸ therefore orbital excitations in many compounds are well described in the limit of “local” crystal-field excitations. If both, superexchange interactions and the coupling to the lattice are relevant, the spectral signatures become more difficult to interpret, a complex situation that has hardly been studied thus far.^{9–12}

The experimental observation of orbitons at low energies ≤ 250 meV has been claimed based on Raman data of LaMnO_3 ,

RTiO_3 , and RVO_3 with $R = \text{rare earth}$.^{13–17} However, the orbiton interpretation of these data has caused controversy.^{14–22} For manganites with partially occupied e_g states in a predominantly octahedral crystal field, it is meanwhile well established that the orbital degree of freedom is quenched by the strong crystal-field splitting of the order of 1 eV.^{23,24} Recently, it has been shown by resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (RIXS) on 1D cuprate chains that such high-energy orbital excitations may show a significant dispersion.^{25,26} The large dispersion reflects the strong superexchange coupling of the cuprates, and the high excitation energy results from the crystal-field splitting. At the same time, the high excitation energy of the lowest orbital excitation is a clear signature that orbital fluctuations are weak in the ground state, and that this orbitally ordered ground state is not affected by the high-energy dispersion.

In contrast, the crystal-field splitting is much weaker for the partially occupied t_{2g} states in titanates and vanadates. For RVO_3 with t_{2g}^2 electron configuration, it has been suggested that orbital quantum fluctuations may be comparatively strong because superexchange interactions between t_{2g} electrons are frustrated on a cubic or nearly cubic lattice.^{3,5,27–29} From magnetic neutron scattering, indications for highly unusual orbital correlations were found and the existence of an orbital

Peierls state in the intermediate phase of YVO_3 has been proposed.³ However, a recent study of the optical excitations across the Mott-Hubbard gap rules out that orbital fluctuations are strong in RVO_3 .³⁰ Some of us reported the observation of orbital excitations in the optical conductivity of YVO_3 .²¹ An optical absorption band at 0.4 eV for polarization of the electric field $E\parallel c$ has been attributed to the exchange of orbitals on adjacent sites, i.e., to the direct excitation of two orbitons. A two-orbion interpretation has also been discussed for the RIXS data of the orbital excitations of the t_{2g}^1 compounds LaTiO_3 and YTiO_3 .^{31,32} In the titanates, the two-orbion character is difficult to prove since the orbital excitations are observed at the same energy of 0.20–0.25 eV in RIXS, Raman spectroscopy, and infrared absorption,^{17,19,31,33} while there is no clear signature of a one-orbion excitation at about half the energy of the proposed two-orbion peak. It has been claimed that the RIXS intensity of two-orbion excitations may exceed that of single-orbion modes in titanates, in particular if quantum fluctuations are large in the orbital sector.^{31,32}

RIXS is the analog of Raman spectroscopy with x-ray photons. RIXS is very sensitive to orbital excitations, in particular in the soft x-ray range.^{33–45} At the $V L$ edge, a photon is resonantly absorbed, exciting a $2p$ core electron to an empty $3d$ state, and subsequently this intermediate state decays by re-emitting a photon, leaving the system in, e.g., an orbitally excited state. One major advantage of RIXS over Raman scattering with visible light is the short wavelength of x-rays, allowing to study the excitations as a function of the transferred momentum q . Furthermore, by tuning the energy of the incoming light to a particular absorption band, special ions are selected and potentially also specific crystallographic sites. Since the probing depth for soft x rays is comparatively large, bulk properties are probed. Here, we report on RIXS measurements with a resolution of 60 meV at the $V L_3$ edge and 70 meV at the $O K$ edge. We observe spin-conserving intra- t_{2g} excitations at 0.1–0.2 eV, orbital excitations from the high-spin $S = 1$ t_{2g}^2 ground state to low-spin $S = 0$ t_{2g}^2 states at 1.07 and 1.28 eV (these are allowed due to the strong spin-orbit coupling of the core hole), the lowest excitations from the t_{2g} into the e_g levels at 1.86 eV, and further excitations above 2.2 eV. For the intra- t_{2g} excitations at 0.1–0.2 eV, the peak energy, its temperature dependence, and the linewidth agree with the expectations of a crystal-field scenario, a dominant role of superexchange interactions can be ruled out. Furthermore, we are able to resolve a finite dispersion of the low-energy intra- t_{2g} excitations for $q\parallel a$, a puzzling result, since superexchange models predicted a dispersion of orbital excitations only for $q\parallel c$. We propose that a more direct view on the importance of superexchange interactions can be obtained at the $O K$ edge, where RIXS is sensitive to *intersite* excitations. At 0.4 eV, we find strong evidence for a two-orbion peak, i.e., the exchange of two orbitals on adjacent sites. This shows that a quantitative description of orbital excitations in YVO_3 requires to take into account *both* superexchange interactions and the crystal field.

The paper is organized as follows. Experimental details are given in Sec. II, followed in Sec. III by a short description of the crystal structure, the spin/orbital-ordered phases, and the electronic structure. Section IV describes our results. In Sec.

IV A, we briefly discuss x-ray absorption spectra. The RIXS features observed at the $V L_3$ edge are assigned to the different orbital excitations in Sec. IV B. In Sec. IV C, we concentrate on the low-energy orbital excitations observed at 0.1–0.2 eV, focusing on the observation of a finite dispersion and on the competition between superexchange interactions and the crystal field. Section IV D addresses the RIXS data measured at the $O K$ edge. Conclusions are given in Sec. V. In the Appendix, we discuss optical data on crystal-field excitations of V^{3+} ions in $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Single crystals of YVO_3 were grown by the traveling-solvent floating zone method.⁴⁶ Prior to the experiments the samples have been freshly cleaved in air. The measurements were performed using the soft x-ray spectrometer SAXES at the ADDRESS beam line at the Swiss Light Source, Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland, which has been designed especially for high-resolution RIXS.^{47,48} The RIXS data were measured with a combined energy resolution (monochromator and spectrometer) of $\Delta E = 60$ meV at the $V L_3$ edge and $\Delta E = 70$ meV at the $O K$ edge for scattering angles of $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° (see sketch in Fig. 1). All measurements were performed in specular geometry to keep the transferred momentum q parallel to the crystallographic a axis. For this purpose, the sample was oriented with the c axis perpendicular to the scattering plane and the incident x rays were linearly polarized with $E\parallel c$ (σ polarization). Compared to π polarization parallel to the scattering plane, σ polarization has the advantage that the orientation of the incident electric field with respect to the crystallographic axes is independent of the scattering angle. The polarization of the scattered light has not been analyzed because it was not possible at this instrument. The attempt to measure a second sample with a different orientation to obtain data for $q\parallel c$ failed due to experimental problems with this sample.

The incident energy has been varied across the $V L_3$ and $O K$ edges. Before the RIXS measurements, room-temperature x-ray absorption (XAS) spectra were measured *in situ* in total electron yield (TEY) mode (see right panel in Fig. 1). Below about 100 K, the resistivity of the samples is very high, thus charging effects constricted the measurement of the drain current. Therefore we additionally measured XAS spectra in total fluorescence yield (TFY) mode (inset in Fig. 2). Note that the absolute energy scale has been calibrated by a comparison with the XAS data of polycrystalline YVO_3 and of V_2O_3 .^{49,50}

III. CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, MAGNETIC AND ORBITAL ORDERS, AND CRYSTAL-FIELD LEVELS

The pseudoperovskite compound YVO_3 shows several phase transitions as a function of temperature. In the room-temperature phase, an orthorhombic structure ($Pbnm$) is adopted, while for $77\text{ K} < T < 200\text{ K}$ a monoclinic structure ($P2_1/b$) with long-range orbital order was observed^{46,53} (G type, possibly with an admixture of C type, see discussion in Ref. 21). Antiferromagnetic order of C type was found below $T_N = 116\text{ K}$. Below 77 K, the structure becomes orthorhombic ($Pbnm$) again, accompanied by a change to C -type orbital

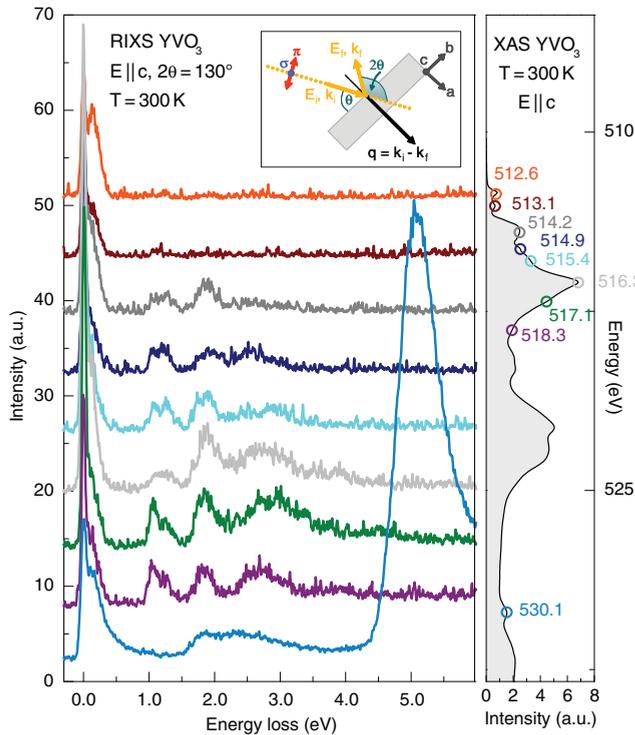


FIG. 1. (Color online) RIXS overview spectra (lower statistics, accumulated over 30 min each) at $T = 300$ K for nine different incident energies across the V L_3 edge (512–519 eV) and at the O K edge (≥ 530 eV). The x-ray absorption spectrum (XAS) measured in total electron yield is shown in the right panel, with color-coded points indicating the excitation energies E_{in} used for the RIXS spectra. A sketch of the scattering geometry is shown in the inset. All spectra were measured with $E \parallel c$. The RIXS spectra were measured at a scattering angle of $2\theta = 130^\circ$. The inelastic peaks with energy transfers up to 4 eV correspond to orbital excitations. The steep increase of the RIXS signal at 4.5 eV for $E_{in} = 530.1$ eV at the O K edge is in good agreement with the onset of charge-transfer excitations observed in the optical conductivity.^{30,51,52} However, the large intensity, exceeding the intensity of the elastic peak, points towards x-ray fluorescence emission, possibly superimposed by the charge-transfer excitations mentioned above.

and G -type spin order.^{46,53} As far as the electronic structure is concerned, YVO_3 is a Mott insulator with two localized electrons in the $3d$ shell of each V^{3+} ion. A crystal field of predominantly octahedral symmetry gives rise to a splitting of the $3d$ levels into a lower-lying t_{2g} level and an e_g level. These are further split by the deviations from cubic symmetry.^{21,27,54–56} In cubic approximation, the lowest-lying two-electron state shows 3T_1 symmetry (t_{2g}^2 , $S = 1$), the lowest excited states are of 1T_2 and 1E symmetry (t_{2g}^2 , $S = 0$) and are expected above 1 eV (see Sec. IV B). At still higher energies, states with the following symmetries are expected: 3T_2 ($t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$, $S = 1$), 1A_1 (t_{2g}^2 , $S = 0$), as well as ${}^3T_1(P)$, ${}^1T_2(G)$, and 1T_1 ($t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$, $S = 0$ or 1).⁵⁷ The cubic approximation is sufficient for the overall assignment of all RIXS peaks observed above 1 eV at the V L_3 edge. However, for the discussion of orbital excitations below about 0.5 eV we have to take into account deviations from cubic symmetry (see Secs. IV B and IV C).

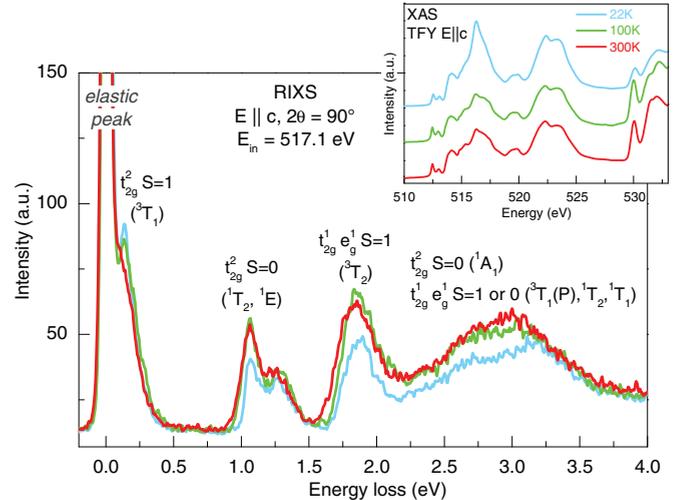


FIG. 2. (Color online) RIXS signal of YVO_3 for $E \parallel c$ at 22, 100, and 300 K for $E_{in} = 517.1$ eV and $2\theta = 90^\circ$. These data sets have been accumulated over 3 h each. (Inset) Temperature-dependent XAS spectra of YVO_3 for polarization $E \parallel c$ at 22, 100, and 300 K recorded in total fluorescence yield mode.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. XAS spectra

XAS spectra have been measured in total fluorescence yield at 22, 100, and 300 K, i.e., in all three crystallographic phases (inset of Fig. 2). The absorption bands peaking at about 516, 522, and 534 eV correspond to the V L_3 , V L_2 , and O K edges, respectively, i.e., transitions from the spin-orbit split V $2p_{3/2}$ and V $2p_{1/2}$ core states to empty V $3d$ states, and from O $1s$ to O $2p$ states, respectively. Empty states within the $2p$ level of oxygen arise due to hybridization. In particular, the lowest peak at the O K edge at 530.1 eV is attributed to states of mixed O $2p$ -V $3d$ character.^{49,52} A detailed analysis of the x-ray absorption spectra of YVO_3 can be found in Refs. 58 and 49.

B. Assignment of RIXS peaks (V L_3 edge)

Figure 1 shows RIXS spectra at room temperature as a function of the transferred energy for different incident energies E_{in} which are indicated by color-coded dots in the XAS data (right panel). Each spectrum has been accumulated over 30 minutes. Long-time scans with better statistics, accumulated over 3 hours are given in Fig. 2 for $E_{in} = 517.1$ eV. At the V L_3 edge, we observe a series of inelastic peaks with energy transfers of about 0.10–0.20 eV, 1.07, 1.25, and 1.84 eV, and a broad band of overlapping features between 2.2 and 3.5 eV at 300 K. The spectral weights of these peaks strongly depend on E_{in} but the peak energies do not (see Figs. 1 and 3), clearly demonstrating the Raman character of these modes. With increasing E_{in} , the spectral weight of the higher-lying bands increases, which reflects the change of the intermediate state and the corresponding change of the resonance conditions.

The main contribution to the RIXS process at the V L_3 edge can be denoted by $2p^6 3d^2 \rightarrow 2p^5 3d^3 \rightarrow 2p^6 [3d^2; 3d^{2*}]$.^{44,60} In the first step, a V $2p_{3/2}$ core electron is excited by a photon with E_{in} to the open $3d$ shell. In the second step, an electron relaxes to the $2p$ shell, leaving the system either in

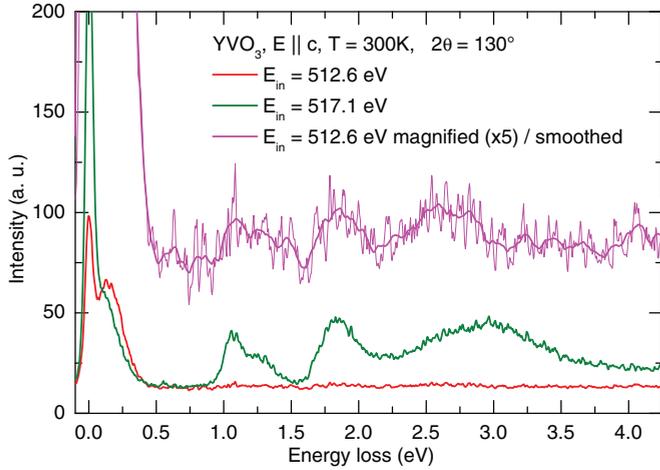


FIG. 3. (Color online) Comparison of the RIXS signal for $E_{in} = 512.6$ eV (red) and 517.1 eV (green). The thin magenta curve shows the same data for $E_{in} = 512.6$ eV on a larger scale (thick line: smoothed). The strong high-energy RIXS features observed for $E_{in} = 517.1$ eV can also be resolved for $E_{in} = 512.6$ eV but with strongly reduced spectral weight.

the initial ground state ($3d^2$, elastic peak), or in a low-energy excited state ($3d^{2*}$, inelastic peaks). For energies smaller than the Mott-Hubbard gap of about 1.6 eV,²¹ this low-energy excitation can be a phonon, a magnon, or an orbital excitation. In general, also combined excitations such as an orbital excitation with phonon (or magnon) sidebands are allowed. In YVO_3 phonon energies are smaller than 0.09 eV,^{14–16,22,61} and magnon energies do not exceed 0.04 eV,³ thus we attribute the observed RIXS features to orbital excitations. This assignment agrees with results from optical absorption measurements (see Table I).²¹ In the optical data of YVO_3 , orbital excitations can

only be resolved below the Mott-Hubbard gap of 1.6 eV. In contrast, our RIXS data allow us to determine the full spectrum of orbital excitations up to 5 eV. For the sake of completeness, we note that these orbital excitations may show phonon (or magnon) sidebands, which may be important for the discussion of the linewidth (see Sec. IV C1). YVO_3 shows inversion symmetry on the V sites. Thus orbital (or $d-d$) excitations are forbidden in optics by parity and do not directly contribute to the optical absorption spectrum due to the dipole selection rule. A weak contribution to the optical spectrum arises by the simultaneous excitation of a phonon. In oxides, the O phonon modes of 50 – 80 meV are most effective. In contrast, an orbital excitation in RIXS corresponds to two subsequent dipole-allowed transitions, thus orbital excitations contribute directly to the RIXS signal. When comparing the results of the two spectroscopies for the energies of the spin-conserving excitations from the t_{2g}^2 $S = 1$ ground state to $S = 1$ final states (see Table I), the phonon shift occurring in optical absorption has to be taken into account.

At the V L_3 edge, the overall RIXS spectrum (see Fig. 2) can be well described in a local crystal-field scenario. For a t_{2g}^2 high-spin $S = 1$ ground state, we expect the following orbital excitations with increasing energy: spin-conserving intra- t_{2g} excitations at low energies; spin-flip intra- t_{2g} excitations to a low-spin $S = 0$ final state at about $2J_H$, where $J_H \approx 0.6$ – 0.7 eV denotes Hund's coupling;^{62,63} and $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ excitations at higher energies (see Table I). In the optical data,²¹ the spin-conserving intra- t_{2g} excitations have been identified with a feature at about 0.20 – 0.27 eV. Subtracting a phonon shift of 50 – 80 meV, this yields 0.12 – 0.22 eV for the orbital excitations, in excellent agreement with the RIXS peak at about 0.1 – 0.2 eV. These values also agree with various theoretical results predicting the intra- t_{2g} transitions in the range of 0.06 – 0.24 eV.^{27,54–56} Based on Raman scattering data,

TABLE I. Comparison of energies (in eV) of the orbital excitations in YVO_3 from (a) RIXS (this work, $2\theta = 90^\circ$), (b) RIXS (this work, $2\theta = 130^\circ$), (c) optical conductivity (Ref. 21), and (d) LDA calculations (Ref. 27), where V1 and V2 refer to the two different V sites present in the intermediate phase. The values labeled by † were obtained by fits of two Gaussians (see Fig. 5). Values labeled by * were obtained from absorption data of $\text{DyV}_{0.1}\text{Sc}_{0.9}\text{O}_3$ (for details see the Appendix and Ref. 59). For the values labeled by ‡, a phonon shift of $E_{ph} = 50$ – 80 meV has been subtracted from the peak values observed in optics.

	t_{2g}^2 ($S = 1$)	t_{2g}^2 ($S = 0$)	$t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ ($S = 1$)	$t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ ($S = 0, 1$) and t_{2g}^2 ($S = 0$)
RIXS $2\theta = 90^\circ$				
300 K	(0.10 and 0.20)†	1.07 and 1.25	1.84	2.2–3.5
100 K	(0.11 and 0.20)†	1.07 and 1.28	1.86	2.2–3.5
22 K	(0.12 and 0.20)†	1.07 and 1.27	1.88	2.2–3.5
RIXS $2\theta = 130^\circ$				
300 K	(0.10 and 0.20)†	1.07 and 1.25	1.84	2.2–3.5
100 K	(0.13 and 0.22)†	1.07 and 1.28	1.86	2.2–3.5
Optics				
300 K	(0.12–0.22)‡	1.1–1.2	(1.84–1.87)*‡	>2.2*‡
100 K	(0.12 and 0.22)‡	1.1–1.3		
22 K	(0.12 and 0.21)‡	1.1–1.3		
Theory (Ref. 27)				
300 K	0.08 and 0.21			
100 K (V1)	0.08 and 0.24			
100 K (V2)	0.06 and 0.20			
65 K	0.08 and 0.20			

the observation of orbitons has been claimed in RVO_3 at lower excitation energies of 43 and 62 meV (Refs. 14 and 15) and at 45 and 84 meV.¹⁶ However, a more recent study²² suggests that these peaks have to be interpreted as multiphonons, in agreement with our results. A more detailed analysis of the low-energy RIXS feature is given in Sec. IV C.

Intra- t_{2g} excitations from the high-spin $S = 1$ ground state to a low-spin $S = 0$ final state are expected at about $2J_H \approx 1.2$ – 1.4 eV.^{62,63} In optics, these excitations give rise to a rich structure with dominant peaks at about 1.1–1.3 eV,²¹ again in excellent agreement with the RIXS data. The value of J_H is hardly screened in a solid, thus very similar energies are observed for V^{3+} ions in different compounds, e.g., V-doped α - Al_2O_3 .⁶⁴ In the intermediate state of the RIXS process at the V L_3 edge, spin is not a good quantum number due to the large spin-orbit splitting between V $2p_{3/2}$ and V $2p_{1/2}$ core-hole states. Therefore the spin selection rule does not apply, giving rise to a large spectral weight of such high-spin to low-spin excitations.^{65,66} This is corroborated by the absence of RIXS peaks between 1.1 and 1.3 eV in the data obtained at the O K edge (see Fig. 1). The $1s$ core hole in the corresponding intermediate state does not show an orbital moment, thus the spin-orbit mechanism is “switched off” and the spin selection rule applies. Also in optics, the spin-flip excitations are suppressed by the spin selection rule, but they become weakly allowed by spin-orbit coupling or by the simultaneous excitation of a magnon.^{57,67} Therefore it is not necessary to consider a phonon shift for the comparison of optics and RIXS in the case of spin-flip excitations.

The RIXS peak observed at 1.84 eV at 300 K (see Fig. 2) corresponds to excitations from the t_{2g} level into the e_g level, $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$, i.e., to excitations into 3T_2 in cubic approximation. A value of roughly 2 eV is typical for a V^{3+} ion in an oxygen octahedron.^{57,64,67,68} Again, RIXS and optical results are in excellent agreement with each other (see Appendix). A detailed assignment of the higher-lying excitations is hindered by the fact that the different contributions strongly overlap in the RIXS data. At 300 K, we observe a peak at about 3.0 eV with shoulders at about 2.3 and 2.7 eV. For the $3d^2$ configuration in a ligand field of intermediate strength, the Tanabe-Sugano diagram^{57,67} predicts in cubic approximation that the energy of the spin-flip excitation 1A_1 is about 2.1–2.2 times the energy of the ${}^1T_2 / {}^1E$ band observed at 1.07–1.25 eV. Thus we expect the 1A_1 peak roughly at 2.2–2.8 eV, i.e., in the range of the shoulders at 2.3 and 2.7 eV. Above the 1A_1 peak, the Tanabe-Sugano diagram predicts excitations to ${}^3T_1(P)$, 1T_2 , and 1T_1 . As noted above for the peaks at 1.07–1.25 eV, the orbital excitation energies observed here are similar to the ones reported for V^{3+} ions doped into α - Al_2O_3 , in which the 1A_1 and ${}^3T_1(P)$ excitations lie at 2.6 and 3.1 eV, respectively.⁶⁴ For the data measured at the V L_3 edge, we conclude that the RIXS spectrum above about 1 eV can be well described in terms of local crystal-field excitations.

C. Low-energy orbital excitations at 0.1–0.2 eV

Our main goal is to clarify whether a local crystal-field scenario fully describes the orbital excitation spectrum, or whether superexchange plays a significant role. A thorough quantitative analysis has to consider both the crystal field

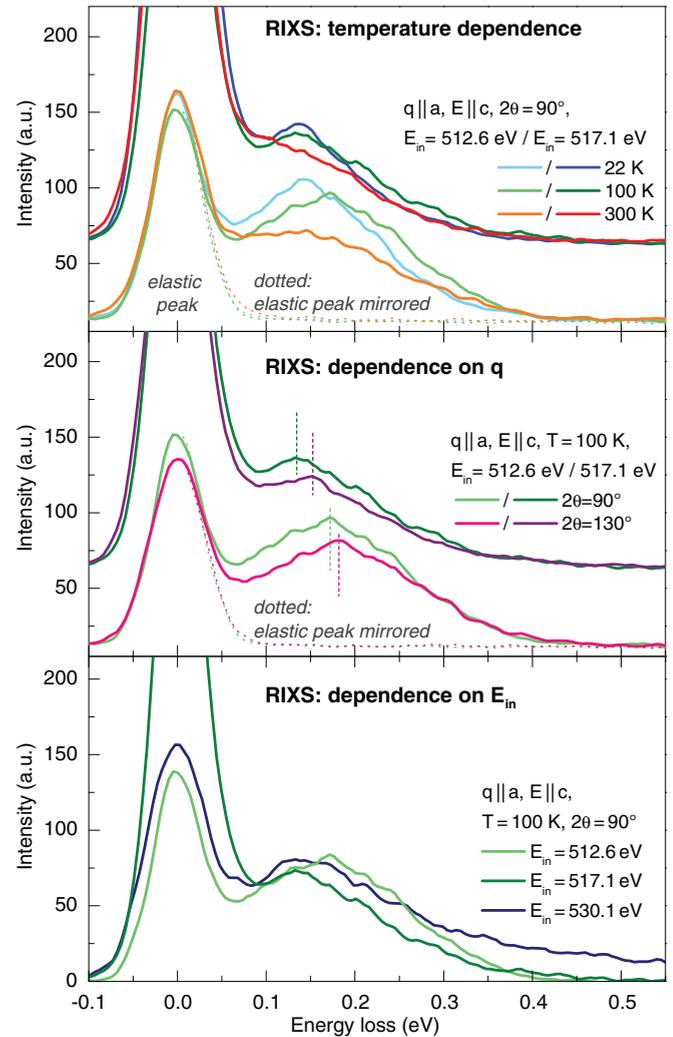


FIG. 4. (Color online) Low-energy RIXS spectra of YVO_3 at the V L_3 edge. (Top) Temperature dependence of the intra- t_{2g} excitations with $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and $E_{in} = 512.6$ or 517.1 eV at 22, 100, and 300 K. (Middle) Dependence on the scattering angle 2θ with $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° for $T = 100$ K and different values of E_{in} . (Bottom) Dependence on E_{in} . Data for $E_{in} = 517.1$ eV are offset for clarity in the top and middle panels. All spectra were accumulated over 3 hours with $E \parallel c$ and $q \parallel a$. To estimate the contribution from the elastic peak with a full width at half maximum of 60 meV, the spectra have been mirrored around zero (dotted lines).

and superexchange interactions simultaneously. However, this complex problem has hardly been addressed thus far.^{9–12} Therefore we focus on the two limiting cases, either a dominant crystal field or dominant superexchange interactions. Both, superexchange and the noncubic crystal field lift the threefold orbital degeneracy of the cubic 3T_1 ground state, giving rise to low-energy intra- t_{2g} excitations. We concentrate on these excitations below 0.5 eV, where the energy scale of superexchange interactions may become comparable to the excitation energy itself. Figure 4 depicts the dependence of the low-energy RIXS spectra on temperature T (top panel) and crystal momentum q (middle panel) for incident energies of $E_{in} = 512.6$ and 517.1 eV, as well as the dependence on E_{in} (bottom panel).

1. Line width, peak energy, and number of peaks

The overall line width of about 0.2 eV of the features at 0.1–0.2 eV is certainly larger than the experimental resolution of 60 meV. We identify two main reasons for the large linewidth: (i) a multipeak structure, i.e., the experimental feature is composed of more than one peak, and (ii) the coupling to phonons or magnons, giving rise to incoherent parts of the orbital spectra.

In a crystal-field scenario, the coupling of the orbital degrees of freedom to phonons gives rise to a vibronic character of the elementary excitations. The spectrum is composed of a series of phonon “sidebands.” In a solid, these sidebands are typically not resolved but form a broad excitation continuum.^{67,69} Concerning point (i), a multipeak structure arises both from the splitting of the orbitally threefold degenerate 3T_1 state in a noncubic environment and from the existence of two different V sites within the unit cell in the intermediate phase at 100 K. In total, this yields four different excitation energies in a crystal-field scenario. However, results based on LDA²⁷ (local density approximation) and first principles⁵⁵ indicate that the crystal-field splitting is similar for the two V sites and that the excitation spectrum can be grouped into two bands (at 0.06–0.08 and 0.20–0.24 eV according to Ref. 27, see Table I, or at 0.10–0.13 and 0.20 eV according to Ref. 55), which reflect the splitting of the cubic 3T_1 state.

In a superexchange scenario, one also expects a multipeak structure, namely, two different one-orbital modes. For the intermediate state at $T = 100$ K with C -type spin order and G -type orbital order, one mode is expected to show a

dispersion for $q \parallel c$ (see below) whereas the other one remains dispersionless.^{28,70} A model based only on superexchange neglects the coupling to phonons and thus neglects the vibronic broadening. However, orbital excitations are also coupled to magnons via the common superexchange processes, giving rise to broad incoherent parts of the orbital spectra.^{25,71} Even broader features are expected for two-orbital excitations, which will be discussed in Sec. IV D.

In the RIXS data, it is not possible to directly distinguish different contributions to the broad feature at 0.1–0.2 eV. However, there is an interesting dependence on E_{in} at the V L_3 edge (see Fig. 4). The RIXS peak maximum is at 0.13–0.14 eV for $E_{in} = 517.1$ eV, about 30–40 meV lower than for $E_{in} = 512.6$ eV. This is valid both for $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° . At the same time, the inelastic peaks extend to about 0.4 eV for all data obtained at the V L_3 edge, irrespective of the shift of the peak maximum. This can be rationalized by assuming that the RIXS feature consists of two different peaks with spectral weights that depend on E_{in} , similar to the overall behavior depicted in Fig. 1. A strong dependence of the relative spectral weight of orbital excitations was observed also in RIXS on TiOCl.⁷² At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that the excitation energies of the two subpeaks do not depend on E_{in} . We emphasize that it is possible to describe our RIXS data by two orbital excitations at 0.10–0.13 and 0.20–0.22 eV with Gaussian line shapes under the assumption that the spectral weights of these two excitations depend on E_{in} , temperature, and momentum (see Fig. 5).

A two-peak scenario is supported not only by the LDA and first-principles results mentioned above^{27,55} but also by the

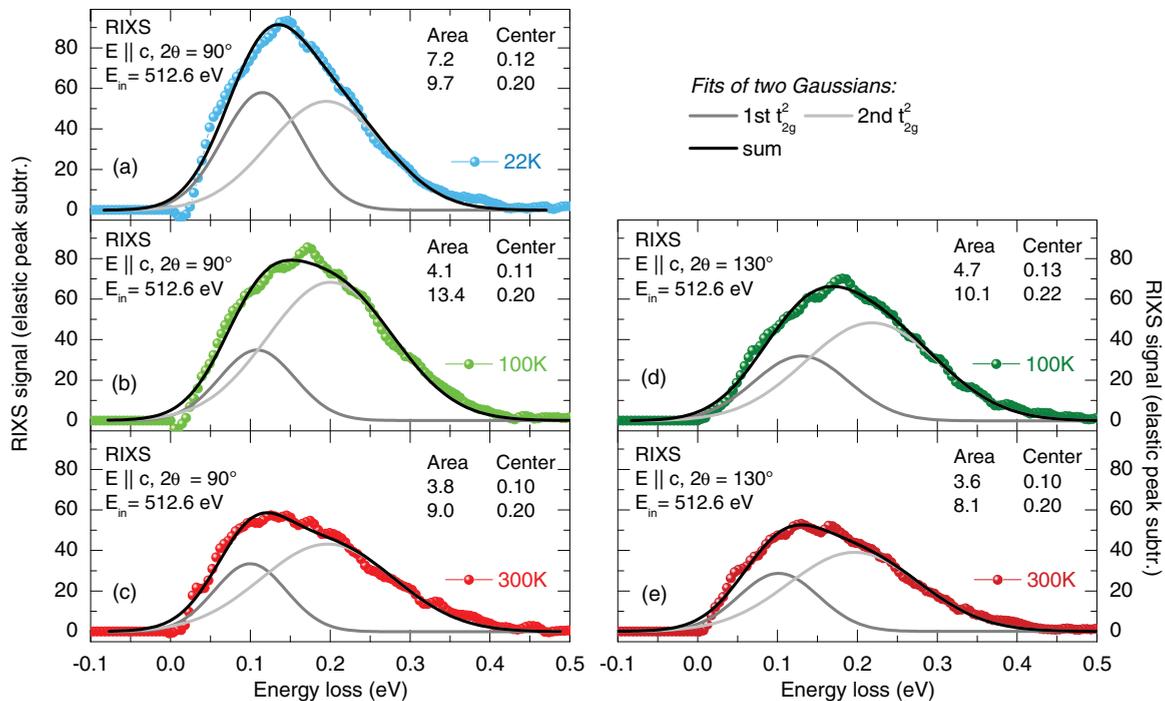


FIG. 5. (Color online) RIXS spectra of the intra- t_{2g} excitations for different temperatures (top: 22 K; middle: 100 K; bottom: 300 K) and different scattering angles (left: $2\theta = 90^\circ$; right: 130°) for $E_{in} = 512.6$ eV. The elastic line has been subtracted by mirroring it around zero (see Fig. 4). In order to account for the two-peak structure, we fitted two Gaussians to the data (solid lines). The peak positions of both peaks show shifts of less than 40 meV as a function of temperature. Most of the observed changes of the line shape can be explained by the variation of spectral weight, i.e., of the peak areas. At 100 K, both Gaussian peaks show a shift of about 20 meV as a function of the scattering angle 2θ .

optical conductivity, showing these excitations with a higher energy resolution at about 0.20 and 0.26 eV.²¹ Subtracting a phonon shift of 50–80 meV from the optical results yields orbital excitation energies of 0.12–0.15 and 0.18–0.21 eV, in agreement with our analysis of the RIXS data (see Table I).

The orbital excitation energies observed in RIXS agree with the expectations of a crystal-field scenario but are hard to reconcile with a *pure* superexchange scenario. The energy scale for superexchange interactions is given by $J = 4t^2/U$, where t denotes the nearest-neighbor V-V hopping parameter and U the on-site Coulomb repulsion $U \approx 5$ eV. The value of J can be determined from, e.g., the spin-wave dispersion observed in inelastic neutron scattering.³ Note that J sets the overall energy scale for a spin-orbital superexchange model but that the effective spin-exchange coupling constants J_{ab}^{spin} and J_c^{spin} are smaller than J , they depend on the orbital correlations and thus on the ground state (see, e.g., Fig. 4 in Ref. 70). Accordingly, different estimates have been given^{3,12,70} for the size of J (0.02–0.04 eV). For $q \parallel c$, the dispersion of orbital excitations in the intermediate phase between 77 and 116 K with C -type spin order and G -type orbital order is given by⁷⁰

$$\omega_c(q) = J \sqrt{\Delta^2 + \left(1 - 3 \frac{J_H}{U}\right)^{-2} \sin^2 qc} \quad (1)$$

with $J_H/U \approx 0.13$ and a gap of $\Delta \times J$. The parameter Δ depends on J_H/U and on the crystal field and is explicitly given in Ref. 70. Neglecting the crystal field, one finds $\Delta \approx 1$ and a maximum energy of orbital excitations of about 0.08 eV.⁷⁰ For $J = 40$ meV, the different estimates of the crystal-field contribution yield orbital excitations with a gap of about 0.02–0.10 eV and a bandwidth of about 0.02–0.05 eV for YVO₃. In comparison, the observed excitation energies of 0.1–0.2 eV are rather large and clearly indicate a significant contribution of the crystal field. We like to add that a superexchange scenario predicts a significantly reduced dispersion for the low-temperature phase below 77 K with G -type spin order and C -type orbital order.^{28,70} Also for the low-temperature phase, a finite dispersion is only expected for $q \parallel c$.

At first sight, a superexchange model seems to suggest an alternative scenario in which the lower peak at 0.1 eV corresponds to single-orbital excitations and the upper one at 0.2 eV to a two-orbital contribution, as discussed for the titanates.^{31,32} Here, one has to discuss the relationship between a single local orbital flip on a given transition-metal site (i.e., the RIXS final state at the V L_3 edge) and the number of orbitals that are excited. In a crystal-field scenario, flipping an orbital is equivalent to a single local crystal-field excitation. Two orbital flips on adjacent sites then correspond to two crystal-field excitations. This simple correspondence breaks down in a superexchange scenario, reflecting many-body physics and the quasiparticle character of the excitations. A local orbital flip has to be translated into the eigenstates of the bulk, i.e., into a superposition of one- and multiorbital excitations, similar to one- and multimagnon contributions in case of a local spin flip.⁷³ However, a strong two-orbital contribution at the transition-metal L edge is only expected in case of strong orbital fluctuations.³² For YVO₃, strong orbital fluctuations have been ruled out recently by optical

data for the Mott-Hubbard excitations.³⁰ Another argument against a two-orbital interpretation of the peak at 0.2 eV is the observation of a two-orbital peak at 0.4 eV in RIXS at the O K edge (see Sec. IV D) and in the optical conductivity.²¹ Finally, the temperature dependence of the peak energies is hard to explain in a scenario with dominant superexchange interactions, as discussed in the next paragraph. Therefore a two-orbital interpretation of the RIXS feature at 0.2 eV can be ruled out.

2. Temperature dependence

The RIXS data for different temperatures resolve the dependence of the intra- t_{2g} excitations on the crystal structure in the different phases of YVO₃ very well (see top panel of Fig. 4). From a phenomenological point of view, we may neglect the two-peak structure discussed above and consider solely the maximum of the experimental peak or its first moment, i.e., the center of mass of the inelastic spectrum. Both the maximum and the first moment show shifts of the order of 10–40 meV as a function of temperature. Similar shifts are obtained both from the fits using two Gaussians for the two-peak structure (see Fig. 5 and Table I) and from the optical data.²¹ A shift of the excitation energy can be explained in a crystal-field scenario by a change of the crystal structure and thus of the crystal field, and in a superexchange-based scenario by a change of the orbital order.^{28,70} However, the orbital order changes dramatically between the different ordered phases and the orbitally disordered phase above 200 K, and orbital fluctuations are only weak above 200 K.³⁰ Accordingly, spin-orbital superexchange models predict a significant change of the excitation energies across the phase transitions between the different phases.^{28,70} In contrast, the observed shifts of 10–40 meV are much smaller than the excitation energy of 0.1–0.2 eV. This clearly indicates that the excitation energy is not very sensitive to the details of the orbital order, pointing towards a dominant contribution of the crystal field. This is corroborated by the good agreement between the experimental data and the theoretical results^{27,54–56} for local crystal-field excitation energies and their temperature-induced relative shifts (see Table I). Similar shifts of up to 40 meV as a function of temperature are observed for the spin-flip intra- t_{2g} excitation at 1.25–1.28 eV and for the $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ excitations at 1.84–1.88 eV, see Fig. 2 and Table I.

Not only the peak energy but also the spectral weight of the low-energy intra- t_{2g} excitations depends on temperature, being about 20–30% smaller at 300 K compared to 100 K for $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ eV (see Figs. 4 and 5) and 517.1 eV (see Fig. 2). This is surprising given that the spectral weight rather increases with temperature for all higher-lying excitations, as shown in Fig. 2. This particular behavior of the low-energy orbital excitations may be hard to understand in a pure crystal-field scenario.³¹

3. Dependence on scattering angle 2θ or momentum q

The most obvious way to distinguish a local crystal-field excitation from a propagating orbital is to study the dependence of the orbital excitation energies on the momentum q . Theoretical calculations based on an effective spin-orbital

superexchange model predict a significant dispersion [see Eq. (1)] with a bandwidth of up to 0.05 eV for orbital waves propagating along the c axis of YVO_3 in the intermediate phase with G -type spin order and C -type orbital order,^{28,70} i.e., for ferromagnetic alignment of spins along c . Perpendicular to c , the orbiton dispersion is strongly suppressed by the antiferromagnetic correlations which yield a strong renormalization of the orbiton dispersion in dimensions higher than one.²⁵ Moreover, a superexchange scenario predicts no dispersion for q within the ab plane if the xy orbital is occupied on every site,⁷⁰ which is typically assumed for YVO_3 . This feature is due to the directional hopping properties of t_{2g} orbitals, i.e., hopping between xz orbitals (yz orbitals) is finite only along the x direction (y direction) within the ab plane. This completely suppresses orbital quantum fluctuations in the plane.⁷⁰

Experimentally, the q dependence can be studied by varying the scattering angle 2θ . For small energy losses, the transferred momentum $q = 2k_{\text{in}} \sin \theta$ is fully determined by the momentum of the incoming photon $k_{\text{in}} = 2\pi/\lambda_{\text{in}}$ and by the scattering angle 2θ . We have used $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° , which at $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ eV corresponds to transferred momenta of $q_{90^\circ} = 0.3674 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ and $q_{130^\circ} = 0.4709 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, respectively. In the specular geometry of our measurement (see sketch in Fig. 1), the transferred momentum points along the a axis. With a lattice constant of $a = 5.273 \text{ \AA}$,⁴⁶ we find $q_{90^\circ}/(\pi/a) \approx 62\%$ and $q_{130^\circ}/(\pi/a) \approx 79\%$.

From a phenomenological point of view, we may compare the first moment of the RIXS feature for $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° . At $T = 100$ K, we find a shift of 13 meV with an estimated uncertainty of 5 meV for $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ and 517.1 eV (see middle panel of Fig. 4). Remarkably, the same analysis in the orbitally disordered phase at 300 K yields a shift of 6 meV for $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ eV but -4 meV for 517.1 eV, i.e., at 300 K the first moment is independent of the scattering angle within the error bars. Fitting two Gaussians for $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ eV yields very similar results, i.e., no shift at 300 K [see Figs. 5(c) and 5(e)] and shifts of about 20 meV for both peaks at 100 K [see Figs. 5(b) and 5(d)]. As discussed above, a bandwidth of 20 meV appears to be plausible for YVO_3 with realistic parameters for the crystal field. However, a superexchange scenario predicts no dispersion for the upper peak and a finite dispersion of the lower peak only for $q \parallel c$, not for $q \parallel a$. The observed dispersion along the a direction thus remains puzzling.

The RIXS feature at 0.1–0.2 eV is composed of at least two peaks, and the shift of 13 meV discussed above is much smaller than the line width. Therefore we have to consider an alternative scenario. A q dependence of the transition matrix elements³¹ of the two different peaks may give rise to a q dependence of the overall line shape (and thus of the first moment) via a transfer of the spectral weight between the two peaks around 0.1 eV and 0.2 eV. However, the data contain three arguments against this scenario: (i) the first moment is independent of 2θ within the error bars in the orbitally disordered phase at 300 K. (ii) Fits using two Gaussian peaks at 100 K yield a very similar shift of about 0.02 eV for both peaks. (iii) The 2θ -dependence of the spectral weights of the two Gaussian peaks is opposite to the expectations of such a scenario, i.e., the spectral weight of the lower (upper)

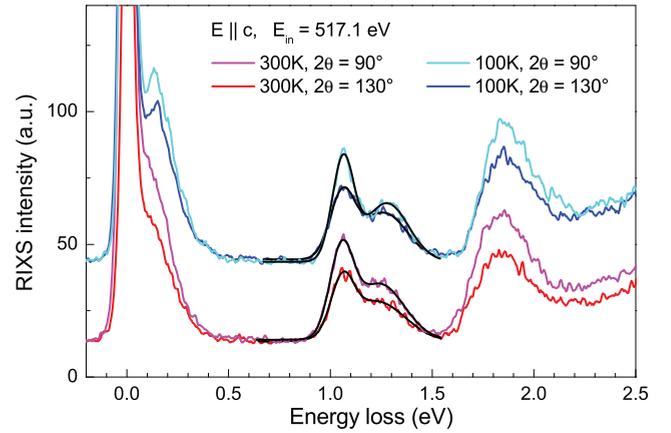


FIG. 6. (Color online) RIXS spectra of YVO_3 for an incident energy of $E_{\text{in}} = 517.1$ eV at $T = 100$ and 300 K for $2\theta = 90^\circ$ and 130° . Black solid lines depict fits of the spin-flip intra- t_{2g} excitations using two oscillators with Gaussian line shape.

peak *increases* (*decreases*) as the overall feature shifts to higher energy (see Fig. 4). This gives clear evidence that this alternative scenario of a transfer of spectral weight can be ruled out and supports the interpretation that the observed dependence on 2θ indeed reflects an intrinsic q dependence, i.e., a finite dispersion of the low-energy orbital excitations for $q \parallel a$.

For comparison, we also determined the 2θ -dependence of the higher-lying RIXS peaks at 1.1–1.3 eV by fitting two Gaussian peaks to the data for $E_{\text{in}} = 517.1$ eV, see Fig. 6. Note that these peaks have hardly any RIXS intensity for $E_{\text{in}} = 512.6$ eV, see Figs. 1 and 3. Thus far, a possible dispersion of these high-energy excitations has not been considered for the vanadates. The peak position of the well-pronounced lower peak at 1.07 eV with a width of about 0.13 eV does not depend on the scattering angle 2θ within the error bars. For the less intense, broader peak at 1.28 eV, we find that the peak position is about 15 meV higher for $2\theta = 90^\circ$ than for 130° . However, this peak is much broader and shows less intensity, and the fits are affected by the noise level. Therefore the error bars of the fitted peak position are larger, and we conclude that its position is independent of 2θ within the error bars.

4. Summary of low-energy RIXS feature

Summarizing this section, we find evidence that neither a pure superexchange model nor a pure crystal-field scenario can explain our data. The peak energy of 0.1–0.2 eV and its rather small temperature dependence clearly point towards a significant or possibly even dominant contribution of the crystal field. The large linewidth indicates a vibronic coupling to phonons and possibly also the coupling to magnons. The temperature dependence of the intensity and in particular the finite dispersion strongly suggest that also superexchange interactions play an important role. We emphasize that our data show a finite dispersion for momentum $q \parallel a$, which is not expected in the superexchange models considered thus far.^{28,70} In order to quantify the individual contributions of the crystal field and of superexchange interactions both have to be considered on the same footing, which is a challenging

task. The excitation spectrum is then dominated by an orbiton-phonon continuum.¹⁰ If we consider also the coupling to magnons,^{25,71} we have to expect an orbiton-magnon-phonon continuum. A finite dispersion of the orbital excitations is expected to reveal itself via a momentum-dependent *line shape* of this continuum.¹⁰ A detailed study of the q dependence of the line shape remains a challenge to both theory and experiment.

D. Two-orbital peak at the O K edge

We propose that a more direct view on the relevance of intersite or superexchange interactions at present can be obtained from the RIXS data measured at the O K edge, which differs in many respects from the V L_3 edge data, see Figs. 1 and 7. The spin-flip excitations at 1.1–1.3 eV are absent (or very weak) due to the spin selection rule, as discussed above. The low-energy RIXS feature with a peak at 0.1–0.2 eV extends to much higher energies, see bottom panels of Figs. 4 and 7. Finally, also the peak positions above 1.5 eV are different. The very large intensity above 4.5 eV suggests x-ray fluorescence emission. We speculate that this strong feature above 4.5 eV corresponds to both fluorescence and charge-transfer excitations. This is based on the astounding overall agreement between the optical conductivity³⁰ and the RIXS data from the O K edge (see Fig. 7): (i) the absorption edges of Mott-Hubbard excitations and of charge-transfer excitations are observed at about 1.7 and 4.5 eV, respectively, (ii) the dominant contribution is a broad feature peaking at about 2.5 eV, (iii) between 1.7 and 3.3 eV the spectral weight is smaller in the low-temperature phase, (iv) the peak at about 3.8 eV is present only in the low-temperature phase, and (v) both onset energies at about 1.7 and 4.5 eV show a similar temperature dependence. This gives clear evidence

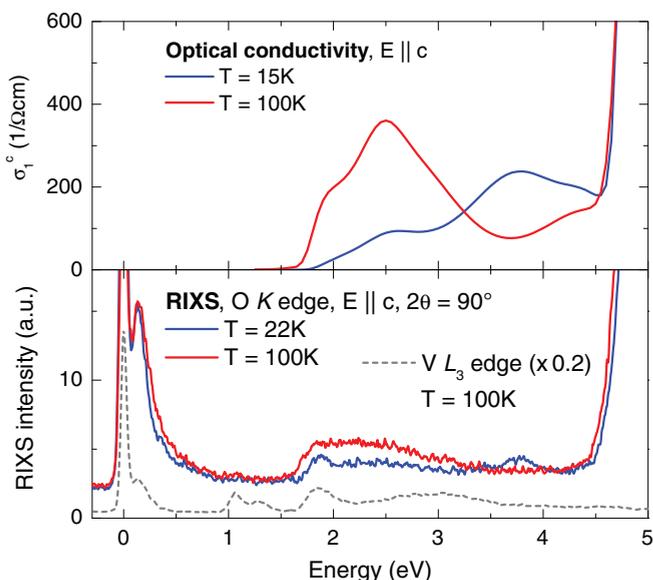


FIG. 7. (Color online) Comparison of RIXS data measured at the O K edge (bottom panel) and of the optical conductivity $\sigma_1^c(\omega)$ of YVO_3 as determined by ellipsometry (top panel, from Ref. 30). The dashed line in the bottom panel shows data for the V L_3 edge from Fig. 2.

that RIXS at the O K edge is sensitive to Mott-Hubbard and charge-transfer excitations, i.e., to intersite excitations.

Additionally, we expect to observe the *spin-conserving* orbital excitations discussed above for the V L_3 edge. In the optical conductivity, the spectral weight of orbital excitations is orders of magnitude smaller compared to the Mott-Hubbard and charge-transfer excitations shown in the top panel of Fig. 7. This explains that the pre-peak at about 1.9 eV is more pronounced in the RIXS data than in the optical conductivity, in particular in the low-temperature phase. RIXS at the O K edge shows both the Mott-Hubbard excitations and the orbital excitation $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ at about 1.8–1.9 eV (see Sec. IV B). We emphasize that the RIXS intensity between 2.3 and 2.7 eV at the V L_3 edge was assigned to an 1A_1 ($S = 0$) excited state in Sec. IV B. This excitation involves a spin flip and thus does not contribute to RIXS at the O K edge, as shown above for the comparable excitations peaking at 1.1–1.3 eV. This strongly corroborates that the broad peak at 2.5 eV at the O K edge corresponds to Mott-Hubbard excitations and not to orbital excitations. For a more detailed discussion of the precise character of the Mott-Hubbard peak at 2.5 eV, we refer to Refs. 30 and 74.

RIXS at the O K edge has not been studied very much thus far. It is known to be sensitive to both orbital (or $d-d$) excitations and to intersite charge-transfer excitations.^{40,44,75–80} To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report on the observation of Mott-Hubbard excitations in RIXS at the O K edge. The differences between the RIXS data from the O K edge and from the V L_3 edge originate from the different microscopic excitation processes. In both cases, the incoming x-ray photon excites a core electron into the upper Hubbard band. At an O site, this is possible due to the hybridization between V $3d$ and O $2p$ states. In a local picture for a single VO_6 octahedron, the ground state can be described by $\alpha |3d^2\rangle + \beta |3d^3 \underline{L}\rangle$ with $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$, where \underline{L} denotes a ligand O $2p$ hole (see top panel of Fig. 8). The incoming x ray thus may promote the ligand O $2p$ hole to an O $1s$ core hole at one particular O site which connects two octahedra. This yields an intermediate state $|3d^3; 1s^1; 3d^2\rangle$ with a V $3d^3$ state in the upper Hubbard band, where i and j refer to the two V sites (see middle panel of Fig. 8). The system relaxes by filling the

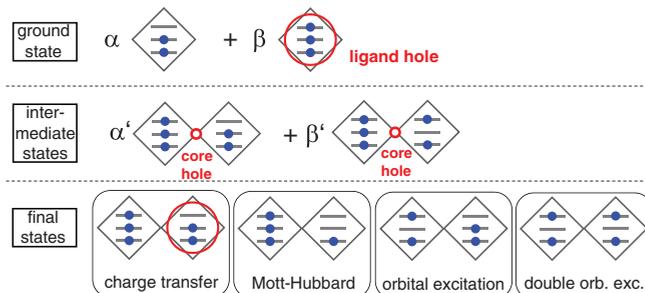


FIG. 8. (Color online) Sketch of the ground state, intermediate states, and different final states for RIXS at the O K edge of YVO_3 . Each diamond corresponds to a VO_6 octahedron with three nondegenerate t_{2g} levels indicated by the horizontal bars. For a single octahedron, the ground state is a superposition of $3d^2$ and $3d^3 \underline{L}$, where \underline{L} denotes a ligand O $2p$ hole. See main text for a discussion of intermediate and final states.

core hole with a valence electron, which may yield different low-energy excited states, see bottom panel of Fig. 8. The final state corresponds to a charge-transfer excitation $|3d_i^3; 3d_j^2L\rangle$ if the core hole is filled by an O $2p$ electron from below the Fermi energy, i.e., the final state shows both an O hole below the Fermi energy and a $3d^3$ state within the upper Hubbard band. Similarly, a Mott-Hubbard excitation results if the valence electron is taken from the lower Hubbard band, i.e., $\alpha''|3d_i^3; 3d_j^1\rangle + \beta''|3d_i^3; 3d_j^2L\rangle$, which again is possible due to the $2p$ - $3d$ hybridization expressed by the second term. Alternatively, an orbital excitation $|3d_i^{2*}; 3d_j^2\rangle$ is created if the core hole is filled by an electron from the upper Hubbard band, similar to the dominant mechanism at the V L_3 edge.

Our data were measured with linearly polarized incident x-rays with $E\parallel c$. The dipole selection rule states that the initial excitation from O $2p$ to O $1s$ involves a hole with $2p_z$ character. For this $2p_z$ hole, the $2p$ - $3d$ hybridization is different for V-O-V bonds along c or within ab . Along c , O $2p_z$ shows a strong hybridization with the V e_g orbital with $3z^2$ symmetry. Within ab , O $2p_z$ hybridizes with V t_{2g} orbitals with xz and yz symmetry. Therefore V-O-V bonds along c and within ab certainly show different contributions to our O K RIXS data measured with $E\parallel c$. However, a quantitative statement requires a much more thorough theoretical investigation of the microscopic processes.

Most interesting to us is the possibility to create *two* orbital excitations simultaneously. In the literature, the excitation of two orbitons has been calculated for RIXS at the *transition-metal K* and *L* edges with a focus on manganites and titanates.^{7,32,43} Two different mechanisms have been described. In the intermediate state, the core hole may “shake up” the valence electrons on the transition-metal site, giving rise to, e.g., a single orbital flip. This state has to be translated into the eigenstates of the bulk, e.g., a local crystal-field excitation or a single (or multi) orbiton. Alternatively, the core hole may modulate the superexchange, giving rise to two orbital flips on adjacent sites. Similarly we expect for RIXS at the O K edge that the O $1s$ core hole modulates the V-O-V intersite superexchange and shakes up the valence electrons. Therefore, the intermediate state may evolve from $|3d_i^3; 1s^1; 3d_j^2\rangle$ to $|3d_i^{2*}; 1s^1; 3d_j^3\rangle$, which may decay to a final state with two orbital excitations, $|3d_i^{2*}; 3d_j^{2*}\rangle$, see Fig. 8. We expect that the sensitivity to such double orbital excitations is enhanced at the O K edge because the excitation occurs at an O site connecting two V sites, and due to hybridization the intermediate state extends over a V-O-V bond. At the V L_3 edge, the intermediate state is much more localized on a single V site due to the strong interaction with the V $2p$ core hole. This is supported by our observation of Mott-Hubbard excitations at the O K edge at 2.5 eV, which clearly demonstrates the sensitivity to intersite excitations. Moreover, similar intersite excitations have been reported for RIXS at the O K edge of insulating late transition-metal oxides. In NiO, a double spin flip has been observed on neighboring sites,⁴⁰ and the excitation of two magnons has been discussed for insulating parent compounds of the high- T_c cuprates.^{76,78,79} Similar to our case, the two-magnon feature in the cuprates can be revealed by comparison of RIXS at the Cu L_3 edge and the O K edge.^{78,79}

In the optical data, a peak at 0.4 eV for $E\parallel c$ in the intermediate monoclinic phase (see top panel in Fig. 9, right

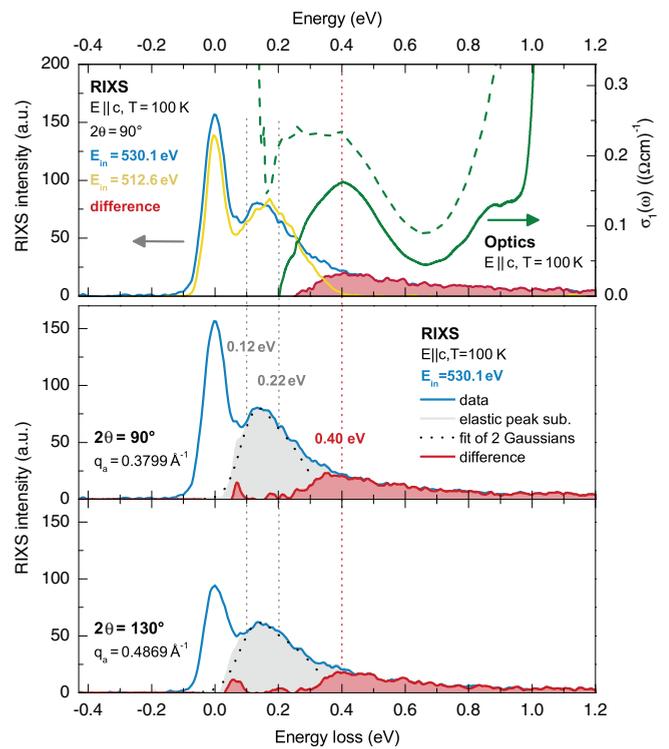


FIG. 9. (Color online) Top panel/left axis: RIXS spectra of YVO₃ at $T = 100$ K and $2\theta = 90^\circ$ for $E_{in} = 530.1$ eV (O K edge, blue) and 512.6 eV (V L_3 edge, yellow) as well as the difference between the two spectra (red). Top/right axis: optical conductivity σ_1^c of YVO₃ at $T = 100$ K for $E\parallel c$ (dashed green) and $\Delta\sigma = \sigma_1^c(100\text{ K}) - \sigma_1^c(4\text{ K})$ (solid green line). The strong increase of σ_1^c at low and high energies reflects absorption by (multi) phonons and the onset of interband excitations, respectively (for details see Ref. 21). The two-orbiton excitation is forbidden in optics below $T = 77$ K. Thus the 4-K data can be used as an estimate for the background of phonons and single orbital excitations. The difference $\sigma_1^c(100\text{ K}) - \sigma_1^c(4\text{ K})$ shows an estimate of the two-orbiton contribution at 100 K with a peak at 0.4 eV, similar to the RIXS difference spectrum. Middle and bottom panel: RIXS spectra for $E_{in} = 530.1$ eV and two different q values obtained by changing the scattering angle, i.e., $2\theta = 90^\circ$ (middle) and 130° (bottom). For an estimate of the peak shape and position of the two-orbiton peak at 0.4 eV in RIXS, two Gaussians at 0.12 and 0.22 eV have been fitted (width and area) after subtracting the mirrored elastic line.

axis) has been interpreted as a two-orbiton excitation, i.e., an *exchange of orbitals between two neighboring V sites* along the c axis.²¹ This is equivalent to a double orbital flip, i.e., from the xz orbital to the yz orbital on one site and *vice versa* on a neighboring site.

The RIXS spectra for $E_{in} = 530.1$ eV in the bottom panels of Figs. 4 and 7 indeed reveal an additional contribution at the O K edge, which extends up to about 0.9 eV, roughly twice the cut-off of the single orbital excitations. After subtracting an estimate of the single orbital excitations, the O K edge data show a peak at about 0.4 eV (see Fig. 9), in good agreement with the optical data. We stress that only orbital excitations can be expected in this energy range in YVO₃. As discussed above, phonons and magnons are relevant below

0.1 eV only, and the Mott-Hubbard gap is larger than 1 eV.²¹ The RIXS data at the V L_3 edge clearly demonstrate that the single orbital excitations are located at 0.10–0.22 eV for all temperatures measured here, and the data from the O K edge strongly corroborate the existence of the two-orbital excitation. Together, RIXS and optics provide strong evidence for the two-orbital interpretation of the feature at 0.4 eV, demonstrating the relevance of orbital exchange processes in YVO_3 .

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have reported high-resolution RIXS results at the V L_3 edge and the O K edge of YVO_3 which reveal the orbital excitations with unprecedented quality. At the V L_3 edge, RIXS peaks at 0.1–0.2, 1.07, 1.28, 1.86 eV, and between 2.2 and 3.5 eV unambiguously can be identified as orbital excitations. Orbital excitations to final states with either $S = 1$ or $S = 0$ are very well resolved, demonstrating the superior capability of high-resolution RIXS for the study of orbital excitations. The lowest orbital excitations at 0.1–0.2 eV correspond to spin-conserving intra- t_{2g} excitations. These low-energy intra- t_{2g} excitations are best resolved if the incident energy is tuned to the pre-edge peak at the V L_3 edge, i.e., at 512.6 eV. The excitation energy of 0.1–0.2 eV, its small temperature dependence, and the large linewidth indicate a dominant contribution of the crystal field. In particular, a superexchange scenario predicts a much stronger change at the orbital order phase transitions. The low-energy RIXS feature can be decomposed into two different contributions at 0.10–0.13 and 0.20–0.22 eV, respectively, which is supported by the dependence of line shape and spectral weight on the incident energy. Moreover, such a two-peak scenario agrees with the results of LDA and first-principles calculations^{27,55} as well as with optical data.²¹ Most remarkably these low-energy excitations show a shift of about 13–20 meV as a function of the scattering angle. We argue that this reflects a finite dispersion of orbital excitations for $q \parallel a$. However, the shifts are much smaller than the linewidth and the superexchange models studied thus far do not predict any dispersion for $q \parallel a$. Therefore we cannot disentangle quantitatively the contributions from superexchange and from the crystal field at this stage and call for further theoretical investigations of the low-energy orbital excitations in t_{2g} systems. In particular, the microscopic mechanism for a dispersion for $q \parallel a$ needs to be understood.

A direct observation of the dispersion is difficult due to the large line width. However, RIXS at the O K edge offers an interesting alternative. We find an astounding similarity between the data measured at the O K edge and the optical conductivity. In particular, we observe a peak at 2.5 eV, which reflects excitations across the Mott-Hubbard gap, clearly demonstrating the sensitivity of RIXS at the O K edge to *intersite* excitations. Accordingly we interpret an additional RIXS feature peaking at 0.4 eV as a *two-orbital* excitation, i.e., an exchange of orbitals on adjacent sites, in agreement with optical results.²¹ A quantitative description of the low-energy orbital excitations in YVO_3 will have to consider both, superexchange interactions and the coupling to the lattice.

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APPENDIX: CRYSTAL-FIELD EXCITATIONS OF V^{3+} IONS IN $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$

Above 1.6 eV, orbital or $d-d$ excitations cannot be detected by optical spectroscopy on YVO_3 because they are masked by the much larger spectral weight of excitations across the Mott-Hubbard gap.²¹ As an alternative, we have chosen to study the orbital excitations of single V^{3+} ions substituted into DyScO_3 , which is isostructural to YVO_3 . Due to the similarity of the ionic radii, the crystal field on the V site is expected to be very similar in $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ and YVO_3 . At the same time, the band gap is much larger in DyScO_3 than in YVO_3 , which allows us to study the $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ excitations. Moreover, Sc^{3+} has a d^0 electron configuration, thus all orbital excitations of $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ can be attributed to Dy $f-f$ or V $d-d$ excitations. The Dy $f-f$ excitations are well studied,⁶⁹ the peaks observed in our DyScO_3 data are indeed typical.⁵⁹ In particular, one does not expect any Dy $f-f$ excitations between about 1.7 and 2.6 eV. The V $d-d$ excitations can be identified by comparing $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ with DyScO_3 .

Single crystals have been grown by the traveling-solvent floating-zone method. The purity and single-phase structure of the crystals was confirmed by powder and single-crystal x-ray diffraction at room temperature. Both compounds adopt the space group $Pbnm$ and have similar lattice constants and V-O bond lengths as RVO_3 . Typical dimensions of the as-grown rods are a few millimeter along all three crystallographic

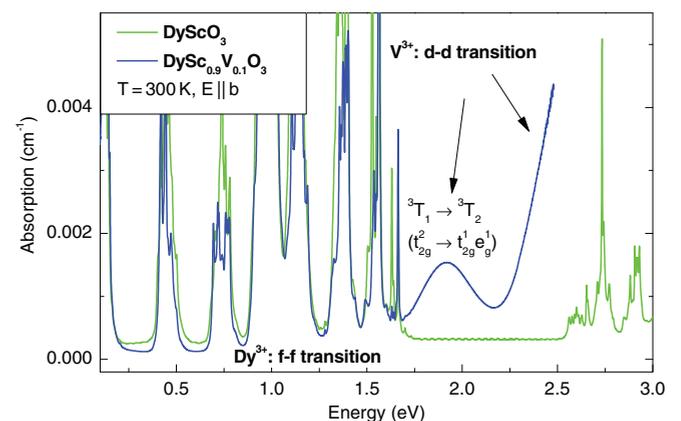


FIG. 10. (Color online) Optical absorption of DyScO_3 and $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ for $E \parallel b$ at 300 K. The additional absorption peaks observed in $\text{DySc}_{0.9}\text{V}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$ are due to orbital excitations of the substituted V^{3+} ions.

axes. The sample of DyScO₃ is transparent yellow, whereas the sample of DySc_{0.9}V_{0.1}O₃ is opaque and dark green. For the transmittance measurements, we cut samples of DyScO₃ with [100] orientation and of DySc_{0.9}V_{0.1}O₃ with [001] orientation (both with the *b* axis in-plane). These were polished to a thickness *d* of 730 ± 10 μm in case of DyScO₃ and 1312 ± 10 μm in case of DySc_{0.9}V_{0.1}O₃. Transmittance measurements were performed between 0.1 and 3.0 eV with linearly polarized light using a Fourier spectrometer.

In Fig. 10, we show the optical absorption $\alpha = -(\ln T)/d$, where *T* denotes the measured transmittance. At 300 K,

the $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ absorption band of V³⁺ in DySc_{0.9}V_{0.1}O₃ (excitation to ³T₂ in cubic notation) is observed at 1.92 eV. Subtracting a phonon shift of 50–80 meV yields 1.84–1.87 eV for the $t_{2g}^2 \rightarrow t_{2g}^1 e_g^1$ excitations, in excellent agreement with the RIXS data peaking at 1.84 eV (see Fig. 2 and Table I). Observation of the lower-lying V³⁺ intra-*t*_{2g} transitions is impossible because of the superposition with the predominant *f-f* transitions. Finally, the strong increase of absorption of DySc_{0.9}V_{0.1}O₃ above 2.2 eV (see Fig. 10) is attributed to higher-lying excitations, again in excellent agreement with RIXS.

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