

SPIN-ORBITAL PHYSICS AND DEFECT STATES IN DOPED VANADATES: $Y_{1-x}Ca_xVO_3$

Peter Horsch

Max-Planck-Institute for Solid State Research, D-70569 Stuttgart, Germany

Recent experimental and theoretical investigations of RVO_3 perovskites, with $R = Lu, Y, \dots, La$, have revealed the interplay between spin, charge and orbital degrees of freedom, displaying remarkable changes of magnetic and spectral properties. The t_{2g} valence electrons in these transition metal oxides lead to strong spin-orbital superexchange interactions relative to weak orbital-lattice coupling [1]. Thus the spin-orbital dynamics and the different phases of these compounds are naturally described in the frame of spin-orbital superexchange models. Focus in the talk is on the effect of doping. After a brief discussion of some of the experimental challenges, the hole-motion in a spin-orbital t - J model and the formation of spin-orbital polarons is addressed [2,3]. Next we introduce a model for generic charge defects in doped perovskites like $Y_{1-x}Ca_xVO_3$ [4]. The influence of these defects on the relative stability of the different magnetic phases will be discussed, as well as the effect of defects on optical spectra and photoemission.

[1] P. Horsch, A. M. Oleś, L.-F. Feiner, and G. Khaliullin,

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 167205 (2008).

[2] M. Daghofer, K. Wohlfeld, A.M. Oleś, E. Arrigoni, and P. Horsch,

Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 066403 (2008).

[3] K. Wohlfeld, A.M. Oleś, and P. Horsch, Phys.Rev. B **79**, 224433 (2009).

[4] P. Horsch and A.M. Oleś, (2011, to be publ.)