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Inverse Exchange Bias and Anomalous Magnetization Behavior in Negative Magnetization Compounds, $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Pr}_x\text{CrO}_3$

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The $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Pr}_x\text{CrO}_3$ compounds with $x = 0.8, 0.85,$ and 0.87 exhibit the intriguing negative magnetization (NM) state below the compensation temperature, T_{COMP} . While only positive magnetization is found for $x = 0.9$ compound below its magnetic ordering temperature. An anomalous dc magnetization behavior is observed for these compounds. A maximum dc magnetization is found for $x = 0.8$ compound, after that it starts to decrease, shows a minimum at $x = 0.87$ followed by an increase with the largest magnetization for $x = 0.9$ compound, thus indicating an anomalous dc magnetization behavior. Polarized neutron depolarization (Pf) is found to follow the following order: $P_f^{(0.9)} \ll P_f^{(0.8)} \ll P_f^{(0.85)} > P_f^{(0.87)}$ and thus has provided the magnetic domain-level understanding of observed anomalous dc magnetization behavior. More interestingly, inverse/positive exchange-bias (EB) is observed for the NM compounds in the negative magnetization state ($T < T_{\text{COMP}}$). The Rietveld refinement of the neutron diffraction data reveals that Cr moments in all compounds orders in G_y type antiferromagnetic fashion. We have fitted the dc magnetization data using Cooke's model, and the internal magnetic field/polarized Pr moment (M_{Pr}) and M_{Cr} are estimated. The internal field acting on the Pr³⁺ sublattice by the ordered Cr³⁺ moment is found to be negative for $x = 0.8, 0.85,$ and 0.87 compounds and positive for $x = 0.9$ compound, and thus explains the presence and absence of NM in the compounds, respectively.

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