



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPERCONDUCTIVITY AND MAGNETISM

25-30 April 2010, Antalya, TURKEY

www.icsm2010.org



The bridge between west & east in excellence of quality

ICSM 2010
ICSM 2010



Abstract Book



M-P-088

Spin-reorientation and Mössbauer studies of orthoferrites $\text{TbFe}_{0.75}\text{Mn}_{0.25}\text{O}_3$

WOOCHUL KIM, BOK YEON KUM and CHUL SUNG KIM

*Department of Physics, Kookmin University, Seoul 136-702, KOREA
cskim@kookmin.ac.kr*

The rare earth orthoferrites ($R\text{FeO}_3$ where, R = rare earth) have attracted interest because of their potential magnetic and electrical application [1,2]. The distorted perovskites $\text{TbFe}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{O}_3$ with a variable Mn concentrations are interesting substance for studying the influence of the Jahn-Teller ions Mn^{3+} on the magnetic properties and spin-reorientation transitions [3]. Mn^{3+} substituted orthoferrites $\text{TbFe}_{0.75}\text{Mn}_{0.25}\text{O}_3$ were prepared by the sol-gel method. The crystallographic and magnetic properties of powders were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Mössbauer spectroscopy, and vibrating sample magnetometry (VSM). The crystal structure was found to be single phase of orthorhombic structure (space group $Pbnm$) by the Rietveld refinement method. It is found that the resulting lattice constants are $a_0 = 5.317 \text{ \AA}$, $b_0 = 5.604 \text{ \AA}$, and $c_0 = 7.598 \text{ \AA}$, respectively. Mössbauer spectra of $\text{TbFe}_{0.75}\text{Mn}_{0.25}\text{O}_3$ have been taken at various temperatures ranging from 4.2 to 550 K. For Mössbauer spectra, we have fitted the spectra to a model based on a random distribution of Fe and Mn ions on the octahedral sites. The magnetic hyperfine fields of the four pattern (B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3) at 4.2 K are found to be $H_{\text{hf}} = 553, 544, 535, \text{ and } 527 \text{ kOe}$, respectively. Isomer shift at room temperature is 0.37-0.38 mm/s, which mean that the valence state of Fe ions is ferric (Fe^{3+}). The Néel temperature was determined to be $T_N = 550 \pm 5 \text{ K}$ by the Mössbauer thermal scan method and VSM. The magnetic moment rapidly decreases with increasing temperature from 50 K and then it jump near 180 K, and again it decrease gently up to near 500 K, finally it fall suddenly at about 500 K. This inflection points in the M - T curve can arise from a spin-reorientation in the antiferromagnetically ordered state of the slightly distorted perovskite structure. Its spin-reorientation transition is 70 K lower than the value of 250 K for pure TbFeO_3 .

- [1] T. Kimura, T. Goto, H. Shintani, K. Ishizaka, T. Arima, and Y. Tokura, *Nature* **426**, 55 (2003).
[2] S. B. Wilkins, T. R. Forrest, T. A. W. Beale, S. R. Blab, H. C. Walker, D. Mannix, F. Yakhou, D. Prabhakaran, A. T. Boothroyd, J. P. Hill, P. D. Hatton, and D. F. McMorrow, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103**, 207602 (2009).
[3] A. S. Karnachev, Yu. I. Klechin, A. A. Prokhorov, and E. E. Solov'ev, *Low Temp. Phys.*, **26**, 259 (2000).