

ISPMM/ISAMT2001

**International
Symposium on
Physics of
Magnetic
Materials**

**International
Symposium on
Advanced
Magnetic
Technologies**

**Grand Hotel
Taipei, Taiwan
May 13~16, 2001**

Hosted By:

Chinese Association for Magnetic Technology, Taiwan
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
Opto-Electronics & Systems Labs., ITRI, Taiwan

Sponsored By:

Department of Industry Technology, MOEA, Taiwan
Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA, Taiwan
National Science Council, Taiwan
Ministry of Education, Taiwan



Industrial Technology
Research Institute
*Opto-Electronics & Systems
Laboratories*



Chinese Association for Magnetic Technology

Program

MÖSSBAURE STUDIES OF $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$

Byoung Ki Min, Sung Yong An, Chul Sung Kim (Dept. of Physics, Kookmin Univ., Seoul 136-702, Korea)

Young Rang Uhm (Thin Film Technology Research Center, KIST, Seoul, 136-791, Korea)

Al^{3+} substituted garnet $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$ was fabricated by a sol-gel method. The crystallographic and magnetic properties of $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$ have been studied with Mössbauer spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetry analysis (TGA), differential thermal analysis (DTA), and vibrating samples magnetometer (VSM). The crystal structure is found to be a cubic with the lattice constant $a_0 = 12.3612 \pm 0.0005$ Å. Mössbauer spectra of $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$ measured at various absorber temperatures of 20 to 700 K. Its curie temperature T_C is found to be 555 ± 3 K. As the temperature increased toward T_C , a systematic line broadening effect in the Mössbauer spectra was observed and interpreted to originate from different temperature dependencies of the magnetic hyperfine fields at various iron sites. It results from the distribution (${}_6C_n$) of Fe^{3+} and Al^{3+} at tetrahedral site. The isomer shifts indicated that the iron ions were ferric at the octahedral $16a$ -site and the tetrahedral $24d$ -sites. The quadrupole splits showed that the orientation of the magnetic hyperfine field with respect to the principal axes of the electric field gradient was random. Mössbauer spectra was analyzed with 3 subspectra of Fe sites ($16a_1$, $16a_2$ and $24d$), each hyperfine field of subspectra at 20 K were $H_{hf}(16a_1) = 550$, $H_{hf}(16a_2) = 547$, and $H_{hf}(24d) = 473$ kOe, respectively. The average hyperfine field $H_{hf}(T)$ of the $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$ shows a temperature dependence of

$$[H_{hf}(T) - H_{hf}(0)] / H_{hf}(0) = -0.28(T/T_C)^{3/2} - 0.14(T/T_C)^{5/2}$$

for $T/T_C < 0.7$, indicative of spin-wave excitation. The area fractions of the Fe sites, $16a_1$, $16a_2$, $24d$ in $Y_3Fe_{4.75}Al_{0.25}O_{12}$ at 20 K were 25, 15, and 60 %, respectively. The saturation magnetization M_S was 21 emu/g at room temperature under an applied field of 10 kOe annealed at 1200 °C in air atmosphere for 6 hours.

Presentation : Poster

Category Code : B. Advance Magnetic Technologies

9. Soft Magnetic Materials and Applications

Byoung Ki Min

Dept. of Physics, Kookmin University

Seoul 136-702, KOREA

e-mail: bkmin@phys.kookmin.ac.kr

fax : +82-2-910-4778