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MÖSSBAUER STUDIES OF SUPEREXCHANGE INTERACTIONS IN $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Cu}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$

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$\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Cu}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ has been studied by Mössbauer spectroscopy and x-ray diffraction. The crystal is found to have a cubic spinel structure with the lattice constants $a_0 = 8.370 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$. Mössbauer spectra of $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Cu}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ were obtained at various absorber temperatures from 13 to 820 K. The iron ions at both A (tetrahedral) and B (octahedral) sites are found to be in ferric high-spin states. Its Néel temperature T_N is found to be $820 \pm 3 \text{ K}$. The Debye temperatures for the A and B sites found to be $\Theta_A = 417 \pm 5 \text{ K}$ and $\Theta_B = 331 \pm 5 \text{ K}$, respectively. The temperature dependence of the magnetic hyperfine fields at ^{57}Fe nuclei at the tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites is analyzed by the Néel theory of ferrimagnetism. The intersublattice A-O-B and intrasublattice A-O-A superexchange interactions are found to be antiferromagnetic with their strength of $J_{A-B} = -25.8 k_B$ and $J_{A-A} = -10.5 k_B$, respectively, while intrasublattice B-O-B superexchange interaction is ferromagnetic with its strength $J_{B-B} = 12.5 k_B$.

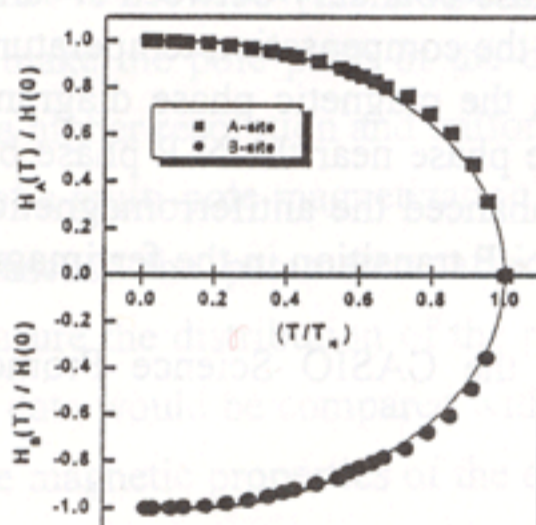


Figure 1. The reduced hyperfine field as a function of the reduced temperature T/T_N . (Solid circle and square represent reduced hyperfine fields of A and B site, respectively. Solid line represents theoretical value.)

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