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Abstracts

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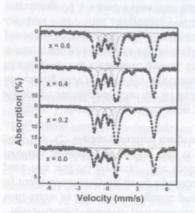
The magnetic properties of Ni-doped LiFePO₄

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The effects of Ni substitution on the magnetic properties in the LiFe_{1-x}Ni_xPO₄ ($0.0 \le x \le 0.6$) have been investigated by x-ray diffraction, superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometry and Mössbauer spectroscopy. The XRD patterns of all the LiFe_{1-x}Ni_xPO₄ samples are indicated single phase orthorhombic structure (Space group: Pnma).

The temperature dependent magnetic susceptibility for the LiFe_{1-x}Ni_xPO₄ show antiferromagnetic [1] behavior in which Ni²⁺(3 d^8) and Fe²⁺(3 d^8) ions are aligned antiparallel spin state. The magnetic Néel temperatures are determined to be 51 K for x = 0.0, 48 K for x = 0.2, and 43 K for x = 0.4, respectively, from the magnetic susceptibility curves and Mössbauer spectra.



The Mössbauer spectra of the samples show asymmetrical 8-line patterns which is analyzed by diagonalizing the 4×4 magnetic and quadrupole Hamiltonian matrix as shown in Figure 1. The magnetic hyperfine field (H_{hf}) decreased from 135 kOe to 120 kOe with increase of Ni concentration from x=0.0 to x=0.6 at 4.2 K. The result can be explained that the effect of Ni substitution can be induced weaker superexchange interaction than that of between the Fe ions.

Fig 1. The Mössbauer spectra of LiFe_{1-x}Ni_xPO₄ ($0.0 \le x \le 0.6$) at 4.2 K.

J. Li, T. B. S. Jensen, N. H. Andersen, J. L. Zarestky, R. W. McCallum, J.-H. Chung,
 J. W. Lynn, and D. Vaknin, *Phys. Rev. B*, 79, 174435 (2009).