

**Magnetic Properties and Magnetoresistance in  $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_4$  ( $x=0.0, 0.04, 0.08$ )**

Sam Jin Kim<sup>1</sup>, Seung-Iel Park<sup>1</sup>, Sung Baek Kim<sup>1</sup>, Bo Wha Lee<sup>2</sup>, and Chul Sung Kim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Kookmin University, Seoul 136-702, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin, Kyungki, 449-791, Korea

**Keywords:**  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ , Magnetoresistance, Mössbauer spectroscopy, Dynamic Jahn-Teller distortion.

**Abstract**

Samples of iron deficient polycrystalline  $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_4$  ( $x=0.0, 0.04, 0.08$ ) have been studied with Mössbauer spectroscopy, x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) and magnetoresistance (MR) measurement. The effects of a small Fe-deficiency and conduction mechanism on  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$  are discussed. The Mössbauer spectra were recorded from 13 K to room temperature. In the temperature range from 13 K to 120 K the asymmetric line broadening is observed and it is believed to result from dynamic Jahn-Teller distortion. Isomer shift value indicates that the charge's state of Fe ions is ferrous in character. The Curie temperature of the samples ( $x=0.0, 0.04, 0.08$ ), was determined to be 172, 170, 169 K, respectively. However, as Fe deficiency increases, the peaks on MR vs temperature dependence occur at 171, 174, and 186 K for the samples with  $x=0.0, 0.04$ , and  $0.08$ , respectively. It is concluded that the conduction mechanism in these systems is different from the double exchange mechanism in a point that there are no mixed iron charge valences.