



ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

SCIENCE @ DIRECT®

Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials 304 (2006) e769–e771

M Journal of
M magnetism
M and
magnetic
materials

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmmm

Magnetic properties of GaFeO₃ prepared by slow cooling and quenched heat treatment method

Kun Uk Kang^a, Sung Baek Kim^a, Sung Yong An^b, Sang-Wook Cheong^c, Chul Sung Kim^{a,*}

^a*Department of Physics, Kookmin University, Seoul 136-702, Republic of Korea*

^b*Chip Components Division, Samsung Electro-Mechanics Company Ltd., Suwon 442-743, Republic of Korea*

^c*Department of Physics & Astronomy, Rutgers University, New Jersey 08854, USA*

Available online 20 March 2006

Abstract

The ferrimagnetic and piezoelectric materials GaFeO₃ were prepared by slow cooling and quenching method, and studied by X-ray diffraction, neutron diffraction and Mössbauer spectroscopy. The crystal structures of samples were found to be orthorhombic with the lattice constants of the slowly cooled sample $a = 8.7457$, $b = 9.3921$, and $c = 5.0816$ Å, and those of the quenched sample $a = 8.7462$, $b = 9.3896$, and $c = 5.0809$ Å. The different behaviours of magnetic structure between two samples appeared by Mössbauer measurement. For the quenched sample, Néel temperature was 210 K, while it increased to 260 K for the slowly cooled sample. The decrease of magnetic transition temperature originates from distributions of magnetic Fe ion at four cation sites and the strength of exchange interaction between magnetic ions.

© 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

PACS: 61.12.Ld; 72.80.Ga; 76.30.Fc

Keywords: GaFeO₃; Mössbauer spectroscopy; Neutron diffraction; Cation distribution
