



Contribution ID: 53

Type: Poster

## On the origin of large magnetic anisotropy in $\epsilon$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Thursday, 8 September 2022 19:35 (20 minutes)

The epsilon phase of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is a ferrimagnetic polymorph that stands out for a remarkable magnetic anisotropy ( $K_u \sim 2 \cdot 10^5$  J/m<sup>3</sup>) and sizeable remnant magnetization at room temperature ( $\sim 50$  kA/m)[1] making it appealing for applications in magnetic recording and electromagnetic applications in the range of millimetre waves [2]. Moreover,  $\epsilon$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is also interesting from a more fundamental point of view, featuring low-temperature magnetoelectric properties [3] and three distinct zero-field magnetic orders between 10 K and its paramagnetic state above  $\sim 850$  K [4]. Such a rich phase diagram has much to do with its non-centrosymmetric structure (*Pna21*), more complex than for other ferric oxides, with four different Fe sites in the asymmetric unit cell: three in an octahedral ( $O_h$ ) and one in a tetrahedral ( $T_d$ ) local symmetry [1].

Despite having attracted increasing attention over the last decades, the intriguing magnetic order in  $\epsilon$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is still poorly understood. Here we present recent results of temperature-dependent X-ray and neutron diffraction, X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) experiments that provide new insights into the origin of magnetic anisotropy in  $\epsilon$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and  $\square$ -(Fe<sub>1-x</sub>Cr<sub>x</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the form of nanoparticles (NPs) and thin films. The Fe<sup>3+</sup> with Cr<sup>3+</sup> substitution is very revealing due to its expected isovalent and magnetic isotropic character. Although trivalent iron could be thought as behaving in a similar way, a nonzero orbital angular momentum  $m_L$  value has been proposed for the Fe<sub>2</sub> crystallographic site, which might act as the primary source for the magnetic anisotropy responsible of the gigantic coercive field. Thus, depending on the preferential entering sites for Cr in the  $\epsilon$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> structure, a systematic reduction in  $m_L$  and a weakening of the spin-orbit coupling along the series may be expected. Our XMCD investigation has addressed this controversy.

### Would you like to participate in the Poster Prize competition?

No

**Primary authors:** Dr HERRERO MARTIN, Javier (ALBA Synchrotron); Dr FABELLO, Óscar (Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble Cédex, 38042, France); GARCÍA-MUÑOZ, José Luis (Institut de Ciència de Materials de Barcelona -CSIC); GICH, Martí (ICMAB-CSIC); KHANAM, Naureen (ICMAB-CSIC); ZHENG, Ma (ICMAB-CSIC); ROMAGUERA CAMPS, Arnau (ICMAB)

**Presenter:** Dr HERRERO MARTIN, Javier (ALBA Synchrotron)

**Session Classification:** List of posters presented during the conference