

PE06

Magnetic Behaviors and Enhanced Magnetoresistance in Granular $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ Composites

S. L. Young^{*1}, Lance Horng², K. C. Chen², Y. H. Wu², K. M. Wu², H. Z. Chen¹, M. C. Kao¹

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Hsiuping Institute of Technology, 11 Gunzyc Road, Dali City, 41280 Taichung, Taiwan
²Department of Physics, Changhua University of Education, 1 Jiu-de Road, 500 Chunghua, Taiwan

*Corresponding author: slyoung@mail.hit.edu.tw, Phone: +886-4-24961105, Fax: +886-4-24961187

Recently, researches indicate [1,2] that grain boundaries and interfaces can be the major factors of magnetoresistance effects, which has attracted renewed interests on the colossal magnetoresistance materials. The enhancement of magnetoresistance can be explained through the model of spin-polarized tunneling with insulator layer as a barrier. In this article, the magnetic behaviours and magnetotransport properties of $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ composites have been investigated. X-ray diffractogram for the $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ composites are showed in Fig. 1. Ferromagnetism is gradually suppressed as the weight percentage of Fe_2O_3 is increased as shown in Fig. 2. Saturation magnetization (M_s) decreases from 78.7 emu/g for $x=0.0$ to 60.6 emu/g for $x=0.2$, while ferromagnetic transition temperature (T_f) remains around 340K for all composites. The resistivity increases significantly as the x value increases in these composites. It is suggested that the introduction of Fe_2O_3 into the composites acts as a separation layer between $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ grains. The enhancement of magnetoresistance has been verified with the addition of Fe_2O_3 into the composites.

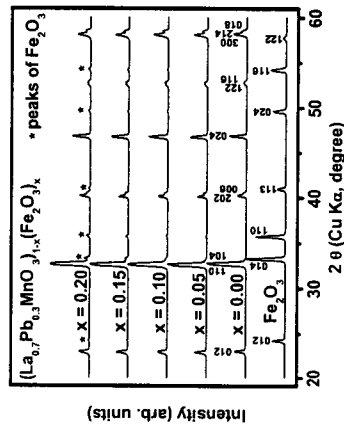


Fig. 1. X-ray diffractogram for the $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ composites.

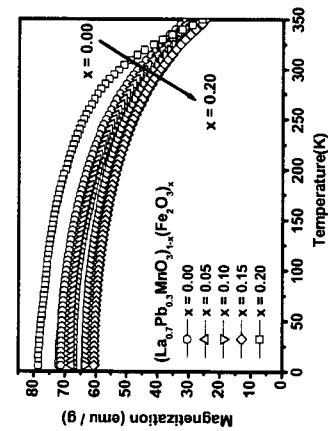


Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of magnetization curves in an applied field of 50 kOe for the $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Pb}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_x$ composites.

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PE07

The Site Dependence on of Microscopic Interaction on Ferrous Ion for the Fe Spinel

Bae Soon Son¹, Sam Jin Kim¹, Bo Wha Lee² and Chul Sung Kim^{*1}

¹Department of Physics, Kookmin University, 861-1, Chongnung-dong, Songbuk-gu, Seoul 136-702, Korea

²Department of Physics, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin, Kyungki, 449-791, Korea

*Corresponding author: cskim@phys.kookmin.ac.kr, Phone: +82 2 910 5121, Fax: +82 2 910 5170

Chalcogenide spinel MCr_2X_4 ($M = \text{Fe}, \text{Cu}, \text{Co}, \text{Cd}; X = \text{S}, \text{Se}$) materials have various physics properties such as colossal magnetoresistance (CMR) effect, spin-frustration effects, metallic conduction, large magneto-optical effect, relaxor ferroelectricity and colossal magnetocapacitive effect [1-3]. These features were attributed to competition of isomorphic ions with the topological frustration, Jahn-Teller distortion, and geometric frustration of magnetic moment. Here, we report the magnetic properties of the FeCr_2S_4 and FeIn_2S_4 with special emphasis on cation ordering related to the quadrupole interactions.

FeIn_2S_4 and FeCr_2S_4 exhibits cubic spinel structure $Fd\bar{3}m$. FeIn_2S_4 is an inverse spinel, with In atoms occupying both tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) sites. On the other hand, FeCr_2S_4 has a normal spinel with Fe atoms occupying A site and Cr atoms occupying B site. The determined lattice constant a_0 for FeCr_2S_4 and FeIn_2S_4 were $a_0 = 10.011$ and $a_0 = 10.616$ Å, respectively.

The Mössbauer spectra of FeCr_2S_4 and FeIn_2S_4 have been studied. The Néel temperatures were found to be 175 and 15 K for the FeCr_2S_4 and FeIn_2S_4 , respectively, by Mössbauer spectroscopy. It can be understood as the strength of inter-sublattice exchange interaction $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{A})_4\text{S}^{2-}\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{B})_4$ is stronger than that of the intra-sublattice exchange interaction $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{B})_4\text{S}^{2-}\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{B})_4$. The FeCr_2S_4 shows a single line resonance spectrum with an isomer shift of 0.72 mm/s at room temperature, while FeIn_2S_4 at room temperature has an isomer shift of 0.74 mm/s and an electric quadrupole splitting (ΔE_Q) of 3.22 mm/s. The charge state of Fe ions is ferrous (Fe^{2+}) as characterized by isomer shift (δ) for the samples. We interpret that the presence of the ΔE_Q is attributed to the trigonal field at the octahedral site, according to Fe^{2+} ions enter to octahedral B site.

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