

Magnetic and anomalous dielectric behavior of Mn modified $Ba_2Mg_2Fe_{12}O_{22}$ hexaferrite

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Abstract

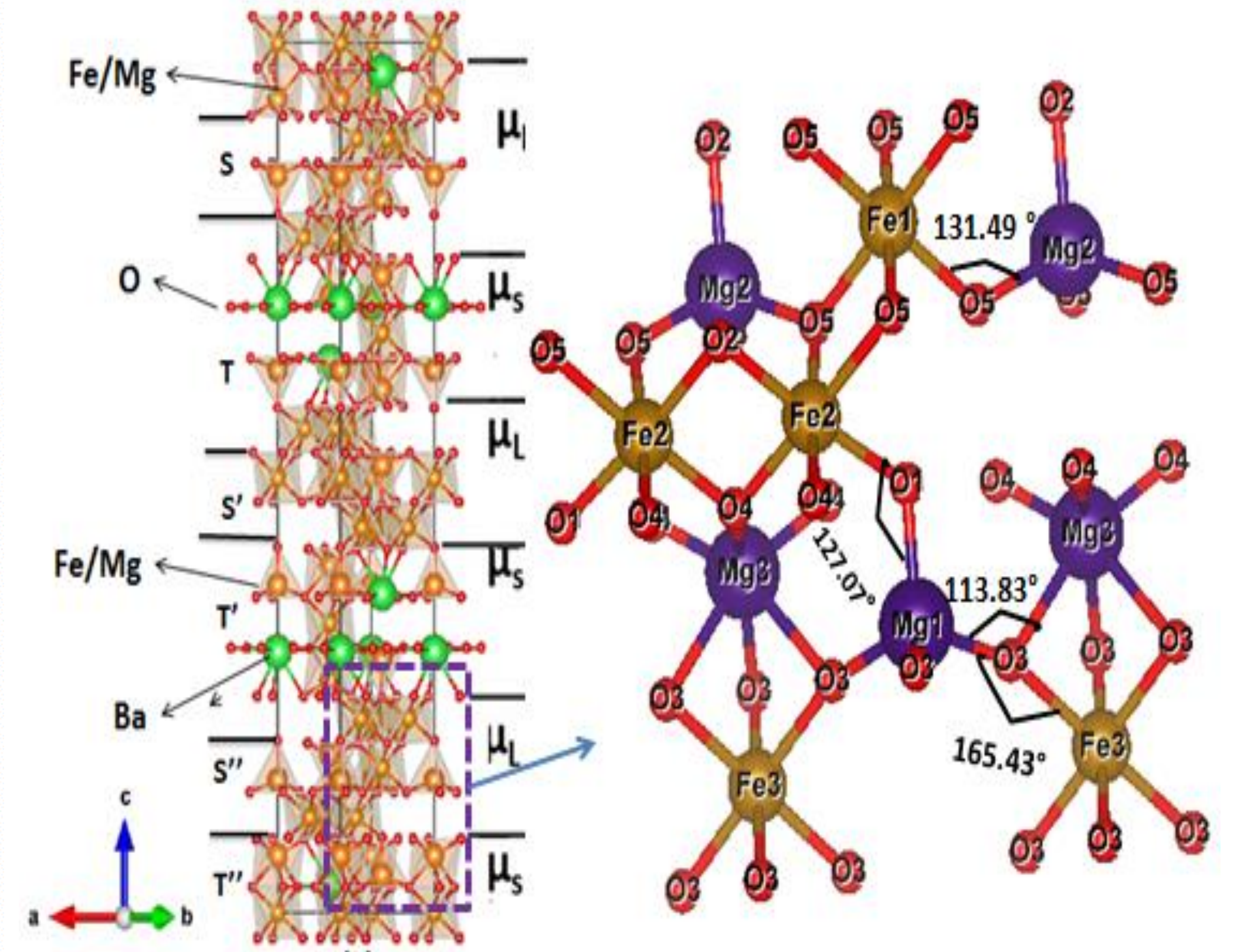
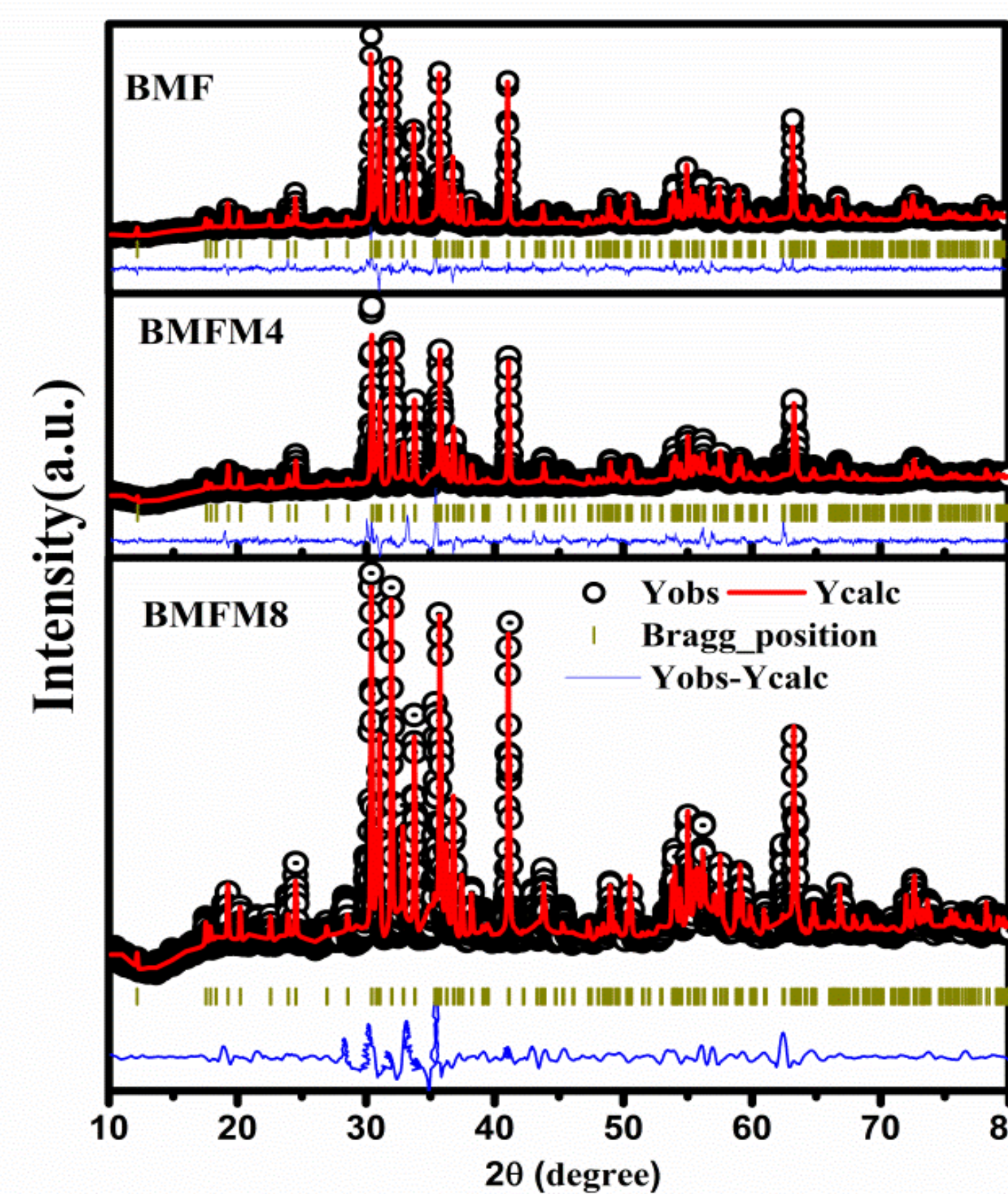
We have investigated structural, dielectric, magnetic and magnetodielectric (MD) properties of $Ba_2Mg_2(Fe_{1-x}Mn_x)_{12}O_{22}$ ($x=0, 0.04, 0.08$) hexaferrite. Rietveld refinement of X-ray data confirms the phase purity with rhombohedral crystal structure ($R-3m$ space group). Mn substitution causes a substantial decrease in T_c from 647 K (BMF($x=0$)) to 623 K (BMFM4($x=0.04$)) and 621 K (BMFM8($x=0.08$)) which is due to modification in super exchange angle of Fe at octahedral sites. Our results confirm the decrease in magnetocrystalline anisotropy constant (K) by ~49% and ~117% in BMFM4 and BMFM8 sample respectively in comparison to BMF. Substantial decrease in dielectric constant and switchable magnetodielectric effect is observed at room temperature.

Introduction

- Hexaferrite materials continue to be interesting due to its potential electrical, dielectric and Magneto-electric coupling (MEC) properties at room temperature. [1]
- Recently, Y-type hexaferrite has attracted attention for their possibility of tailoring electrical, magnetic and ME properties by varying doping and sintering condition. [2]
- It is reported that, the magnetic ordering in Y-type $BaSrCoZnFe_{12}O_{22}$ can be modulated by Al doping at Fe site, which tunes magnetic anisotropy by decreasing polyhedral distortion. [3]
- Several reports on hexaferrite mainly focused on magnetic properties but very few materials have both high resistivity and ME properties.
- controlled synthesis or suitable doping are one of the prominent process of getting enhanced properties in hexaferrite sample.

Experimental Results

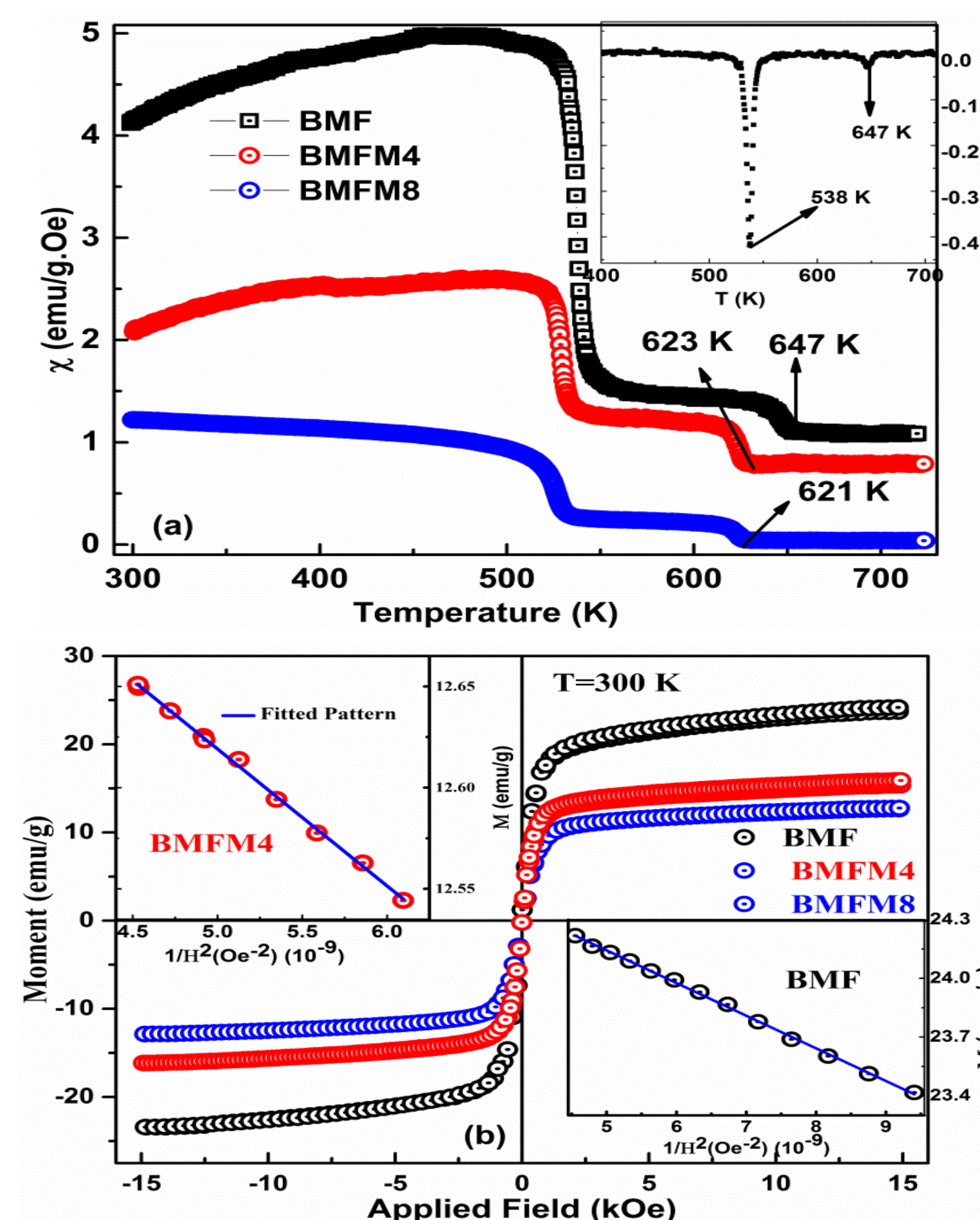
Structural Characterization



Bond Angle	BMF	BMFM4	BMFM8
Mg2-O5-Fe1	131.49°	132.08°	132.38°
Mg3-O3-Mg1	127.07°	127.50°	127.00°
Mg1-O3-Fe3	165.43°	164.60°	164.53°
Fe2-O1-Mg1	113.83°	114.80°	118.90°

XRD refinement confirms that all the sample are properly crystallize with space group R-3m.

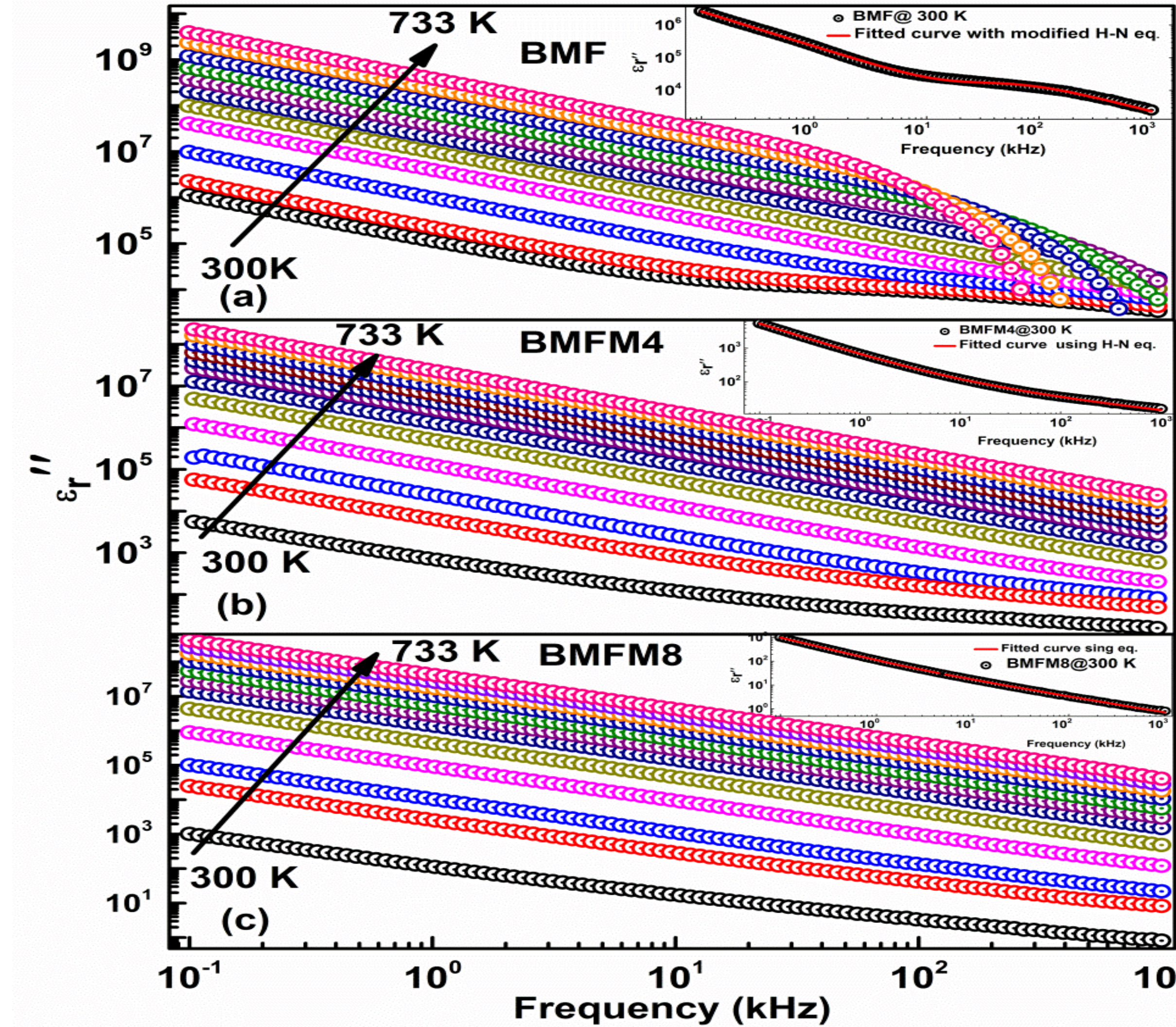
Magnetic Characterization



The law of approach to saturation magnetization (LAS)
 $M = M_s(1 - A/H - B/H^2)$, M_s is saturation magnetization, A represents inhomogeneity, B is proportional to the K^2 (K is anisotropy constant)

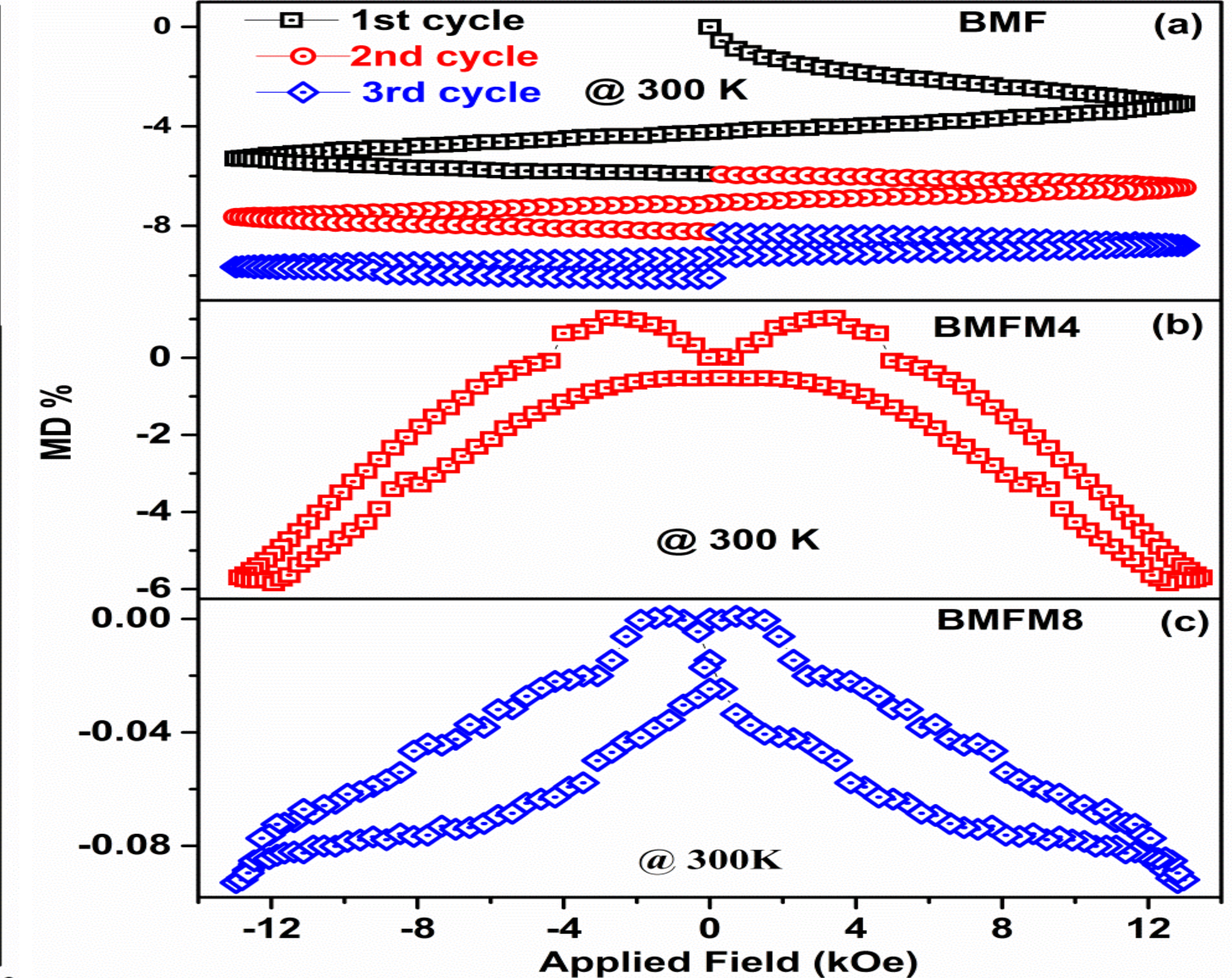
T(K)	BMF	BMFM4	BMFM8
	M_s (emu g^{-1})	M_s (emu g^{-1})	M_s (emu g^{-1})
	K_1 ($\times 10^5$)	K_1 ($\times 10^5$)	K_1 ($\times 10^5$)
300	24.97	16.42	12.95
373	23.00	14.15	12.29
473	18.05	10.48	9.4
523	13.81	6.2	6.88
573	6.28	3.22	3.29
673	1.40	0.34	0.26

Dielectric and Magnetodielectric Characterization



H-N equation:

$$\epsilon^*(\omega) - \epsilon_\infty = \frac{\epsilon_s - \epsilon_\infty}{1 + (i\omega\tau)^\alpha} - i \left[\frac{\sigma_{dc}}{\epsilon_0 \omega} \right]^n$$



$$MD\% = \frac{\epsilon(H) - \epsilon(0)}{\epsilon(0)} \times 100$$

- Linear increase in MD% with H in BMF sample.
- Switchable MD effect in BMFM4 and BMFM8

Conclusions

- The Reitveld refinement data of prepared sample are single phase rhombohedral with space group R-3 m.
- Curie temperature (T_c) shifted to lower temperature with increasing Mn concentration in the sample may be due to change in super exchange angle in octahedral site.
- Decrease Maxwell-Wagner type relaxation mechanism present in all the samples.
- magnetocrystalline anisotropy constant (K) decreased by ~49% and ~117% in BMFM4 and BMFM8 sample respectively in comparison to BMF sample.
- Doping induced Switchable MD effect is observed at room temperature.

Acknowledgment

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