

Crystal structure and magnetic microstructure of $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$

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The structural and magnetic properties of YbMnO_3 , $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{MnO}_3$ and solid solutions $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ ($x = 0.1-0.2$) are investigated by X-ray analysis, magnetic resonance, Mössbauer spectroscopy. Samples were prepared using standard ceramic processing. XRA of ferromanganites showed that all samples have the ilmenite (FeTiO_3) lattice. The lattice parameters are in good agreement with literature data. The Mössbauer spectra of ytterbium ferromanganites at room temperature have not magnetic hyperfine structure. Spectra are well described by a superposition of two quadrupole doublets with different quadrupole splitting relevant distorted octahedral and hexahedral environment of the Fe^{3+} cation [2]. Magnetic phase separation in the Mössbauer spectra observed at 80 K, when the spectrum is a superposition of doublet and sextet. Measurements of EPR spectra $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ were carried out in X-band at temperatures from 100 to 320K. At low temperatures $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ spectra consist of two lines with different temperature behavior, i.e. there is a magnetic two-phase state. When the temperature rises, the second line disappears and samples $\text{Yb}_{0.82}\text{Sr}_{0.18}\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_3$ become a paramagnetic.