

Formation of Oxide Phases in the System Eu_2O_3 - Fe_2O_3

Ristić, Mira; Nowik, Israel; Popović, Stanko; Musić, Svetozar

Source / Izvornik: **Croatica Chemica Acta, 2000, 73, 525 - 540**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:217:215680>

Rights / Prava: [In copyright](#)/[Zaštićeno autorskim pravom.](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-02-28**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository of the Faculty of Science - University of Zagreb](#)



Formation of Oxide Phases in the System $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

Mira Ristić,^{a,*} Israel Nowik,^b Stanko Popović,^c and Svetozar Musić^a

^a Ruder Bošković Institute, P. O. Box 180, HR-10002 Zagreb, Croatia

^b Racah Institute of Physics, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 91904 Israel

^c Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb,
P. O. Box 331, HR-10002 Zagreb, Croatia

Received April 20, 1999; revised July 10, 1999; accepted July 19, 1999

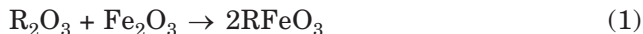
Evolution of oxide phases in the $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system was investigated by X-ray powder diffraction, ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectroscopy and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. Samples were prepared by the solid state reaction of the corresponding oxides for two molar ratios, $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 1 : 1$ and $3 : 5$. After heating the mixed oxide powder with molar ratio $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 1 : 1$ up to 900°C , EuFeO_3 and traces of Eu_2O_3 were detected by XRD, while after additional heating up to 1100°C traces of $\text{Eu}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (EuIG) were also detected. ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectroscopy showed the presence of EuFeO_3 . For the molar ratio $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3 : 5$, EuIG was formed between 1100 and 1300°C . In the sample produced at 1300°C , the measured hyperfine fields at the iron sites, at room temperature, were $H_a = 495$ and $H_d = 402$ kOe, and the hyperfine fields at the europium sites, at 90 K, were $H_{\text{I}} = 631$ kOe and $H_{\text{II}} = 572$ kOe. Europium orthoferrite was the intermediate phase in the garnet formation. Assignations of IR bands corresponding to EuFeO_3 and EuIG are discussed. Mechanical activation of the mixed oxide powder was important for the formation of polycrystalline EuIG, as a single phase.

Key words: X-ray powder diffraction, ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer, FT-IR spectroscopy, europium iron garnet, europium orthoferrite

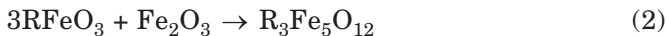
* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

INTRODUCTION

Rare earth iron garnets can be synthesized by the reaction between the oxides R_2O_3 , R = rare earth, and Fe_2O_3 at high temperature. This synthesis can be described by formal chemical reactions, as follows:



The rare earth orthoferrite, $RFeO_3$, reacts with the additional Fe_2O_3 to form the rare earth iron garnet, $R_3Fe_5O_{12}$:



The phase composition, microstructure and physical properties of the reaction products strongly depend on the concentration ratio of the initial reactants, the nature of the rare earth cations, temperature, as well as on other factors. In many cases it is difficult to obtain a rare earth iron garnet as a single phase. Besides the solid state synthesis of rare earth iron garnets, the researchers also focused on other methods of synthesis, such as chemical coprecipitation, thermal decomposition of mixtures of metal-organic salts, sol-gel processing, aerosol pyrolysis, crystal growth from melted glass or epitaxial growth of the films on different substrates, for example GGG (gadolinium gallium garnet).

Rare earth iron garnets, as well as substituted garnets, are important materials for advanced technologies because of their specific magnetic and magneto-optical properties. Some of them have been applied in the production of ceramic wave-guides for GHz frequencies. For this reason, knowledge of the formation of rare earth iron garnets and substituted iron garnets and the dependence of their physical properties on synthesis conditions is important for industrial technology. Various structural, spectroscopic and magnetometric methods have been used in the investigation of rare earth iron garnets. Mössbauer spectroscopy found an important application in the investigation of rare earth iron garnets.¹⁻⁴ In spite of the fact that garnet $Eu_3Fe_5O_{12}$ is suitable for investigation by two active Mössbauer nuclides, ^{151}Eu and ^{57}Fe , the chemistry of this compound was not extensively investigated by Mössbauer spectroscopy in the past.

Nowik and Ofer⁵ measured the ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectra of $Eu_3Ga_xFe_{5-x}O_{12}$, $0 \leq x \leq 3.03$, at 4.2 K. The results showed that ~80% of Ga^{3+} ions occupied tetrahedral sites in the garnet. Also, it was found that ~90% of the exchange field acting on Eu^{3+} ions in EuIG was produced by the two nearest Fe^{3+} neighbours at the tetrahedral sites, in spite of the fact that the

Fe-O-Eu angle for these Fe³⁺ ions was 92°, which is often considered unfavourable for superexchange interactions. Stachel *et al.*⁶ also reported two magnetically inequivalent Eu³⁺ sites in EuIG. The electric quadrupole interactions at the octahedral, tetrahedral and dodecahedral sites in garnet Eu_{3-y}Sc_{2+y}Fe₃O₁₅, 0 ≤ y ≤ 0.5, were also studied with ⁵⁷Fe and ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectroscopy.^{7,8} The ordering temperature T_N and the hyperfine magnetic fields at the ⁵⁷Fe nuclei were found to increase with an increase in y. The iron magnetic moments at the octahedral and tetrahedral sites were found to be non-collinear.

X-ray powder diffraction and Mössbauer spectroscopy were used⁹ to investigate the samples, prepared by chemical coprecipitation in the system (1-x)Fe₂O₃+xEu₂O₃, 0 ≤ x ≤ 1. The samples produced at 600 °C contained poorly crystallized phases and an amorphous fraction, whereas the samples produced at 900 °C were well-crystallized. The phase distribution of α-Fe₂O₃, EuFeO₃, Eu₃Fe₅O₁₂ and Eu₂O₃ in dependence on x for the samples prepared at 900 °C was determined.¹⁰ A similar effect was observed^{11,12} during the formation of Er₃Fe₅O₁₂ from the coprecipitate 3Er(OH)₃+5Fe(OH)₃. The samples produced up to 650 °C were amorphous for X-ray diffraction, and the first appearance of Er₃Fe₅O₁₂ was observed in the sample produced at 750 °C. The ⁵⁷Fe Mössbauer spectrum at RT of the initial coprecipitate was characterized by a quadrupole doublet ($\delta_{Fe} = 0.38$, $\Delta = 0.80$ and $\Gamma = 0.50$ mm s⁻¹). Material produced at 650 °C showed superposition of two quadrupole doublets and of a sextet of very small spectral line intensity with $H = 506$ kOe at RT. This result indicated that the amorphous phase, as detected by XRD, actually contained an additional Fe-bearing oxide phase of very fine particles, which probably exhibited poor crystallinity. Vaqueiro *et al.*¹³ investigated the formation of Y₃Fe₅O₁₂ (YIG) using sol-gel processing. Crystallized YIG appeared above 650 °C and, depending on the thermal treatment, the particles size varied between 30 and 500 nm. De Souza, Jr., *et al.*¹⁴ heated the coprecipitate Eu(OH)₃+9Fe(OH)₃ between 500 and 1250 °C and after cooling to RT the samples were analyzed by XRD, DTA and Mössbauer spectroscopy. After heating at 500 °C, XRD indicated the amorphous character of the sample. A poorly resolved sextet, observed by Mössbauer spectroscopy, was assigned to α-Fe₂O₃. The sample produced by heating at 1250 °C contained 83% of α-Fe₂O₃ and 13% of Eu₃Fe₅O₁₂. This work¹⁴ and previously reviewed works⁹⁻¹³ indicate that the formation of α-Fe₂O₃ from amorphous Fe(OH)₃ was strongly suppressed by the presence of rare earth cations. Generally, in the absence of rare earth, α-Fe₂O₃ crystallized from amorphous Fe(OH)₃ with heating slightly above 200 °C.

In the present work, we focus on the formation of oxide phases by the solid state reaction between Eu₂O₃ and α-Fe₂O₃. The aim of this work was

to ascertain the experimental conditions for the synthesis of EuIG as a single phase and also to characterize the oxide phases present during the process of EuIG formation. X-ray powder diffraction and two spectroscopic techniques were applied in order to solve the problems that may be present in the characterization of oxide phases in the system investigated, as well as in analogous systems, especially in the region of phase transitions.

EXPERIMENTAL

The chemicals, Eu_2O_3 and $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, were of analytical purity. Before starting the experiments, the chemicals were dried and Eu_2O_3 was additionally calcined to remove H_2O and carbonates. Proper weights of oxide powders were mixed and mechanically activated by ball-milling in a Fritsch planetary mill (Pulverisette 5). An agate bowl and balls (99.9% SiO_2) were used. For mechanical activation in the present case, we do not recommend the use of bowl and balls made of other materials because there may be significant contamination of oxide powders. The mixed powders were sintered into rods and then heated in air. An LKO II furnace with Kanthal heaters was used for temperatures above 1000 °C. Experimental conditions for the preparation of samples are given in Table I.

TABLE I
Experimental conditions for the preparation of samples

Sample	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$	Ball-milling time (h)	Heating temperature (°C)	Heating time (h)
E1	1 : 1	3	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			700	5
E2	1 : 1	1	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			900	6
E3	1 : 1	3	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			1100	2

TABLE I (continued)

Sample	Fe ₂ O ₃ : Eu ₂ O ₃	Ball-milling time (h)	Heating temperature (°C)	Heating time (h)
E4	1 : 1	3	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			900	6
			1100	2
E5	5 : 3	1	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			700	5
E6	5 : 3	1	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			900	6
			1100	2
E7	5 : 3	1	200	1
			300	1
			400	1
			600	5
			900	6
			1100	2
			1300	2

X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) measurements were made with a Philips diffractometer MPD 1880 (graphite monochromator, CuK α radiation and proportional counter).

⁵⁷Fe and ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectra were recorded with a conventional constant acceleration velocity drive spectrometer. The sources used were ⁵⁷Co/Rh (30 mCi) and ¹⁵¹Sm₂O₃ (200 mCi). Isomer shifts are given relative to α -Fe and Eu₂O₃.

The FT-IR spectra were recorded with a spectrometer (model 2000) manufactured by Perkin-Elmer. The Infrared Data Manager (IRDM) program, also supplied by Perkin-Elmer, was used to process the recorded spectra. The specimens were pressed onto the surface of polyethylene foil.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of XRD phase analysis of samples E1 to E7 are summarized in Table II while the characteristic parts of X-ray powder diffraction pat-

TABLE II
Phase composition of the samples, as determined
by X-ray powder diffraction

Sample	Phase composition (approx. molar fraction)
E1	Eu ₂ O ₃ + α-Fe ₂ O ₃ + EuFeO ₃ (0.4) (0.4) (0.2)
E2	EuFeO ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ (traces)
E3	EuFeO ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ + Eu ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂ (0.03) (traces)
E4	EuFeO ₃ + Eu ₂ O ₃ + Eu ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂ (0.05) (traces)
E5	Eu ₂ O ₃ + α-Fe ₂ O ₃ + EuFeO ₃ (0.4) (0.4) (0.2)
E6	Eu ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂ + α-Fe ₂ O ₃ (traces)
E7	Eu ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂

TABLE III
Crystallographic data for Eu₂O₃, EuFeO₃, Eu₃Fe₅O₁₂ and α-Fe₂O₃

Compound	Space group	Unit-cell parameters	ICD PDF Card no:
Eu ₂ O ₃ europia	<i>I a 3</i> (206)	<i>a</i> = 10.869 Å	12-393
EuFeO ₃	<i>P b n m</i> (62) or <i>P b n 2</i> ₁ (33)	<i>a</i> = 5.371 Å <i>b</i> = 5.611 Å <i>c</i> = 7.686 Å	8-407
Eu ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂	<i>I a 3 d</i> (230)	<i>a</i> = 12.496 Å	23-1069
α-Fe ₂ O ₃ hematite	<i>R 3</i> (167)	Hexagonal axes <i>a</i> = 5.034 Å <i>c</i> = 13.752 Å	13-534

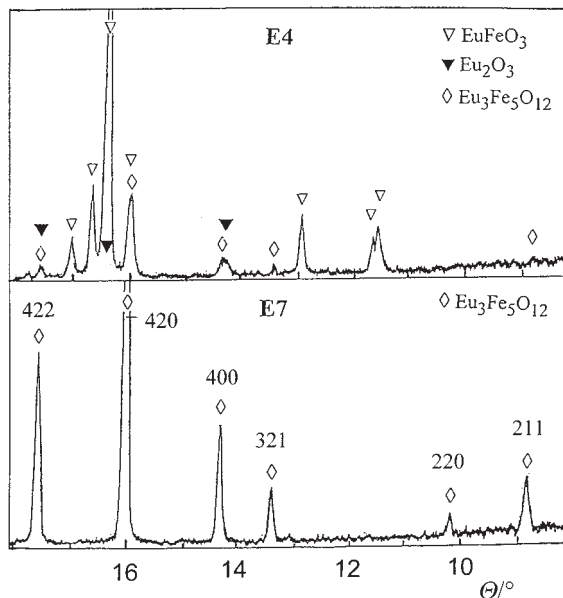


Figure 1. Characteristic X-ray powder diffraction patterns of samples E4 and E7, recorded at room temperature.

terns of samples E4 and E7 are shown in Figure 1. Table III shows crystallographic data for the phases Eu₂O₃, EuFeO₃, Eu₃Fe₅O₁₂ and α -Fe₂O₃ detected in the investigated samples. The ionic radii of Fe³⁺ and Eu³⁺ ions are significantly different (0.67 Å for Fe³⁺ and 0.97 Å for Eu³⁺) and for this reason there was no tendency to formation of solid solutions of Fe³⁺ in Eu₂O₃ and Eu³⁺ in Fe₂O₃. Formation of solid solutions in this system can be expected only at a very small concentration of the doping compound. After heating at 700 °C the mixed oxide powder with molar ratio Fe₂O₃ : Eu₂O₃ = 1 : 1, equimolar amounts of starting oxides and EuFeO₃ were obtained. With an increase of temperature to 900 °C, EuFeO₃ was formed, and XRD also detected traces of Eu₂O₃. After heating at a maximum temperature of 1100 °C, traces of EuIG appeared in the sample, as determined by XRD. For the molar ratio Fe₂O₃ : Eu₂O₃ = 5 : 3, after heating at 1100 °C, EuIG and traces of α -Fe₂O₃ were detected by XRD, whereas heating at 1300 °C produced EuIG as a single phase. Evidently, EuFeO₃ was the intermediate phase formed prior to the formation of EuIG.

Figure 2 shows ⁵⁷Fe Mössbauer spectra of samples E1 to E4 recorded at room temperature. The spectrum of sample E1 was resolved into two sextets corresponding to α -Fe₂O₃ and EuFeO₃. The spectra of samples E2, E3 and E4 were fitted for one sextet with the parameters corresponding¹⁵ to EuFeO₃. ⁵⁷Fe and ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer parameters of selected samples are given

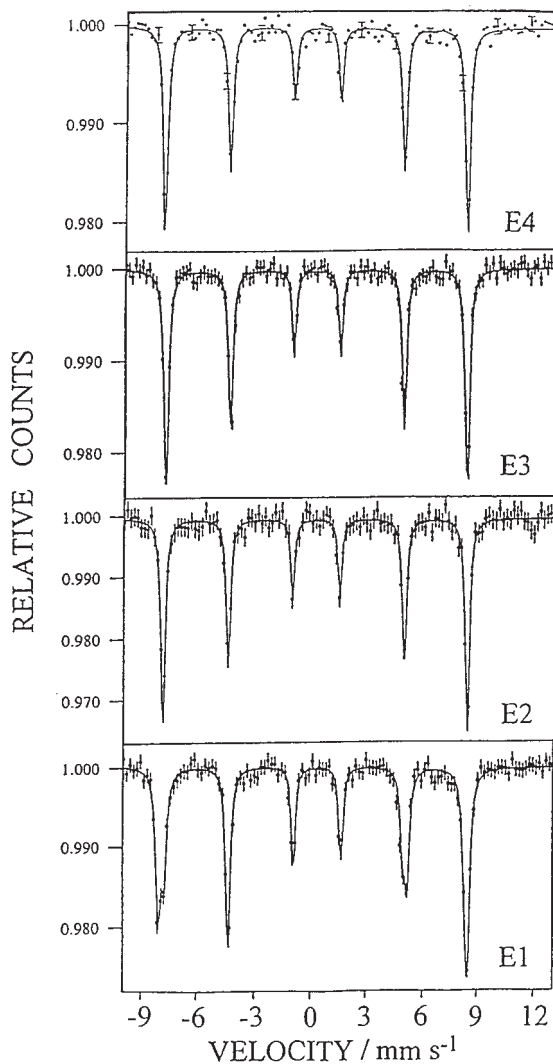


Figure 2. ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectra of samples E1 to E4, recorded at room temperature.

in Table IV. Figure 3 shows ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectra of samples E3 and E4, recorded at room temperature, and the spectrum of the pure phase Eu_2O_3 is shown for comparison. These spectra indicate a single europium site in samples E3 and E4. Taking into account the result of ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy, this site can be ascribed to EuFeO_3 . The ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectra of samples E5, E6 and E7 recorded at room temperature are shown in Figure 4. The spectrum of sample E5 can be considered to be the superposition of

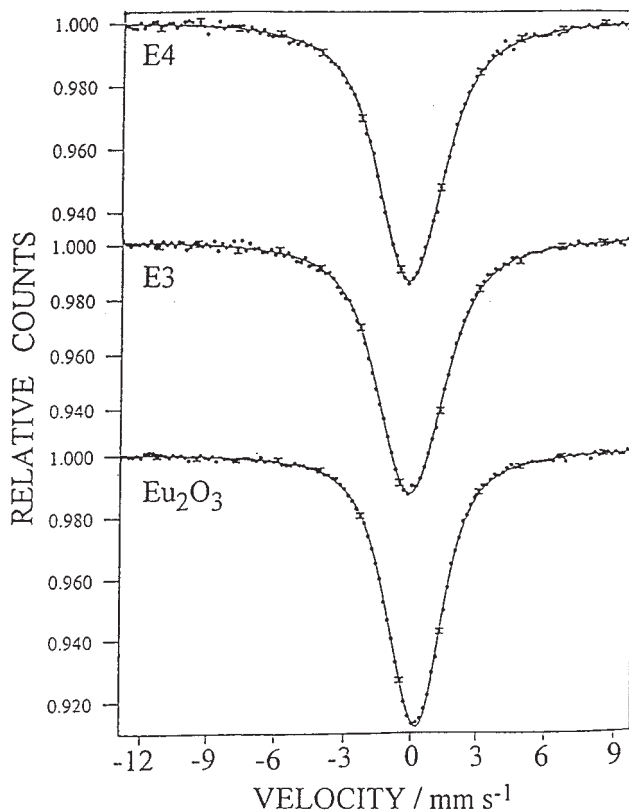


Figure 3. ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectra of samples E3, E4 and Eu₂O₃, recorded at room temperature.

two sextets. This is in accordance with XRD results, which showed the presence of two Fe-bearing components, α -Fe₂O₃ and EuFeO₃, in sample E5. For sample E5, the two magnetic hyperfine fields were $H_I = 515$ kOe and $H_{II} = 505$ kOe, well corresponding to α -Fe₂O₃ and EuFeO₃, respectively. ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectra of samples E6 and E7 are shown in Figure 5. These spectra were resolved into two subspectra corresponding to two magnetically inequivalent europium sites in EuIG. With a decrease of temperature down to 90 K, the hyperfine magnetic fields significantly increased, as shown in Table IV. These spectra also showed high symmetry, with an isomer shift near zero and relatively small quadrupole splitting. In samples E6 and E7, ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectroscopy showed no additional Eu-bearing phases.

FT-IR spectra of samples E1 to E4 are shown in Figure 6. For the molar ratio Eu₂O₃ : Fe₂O₃ = 1 : 1, the spectra of samples E1 to E4 are similar. The IR band at 476 cm⁻¹ is more pronounced for sample E1 than for other sam-

TABLE IV
 ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer parameters of selected samples

Sample	Mössbauer nuclide	Temp.	Spectral lines	IS (mm s $^{-1}$)	$e_{\text{qq}}/4$ (mm s $^{-1}$)	H_{eff} (kOe)	Relative intensity
E1	^{57}Fe	RT	I	0.33	-0.10	514	0.59
			II	0.33	0.00	499	0.41
	^{151}Eu	RT	I	0.00	-1.30		0.65
			II	-0.20	-1.60		0.35
E2	^{57}Fe	RT		0.31	0.00	504	1
	^{151}Eu	RT		0.00	-1.70		1
E5	^{57}Fe	RT	I	0.32	-0.10	515	0.67
			II	0.26	0.03	505	0.33
E6	^{57}Fe	RT	I	0.13	0.00	402	0.60
			II	0.35	0.00	494	0.40
	^{151}Eu	90 K	I	-0.50	-0.50	630	0.50
			II	-0.50	+0.50	567	0.50
E7	^{57}Fe	RT	I	0.13	0.00	402	0.58
			II	0.35	0.00	495	0.42
	^{151}Eu	RT	I	-0.80	-0.10	355	0.50
			II	-0.80	+0.10	305	0.50
		90 K	I	-0.50	-0.50	631	0.50
			II	-0.50	+0.50	572	0.50

Errors for ^{57}Fe : $\delta = \pm 0.01$ mm s $^{-1}$, $e_{\text{qq}} = \pm 0.01$ mm s $^{-1}$, $H_{\text{eff}} = \pm 2$ kOe
 Errors for ^{151}Eu : $\delta = \pm 0.1$ mm s $^{-1}$, $e_{\text{qq}} = \pm 0.1$ mm s $^{-1}$, $H_{\text{eff}} = \pm 6$ kOe

Key: IS = isomer shifts relative to $\alpha\text{-Fe}$ and Eu_2O_3 ; e_{qq} = electric quadrupole splitting; H_{eff} = hyperfine magnetic field

ples, whereas the bands at 321 and 294 are strongly suppressed. The positions of the bands at 551, 476, 381, and 354 cm $^{-1}$, observed for sample E1 correspond¹⁶ to $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; however, these IR bands are overlapped with those of EuFeO_3 and Eu_2O_3 phases, which were detected by XRD. The IR bands, recorded for sample E4 at 553, 476, 425, 387 and 357 cm $^{-1}$ and three bands of small intensity at 321, 309 and 292 cm $^{-1}$ can be due to the presence of EuFeO_3 . In previous research¹⁷ of the analogous $\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system, the IR bands at 555, 440 to 415, 380, 350, 305 and 285 cm $^{-1}$ were recorded. Lu

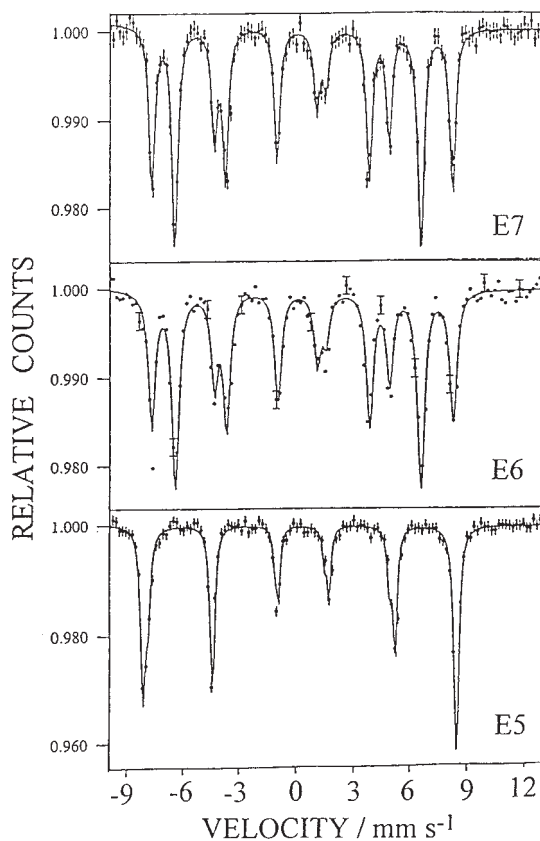


Figure 4. ⁵⁷Fe Mössbauer spectra of samples E5, E6 and E7, recorded at room temperature.

and Hofmeister¹⁸ reported assignments of IR bands for CaGeO₃ with a metastable orthorhombic perovskite structure at a pressure up to 24.4 GPa. The IR reflectance spectrum showed 18 IR modes from 155 to 786 cm⁻¹. Saine and Husson¹⁹ reported spectra of some rare earth aluminates including EuAlO₃.

FT-IR spectra of samples E6 and E7 in Figure 7 show the main features of the garnet structure. Generally, the rare earth iron garnets can be described by the chemical formula, {R₃³⁺}_c[Fe₂³⁺]_a(Fe₃³⁺)_dO_{12h}²⁻, where different types of brackets and subscripts *a*, *c*, *d*, and *h* indicate different cation coordinations and different Wyckoff positions, respectively.²⁰ The rare earth cations {R₃³⁺}_c in the twenty-four dodecahedral positions are surrounded by eight oxygen anions. The iron cations [Fe₂³⁺]_a in the sixteen octahedral positions and iron cations (Fe₃³⁺)_d in the twenty-four tetrahedral positions have

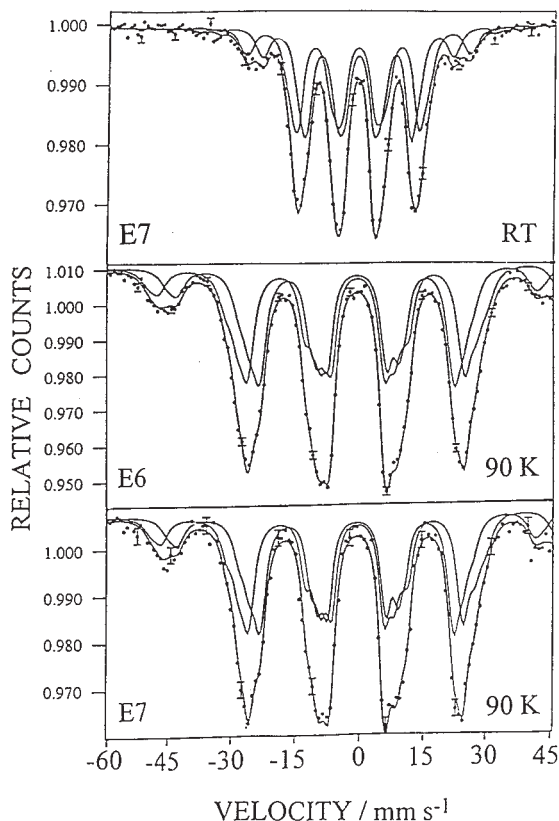


Figure 5. ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectra of samples E6 and E7.

oxygen coordination numbers 6 and 4, respectively. The garnet structure belonging to the space group ($Ia\bar{3}d$) (230) exhibits 17 triply degenerate T_{1u} modes that are active in the infrared region.²¹ If the vibrational motions of the tetrahedron are mildly perturbed by placing this unit in the garnet structure, these 17 IR modes should consist of three asymmetric stretching modes of the tetrahedron ν_3 , three asymmetric bending modes ν_4 , one symmetric bend ν_2 , two rotations (librations) R of the tetrahedron, two translations T of the tetrahedron, three translations T_d of the dodecahedral cations, and two translations T_o of the octahedral cations. All 17 IR modes were monitored²² in the spessartine ($\text{Mn}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$)-yttrium aluminium garnet ($\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Al}_3\text{O}_{12}$) system. Also, Hofmeister and Chopelas²³ recorded IR and Raman spectra for 5 natural garnets: pyrope ($\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), almandine ($\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), spessartine ($\text{Mn}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$), grossular ($\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$) and andradite ($\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$). Assignments were made for all 17 IR modes and all 25 Raman modes. However, not all researchers observed all 17 IR modes in

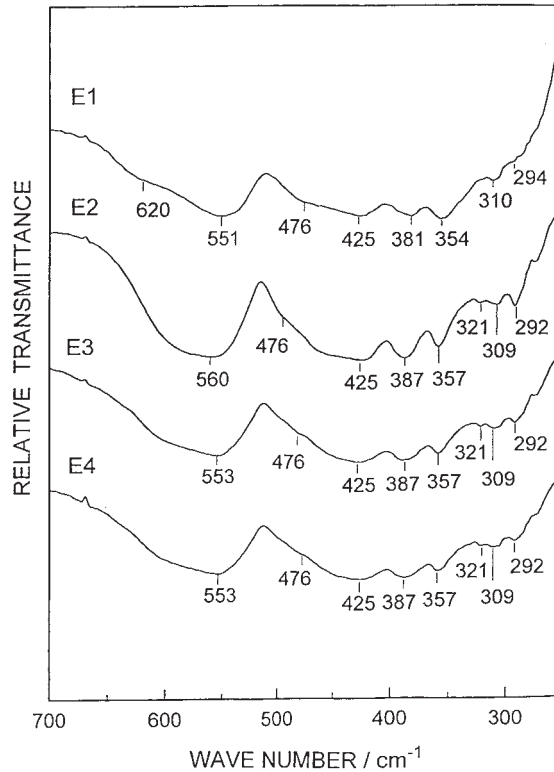


Figure 6. FT-IR spectra of samples E1 to E4, recorded at room temperature.

the garnets. For example, Hurrell *et al.*²⁴ observed 15 IR modes for YAG using IR reflectance spectroscopy on a single crystal. Powder absorption IR spectra of YAG showed 16 bands at room temperature and 24 bands at liquid helium temperature.²⁵ Beregi and Hild^{26,27} investigated the IR spectra of garnets, $R_3Fe_{5-x}Ga_xO_{12}$, $R = Y, Sm, Gd, Er, Yb, Lu$, and they ascribed a broad and very strong band at $\sim 600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ to the vibration of isolated tetrahedra, whereas a very strong band at $\sim 400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ was ascribed to isolated octahedra. In the present work, the FT-IR spectrum of EuIG (sample E7) showed three IR bands as 636, 586 and 550 cm^{-1} corresponding to ν_3 modes in the garnet. The same sample also showed IR bands at 428, 375, 357, 327, 310 and 255 cm^{-1} . The IR band at 428 cm^{-1} can be ascribed to the ν_4 mode, and the bands at 375 and 357 cm^{-1} can be ascribed to the ν_4 and ν_2 modes, respectively. In accordance with the work of Hofmeister and Campbell,²¹ the broad IR band at 327 cm^{-1} corresponds to the T_o mode, whereas the bands at 310 and 255 cm^{-1} cannot be ascribed with certainty to R modes in the EuIG.

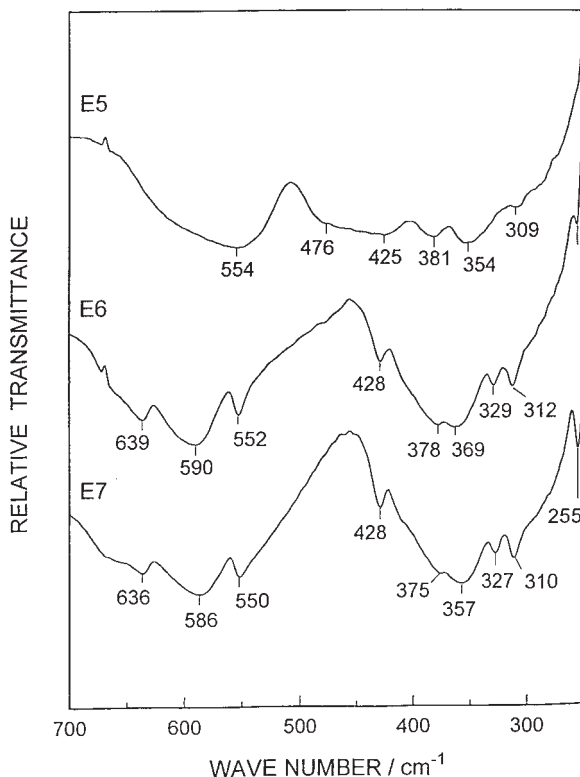


Figure 7. FT-IR spectra of samples E5 to E7, recorded at room temperature.

CONCLUSIONS

Formation of oxide phases in the $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ system was strongly dependent on the experimental conditions, such as initial $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio, temperature, and mechanical activation of the mixture of oxide powders. An agate bowl and balls (99.9% SiO_2) were used. Use of other materials is not recommended for the ball-milling operation because there may be significant contamination of the oxide powders. The ceramic procedure was used in the preparation of samples.

For the molar ratio $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 1 : 1$, the heating of mixed oxide powder up to 900°C led to formation of EuFeO_3 and traces of Eu_2O_3 , as detected by XRD while, after heating up to 1100°C , EuIG traces were additionally detected. However, ^{57}Fe and ^{151}Eu Mössbauer spectroscopy revealed the presence of EuFeO_3 in these samples.

For the molar ratio $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3 : 5$, EuIG was obtained between 1100 and 1300°C . Hyperfine magnetic fields at iron sites of EuIG , obtained

as a single phase, were $H_a = 495$ and $H_d = 402$ kOe, whereas the hyperfine fields at europium sites, at 90 K, were $H_I = 631$ kOe and $H_{II} = 572$ kOe. ¹⁵¹Eu Mössbauer spectra of EuIG showed high symmetry, with an isomer shift near zero and relatively small quadrupole splitting. Europium orthoferrite was the intermediate phase in the EuIG formation. The main IR bands recorded for the EuIG were interpreted in accordance with the vibrational spectroscopy of the garnets.

REFERENCES

1. S. Musić, *Mössbauer Spectroscopic Characterization of Mixed Oxides Containing Iron Ions*, in: N. P. Cheremisinoff (Ed.), *Handbook of Ceramics and Composites*, Vol. 2, M. Dekker, Inc., New York-Basel-Hong Kong, 1992, Chap. 11, pp. 423–463.
2. F. J. Berry, J. Davalos, C. Greaves, J. F. Marco, M. Slaski, P. R. Slater, and M. Vithal, *J. Solid State Chem.* **115** (1995) 435–440.
3. F. J. Berry, J. Z. Davalos, J. R. Gancendo, C. Greaves, J. F. Marco, R. Slater, and M. Vithal, *J. Solid State Chem.* **122** (1996) 118–129.
4. J. Tejada, X. X. Zhang, F. J. Berry, and G. Dates, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **140** (1995) 2165–2166.
5. I. Nowik and S. Ofer, *Phys. Rev.* **153** (1967) 409–415.
6. M. Stachel, S. Hübner, G. Crecelius, and D. Quitmann, *Phys. Rev.* **186** (1969) 355–360.
7. Z. M. Stadnik and B. F. Otterloo, *J. Solid State Chem.* **48** (1983) 133–141.
8. Z. M. Stadnik, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **37** (1983) 138–146.
9. M. Ristić, S. Popović, and S. Musić, *J. Mater. Sci. Lett.* **9** (1990) 872–875.
10. M. Ristić, S. Popović, I. Czakó-Nagy, and S. Musić, *Mater. Lett.* **27** (1996) 337–341.
11. M. Ristić, I. Czakó-Nagy, S. Popović, S. Musić, A. Vértes, and M. Ivanda, *J. Molec. Struct.* **410–411** (1997) 281–284.
12. M. Ristić, S. Popović, S. Musić, I. Czakó-Nagy, A. Vértes, M. Maiorov, and A. Petrov, *J. Alloys & Comp.* **256** (1997) 27–33.
13. P. Vaqueiro and M. A. López-Quintela, *Chem. Mater.* **9** (1997) 2836–2841.
14. P. A. de Souza, Jr., R. Garg, M. F. de Jesus Filho, G. P. Santana, V. K. Garg and I. Nowik, *Proceedings of the ICAME-95*, I. Ortalli (Ed.), Rimini, Italy, 1995.
15. M. Eibschütz, G. Gorodetsky, S. Shtrikman, and D. Treves, *J. Appl. Phys.* **35** (1964) 1071–1072.
16. M. Gotić, S. Popović, N. Ljubešić, and S. Musić, *J. Mater. Sci.* **29** (1994) 2474–2480.
17. M. Ristić, S. Popović, I. Czakó-Nagy, and S. Musić, *Croat. Chem. Acta* **67** (1994) 315–326.
18. R. Lu and A. M. Hofmeister, *Phys. Chem. Miner.* **21** (1994) 78–84.
19. M. C. Saine and E. Husson, *Spectrochim. Acta* **40A** (1984) 733–738.
20. A. Seidel, L. Häggström, and D. Rodić, *Hyp. Interact.* **73** (1992) 265–275.
21. A. M. Hofmeister and K. R. Campbell, *J. Appl. Phys.* **72** (1992) 638–646.
22. R. Lu, K. D. Jackson, and A. M. Hofmeister, *Canad. Miner.* **31** (1993) 381–390.
23. A. M. Hofmeister and A. Chopelas, *Phys. Chem. Miner.* **17** (1991) 503–526.
24. J. P. Hurrell, S. P. S. Porto, I. F. Chang, S. S. Mitra, and P. P. Bauman, *Phys. Rev.* **173** (1968) 851–856.

25. G. A. Slack, D. W. Oliver, R. M. Chrenko, and S. Roberts, *Phys. Rev.* **177** (1969) 1308–1314.
26. E. Beregi and E. Hild, *Acta Phys. Hung.* **61** (1987) 235–238.
27. E. Beregi and E. Hild, *Phys. Scr.* **40** (1989) 511–513.

SAŽETAK

Nastajanje oksidnih faza u sustavu $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

Mira Ristić, Israel Nowik, Stanko Popović i Svetozar Musić

Istraživano je nastajanje oksidnih faza u sustavu $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ primjenom rentgenske difrakcije na prahu, ^{57}Fe i ^{151}Eu Mössbauerove spektroskopije te FT-IR spektroskopije. Uzorci su pripremljeni kemijskom reakcijom u čvrstom stanju odgovarajućih oksida za dva množinska odnosa, $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 1 : 1$ i $3 : 5$. Nakon žarenja oksidnog praha do 900°C pri početnom množinskom odnosu $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 1 : 1$, rentgenskom difrakcijom u uzorku detektirani su EuFeO_3 i tragovi Eu_2O_3 . Nakon dodatnog žarenja pri 1100°C detektirani su i tragovi $\text{Eu}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (EuIG). ^{57}Fe i ^{151}Eu Mössbauerova spektroskopija je, međutim, pokazala samo prisutnost EuFeO_3 . EuIG je dobiven za molni odnos $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3 : \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3 : 5$ pri temperaturama od 1100 do 1300°C . U uzorku dobivenomu pri 1300°C izmjerena su hiperfina magnetna polja za ione željeza pri sobnoj temperaturi, $H_a = 495$ kOe i $H_d = 402$ kOe, te ione europija pri 90 K, $H_I = 631$ kOe i $H_{II} = 572$ kOe. EuFeO_3 je dobiven kao međufaza tijekom nastajanja EuIG. Interpretirani su FT-IR spektri pripremljenih uzoraka. Mehanička aktivacija početne smjese oksida bila je bitna za nastajanje EuIG kao čiste faze.