

## Synthesis bulk material and Magnetic Properties of $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$ .

F. J. Bonilla<sup>1,3</sup>, O. Moran<sup>2</sup>, G. Bolaños<sup>1,3</sup>

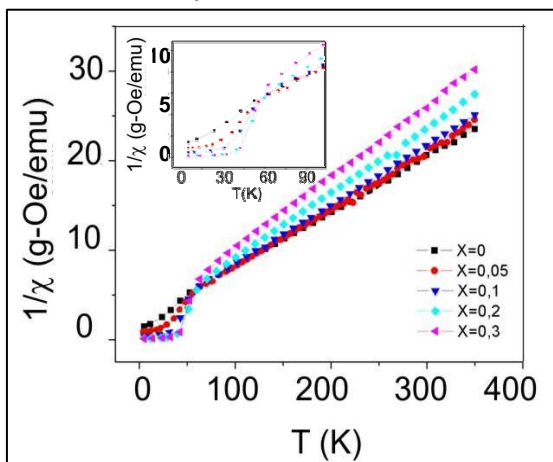
<sup>1</sup>Laboratorio de Bajas Temperaturas, Departamento de Física, Universidad del Cauca,  
Calle 5 No 4-70 Popayán, Colombia

<sup>2</sup>Laboratorio de Materiales Cerámicos y Vítreos, Departamento de Física, Universidad Nacional de  
Colombia, Sede Medellín, A.A. 568, Medellín, Colombia.

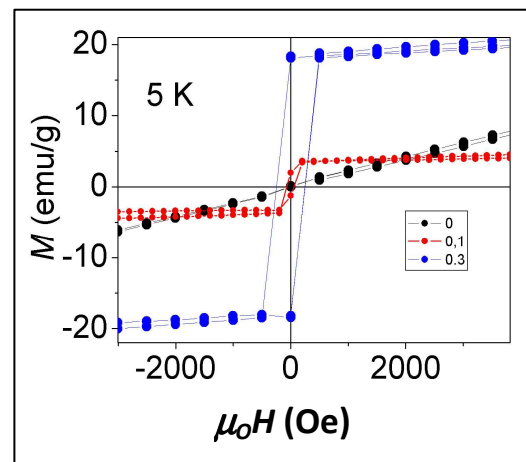
<sup>3</sup>Centro de Excelencia en Nuevos Materiales, Universidad del Valle, Calle 13 No 100-00 Edificio  
320, Cali, Colombia

**Abstract:** Bulk polycrystalline material  $TbMnO_3$  was synthesized, pure and aluminum-doped:  $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$  ( $x=0, 0.05, 0.07, 0.1, 0.3$ ) by solid state reaction from  $Tb_4O_7$  (99.998%),  $MnO_2$  (99.998%),  $Al_2O_3$  (99.98%) oxides. Samples were synthesized at 1200°C for 12 hours in air atmosphere.  $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$  structure was analyzed by X-ray diffractions analysis (XRD). Magnetic properties of  $TbMnO_3$  and  $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$  were analyzed by both magnetic susceptibility as function of temperature  $\chi(T)$  (Fig. 1) and magnetization as a function of magnetic field  $M(H)$  (Fig. 2) measurements.

Multiferroics materials exhibit, in the same phase, 2 of 3 ferric properties; ferroelectricity, ferromagnetism and ferroelasticity [1] and a coupling between them. Multiferroics magnetoelectrics are both ferroelectrics and ferromagnetics, as a result they have a spontaneous electric polarization that can be switched by applying an electric field, and present a spontaneous magnetization that can be switched by applying a magnetic field [2]. In this work was synthesized bulk polycrystalline material  $TbMnO_3$ , pure and aluminum-doped:  $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$  ( $x=0, 0.05, 0.07, 0.1, 0.3$ ) by solid state reaction from  $Tb_4O_7$  (99.998%),  $MnO_2$  (99.998%),  $Al_2O_3$  (99.98%) oxides. Samples were synthesized at 1200°C for 12 hours in air atmosphere. By X-ray diffractions analysis (XRD), for low concentrations of aluminium stand the  $TbMnO_3$  structure, if the aluminium concentrations increasing we observed a distortion in Perovskite structure represented by a displacement of peaks in the XRD diffractograms. Magnetic properties of  $TbMnO_3$  and  $Tb_{1-x}Al_xMnO_3$  were analyzed by both magnetic susceptibility as function of temperature  $\chi(T)$  and magnetization as a function of magnetic field  $M(H)$  measurements. Magnetic measurements show antiferromagnetic behavior in pure material samples and a weak ferromagnetism in the aluminum-doped material. The samples with  $x = 0.05$  and  $0.1$  present a Curie temperature around 30K.



**Figure 1.** Inverse Susceptibility as function of temperature. Inset: Zoom, range of temperatures lower than 90K. Magnetic Field applied 200 Oe.



**Figure 2.** Measurements Magnetization as a function of magnetic field applied, for  $TbMnO_3$  pure and doped  $X=0.1$  and  $0.3$ . Temperature of 5K.

### References

- [1] W. Prellier, M P Singh and P Murugavel. The Single Phase Multiferroic Oxides: From Bulk to Thin Film. J. Phys.:Condens. Matter 17 (2005) R803-R832.
- [2] Nicola A. Hill. Density. Functional Studies of Multiferroic Magnetoelectrics. Annu. Rev. Mater. Res. 2002. 32: 1-37.