Therefore, our energy-selective intensity measurements were made to choose a positive-peak position of the dispersive XMCD, which locates in a wavelength of VAA = 1.7442 Å (E = 7.1082 keV).

The synchrotron experiments on RXMS of magnetite were performed with a Rigaku AFC5 four-circle diffractometer in Photon Factory BL-6C, where monochromatized X-rays are reproduced with the circularly polarization by a diamond (001) phase retarder. A spherical crystal of 0.13 mm in diameter was mounted along the a axis on the glass fiber on a rare-earth magnet. The crystal was grown from Fe₃O₄ powder in Pt-10 % Rh crucible by the Bridgman method in the CO-CO₂ atmosphere and provided by Drs. S. Todo and H. Kawata. The cell dimension is a = 8.4000(3) Å (s.g. Fd-3m). At temperatures of T = 125, 200 and 300 K, integrated intensity data were collected at a scan speed of 0.5 °/min in φ. A total of 425 reflections was collected within the range of 2θ ≤ 100° and -7 ≤ k, l ≤ 7 and corrected for the angle-dependent polarization effect. Intensity difference (I’ − I) between left- and right-circular polarizations extracts the RXMS effect and is roughly proportional to the real part of F∗calc,Fobs in complex conjugation of crystal structure factors.

Difference-Fourier maps on targeted magnetic electrons were synthesized by the F difference between left- and right-circular polarizations. With some replacements of calculated Icalc for observed one, the usual difference-Fourier formalism can be used for the difference in the electron density of \[ \Delta F_{\text{expt}}(hkl) = \Delta F_{\text{calc}}(hkl) \] [4]. Nonessential effects such as charge scattering and experimental errors can be cancelled out in the difference-Fourier synthesis. Thus, in this study difference-Fourier maps of magnetite were obtained as a function of temperature and will be discussed for the magnetic electron density at the electronic transition energy so far examined. Our results show that the appearance of positive and negative peaks are caused by magnetic unpaired 3d electrons around Fe atoms associated with neighboring oxygen and the other Fe atoms. It suggests the existence of the A-O-B super exchange interaction.


Keywords: resonant_magnetic_scattering, electron_density, iron_oxide

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Magnetic structures of BaTiMFe₆O₁₉ (M = Mn, Co) by resonant magnetic scattering
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The magnetic structures of M-type BaTiMFe₆O₁₉ (M = Mn, Co) have been determined by the resonant X-ray magnetic scattering (RXMS) method [1-4], where the spin-orbit coupling gives magnetic resonance at the K edge through the superexchange interaction between 4p and 3d sates with 2p of oxygen atoms. Although barium hexaferrite BaFe₂O₄ has the strong uniaxial anisotropy in magnetization along c axis, the substitution of Fe⁺⁺ by Ti⁺⁺/M⁺⁺ results in a weakening of the magnetic interactions. The structure analyses based on neutron diffraction [5] and RXMS [4] measurements have suggested that Ti⁺⁺/Co⁺⁺-substituted crystals have ferrimagnetic structures with the canting of the magnetic moments. It is considered that the array of magnetic moments among five cation sites is different between Ti⁺⁺Mn⁺⁺ and Ti⁺⁺/Co⁺⁺ substitutions.

Systhron X-ray intensity measurements were made for single crystals of ferrimagnets ferrites at BL-6C of the Photon Factory. X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) and RXMS effects were examined with intensity differences between the right- and left-circular polarizations, produced by a transmission-type phase retarder of diamond (001). The XMCD measurements are important to pinpoint the photon energy required for RXMS, where a negative XMCD signal around E = 7.123 keV has a chemical shift between Ti⁺⁺/Mn⁺⁺ and Ti⁺⁺/Co⁺⁺ ferrites. By using a Rigaku AFC5 four-circle diffractometer, intensity measurements of RXMS for BaTiMnFe₆O₁₉ and BaTiCoFe₆O₁₉ were made in an o–ω scan mode at wavelengths of VAA = 1.7402 Å (E = 7.1245 keV) and 1.7406 Å (7.1228 keV) at the Fe K edge, respectively.

Single crystals of ferrites were grown by a flux method. The crystal symmetry is hexagonal with the space group P6₃/mmc and cell dimensions are a = 5.9039(2) Å and c = 23.2047(8) Å for Ti-Mn and a = 5.9055(3) and c = 23.2052(7) Å for Ti-Co. The crystal structure can be built up with a sequence of spin fcc blocks of (FeO)₃ and hcp blocks of (BaFeO)₃. Five independent Fe sites exist as tetrahedral 4f, bipyramidal 2b and three octahedral sites of 2a, 4f, and 12c. The cation distributions of the barium ferrites have been estimated from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data [6]. Spin orientations were estimated in the least-squares method based on an asymmetrical ratio \[ R = \frac{I’−I}{I’+I} \] (I’ and I are left-right circular polarized intensities, respectively). The degree of the spin canting for BaTiMnFe₆O₁₉ was determined in the least-squares calculations with resonant magnetic scattering factors, which was compared with that of BaTiCoFe₆O₁₉ in the relation between magnetic helices and cation substitution.


Keywords: resonant_magnetic_scattering, magnetic_structure, barium_ferrite

MS48.P04

X-ray magnetic diffraction and magnetic Compton scattering of Pd-Co and Pt-Fe
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X-ray magnetic diffraction (XMD) experiment has been performed for Cu₁Au-type single crystal alloys of disordered Pd-Co and ordered Fe₃Pt, and magnetic Compton scattering (MCS) experiment has been performed for Pd-Co. The aim of this study is to estimate spin and orbital magnetic moments of the alloys. Electron probe micro analysis (EPMA) has shown that precise chemical composition of Pd-Co is Pd₁₂Co₉. The XMD and MCS experiment were made on BL3C of