## The crystal and magnetic structures of a high temperature polymorph of NiNb2O6

In contrast to the tri-rutile (P42/mnm) materials, NiSb2O6 and NiTa2O6, the thermodynamically stable form of NiNb2O6 is that of columbite (Pbcn). A high temperature polymorph, originally reported as a disordered simple rutile, actually crystallizes in P42/n, a sub-group of P42/mnm.[1,2] The lower symmetry is attributed to a second order Jahn-Teller effect associated with the Nb5+ ion( 4d0). The structure of this polymorph is very similar to tri-rutile with only slight distortions. The magnetic properties of the series NiB2O6, B = Sb,Ta and Nb, are also very similar, showing a broad susceptibility maximum between 20K – 30K, attributed to short range spin correlations, followed by long range antiferromagnetic order at much lower temperatures. The magnetic structures of NiSb2O6 and NiTa2O6 have been reported and are surprisingly different with  $\mathbf{k} = (1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2)$  for the former and  $\mathbf{k} = (1/4 \ -1/4 \ 1/2)$  for the latter in spite of the close similarity in unit cell dimensions, (~ 1-2%).[3] The magnetic structure of NiNb2O6 has been solved using powder and single crystal neutron diffraction and is quite different from those of the related tri-rutile phases, with  $\mathbf{k} = (1/2 \ 1/2$ 

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- [2] T.J.S. Munsie et al, J. Solid State Chem. 236 (2016) 19.
- [3] Ehrenberg et al, J. Magn. Magn. Mat. 184 (1998) 111.

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