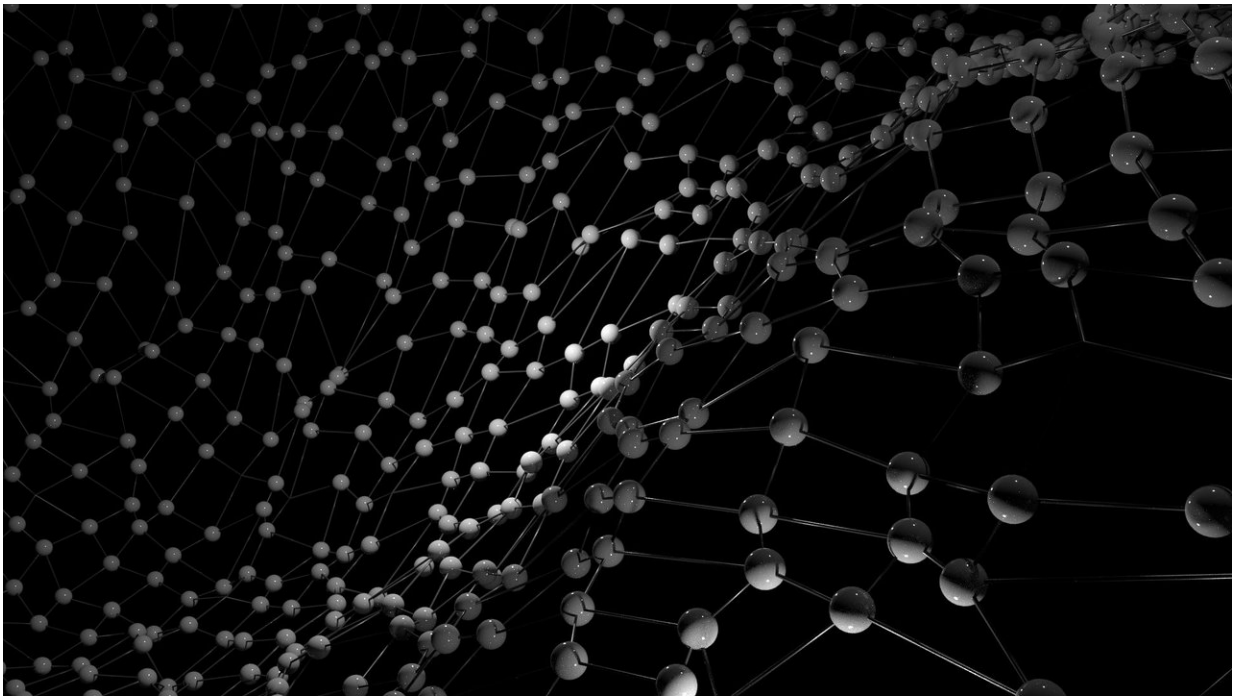


A tunable ferromagnetic quasicrystal with high phase purity

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Quasicrystals (QCs) have peculiar structures with interesting atomic arrangements. Although they are similar to crystals from the exterior, at the atomic scale, they lack periodicity despite being ordered. Such structural arrangements confer quasicrystals with symmetries and other special properties that are missing in crystals. In particular, icosahedral QCs (i QCs), which have a special geometric structure, show interesting

magnetic properties.

In a recent breakthrough, a research team led by Professor Ryuji Tamura from the Tokyo University of Science (TUS) discovered ferromagnetic order in gold–gallium–gadolinium and gold–gallium–terbium i QCs. However, these i QCs have not been suitable for the further study of ferromagnetism in i QCs because they have also contained a large fraction of the approximant crystal (AC) phase.

ACs have a similar structure to QCs, but as they are also magnetic, this interferes with studies on the magnetism of the QC phase alone.

To bridge this gap, Professor Tamura's team has now synthesized a novel gold–gallium–dysprosium (Au–Ga–Dy) i QC. According to Professor Tamura, "The Au–Ga–Dy i QC is ferromagnetic, highly tunable, and has high phase purity."

The research team, which included Mr. Ryo Takeuchi and Dr. Farid Labib from TUS, has published their findings in *Physical Review Letters*. This paper has been selected as Editors' Suggestion.

The new i QCs were prepared using mother alloys containing 15% Dy, 62–68% Au, and 23–17% Ga. The mother alloys were synthesized via arc-melting followed by rapid quenching. The resultant i QCs were studied using powder X-ray diffraction, [electron microscopy](#), [electron diffraction](#), and magnetic susceptibility measurements.

The researchers found that the synthesized i QC was polycrystalline with a highly pure ferromagnetic phase. They were further able to describe the mean-field-like nature of the ferromagnetic transition.

The researchers also discovered that the new i QCs exhibit a maximum Weiss temperature, a significant parameter in ferromagnetic transition,

at an electrons-per-atom (e/a) ratio of 1.70, which aligns with previous findings for ACs. This discovery demonstrates that the [magnetic properties](#) of i QCs can be well tuned using the Weiss temperature and e/a ratio (a parameter that indicates the variations in the Fermi energy of the i QC).

Furthermore, these findings reveal that the balance of ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic interactions, as well as the presence of exotic magnetic orders, can be tuned in i QCs by shifting the Fermi energy or adjusting the e/a ratio.

"The discovery of pure tunable ferromagnetic quasicrystals has the potential to revolutionize and expand the academic system based on crystals. Applying our findings to current theoretical work in the field, for example, in the realm of non-coplanar spin configurations such as hedgehog and whirling configurations, can lead to various nontrivial physical properties in i QCs, including anomalous and topological Hall effects," concludes Prof. Tamura.

These findings pave the way toward new frontiers of magnetic materials and advance the development of technologies such as magnetic data storage, spintronics, and magnetic sensors.

More information: High Phase-Purity and Composition-Tunable Ferromagnetic Icosahedral Quasicrystal, *Physical Review Letters* (2023). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.130.176701](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.130.176701)

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