

	<b>Experiment title:</b> Crystal structure of charge-ordered R <sub>Ba</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> phases	<b>Experiment number:</b> CH-1324
<b>Beamline:</b> BM01B	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 29.11.2002                      to: 02.12.2002	<b>Date of report:</b> 20.01.2003
<b>Shifts:</b> 9	<b>Local contact(s):</b> Dr. Vouter van Beek	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>
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Report:

Diffraction data for DyBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5.013</sub> were collected at 100 K, for Rietveld refinements (Fig. 1) of the charge-ordered superstructure. This superstructure appears solely due to ordering of oxygen-atoms, unlike the main, double-cell-perovskite-type superstructure that arises owing to ordering of Ba and Dy atoms and oxygen vacancies. Isothermal scans were collected subsequently across 400,020,004 Bragg peaks upon warming through the Verwey transition, in order to calibrate temperature against the more precise DSC value. The sequence was concluded by a data collection at 330 K for the valence-mixed (Robin–Day class-III) phase (Fig. 2).

Due to mechanical problems at the cryostat, a substitute program was adopted, on a sample originally intended for the next round: GdBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5+ $\bar{w}$</sub>  ( $\bar{w} = 0.013$ ), annealed over a period of several months at an elevated temperature in order to narrow the distribution of the oxygen non-stoichiometry  $w$  across the bulk. The 400,020,004 Bragg peaks were scanned in dense temperature pace across the interval of the main Verwey transition, up and down, in order to: 1) Get a second point for the temperature calibration. 2) Obtain sharpness and width of the hysteresis curve of this first-order transition. 3) Deconvolute some peak profiles into a composition distribution by least-squares fitting with the instrumental width (established on a specially collected pattern of Si) via the composition dependence of the unit-cell parameters. 4) Convolute the composition distribution (valence-mixed versus charge-ordered phase) with the instrumental width into a profile, via the composition dependence of the Verwey transition temperature.

Fig. 1: Detail of the refined pattern (0.616 of angular and 1/20 of intensity ranges) for charge-ordered DyBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5.013</sub> at 100 K. The vertical bars denote Bragg reflections for the present traces of Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (upper set) and the charge-ordered *Pmma* DyBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5.013</sub> (lower set). Superstructure Bragg reflections are marked with their *hkl*s where visually resolved on this scale.

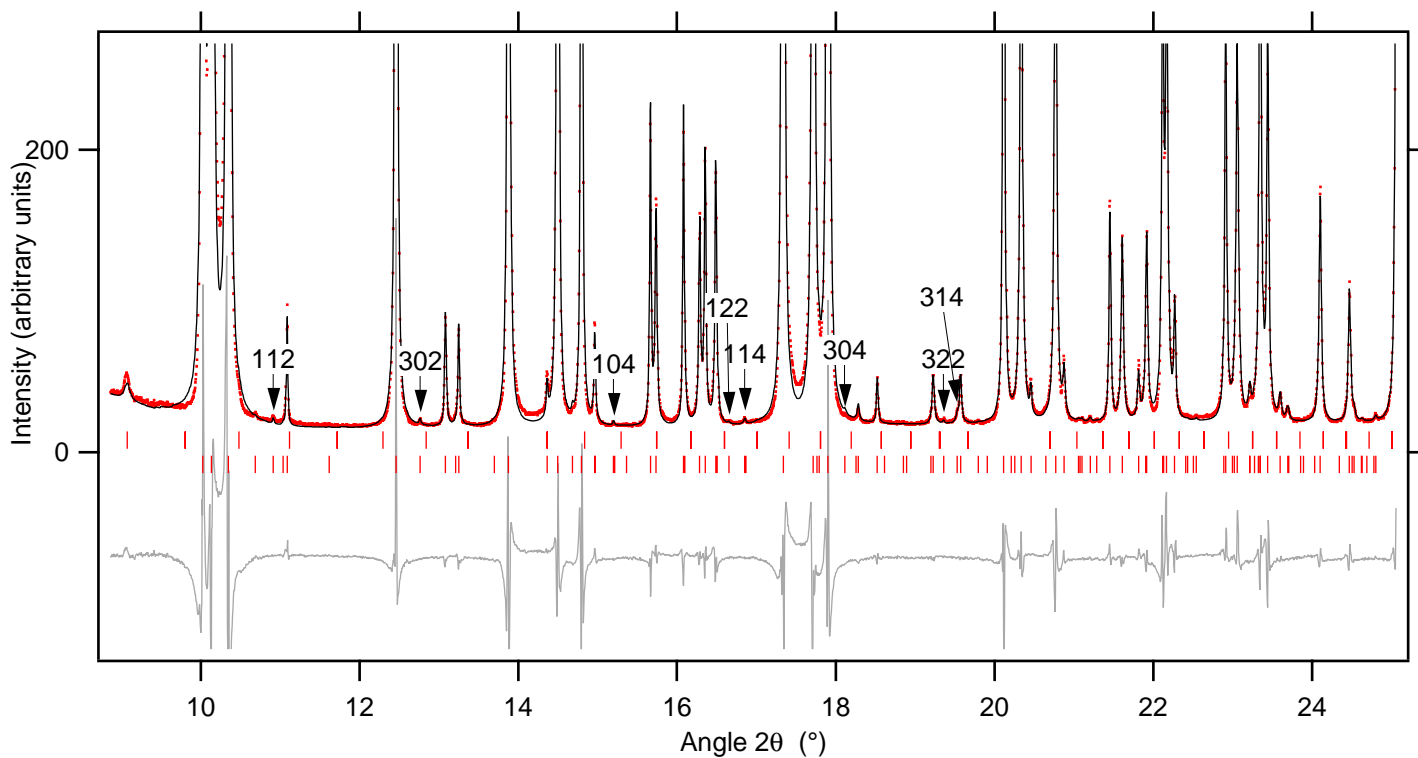


Fig. 2: Detail of the refined pattern (1/2 of angular and 1/20 of intensity ranges) for valence-mixed DyBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5.013</sub> at 330 K. The vertical bars denote Bragg reflections for the present traces of Fe (upper set), Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (middle set) and the main phase *Pmmm* DyBaFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5.013</sub> (lower set).

