Stress state affects phase



Two fabrication methods induce radical change in crystallography



Stress state affects phase



| Form | Bulk | | Powder | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Phase | R3c | P4mm | R3c | P4mm |
| Phase fraction | 0.876 | 0.124 | 0.084 | 0.916 |
| Moment per Fe ³⁺ / μ_B | 3.234 ± 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (c-a)/a (P4mm) / % | | 3.1 | | 18.9 |
| Primitive unit cell volume / 10 ⁻³⁰ Å ³ | 62.74 | 63.24 | 62.50 | 65.88 |

Phase transformation ???



| Form | Bulk | | Powder | |
|---|------|------|--------|-------|
| Phase | R3c | P4mm | R3c | P4mm |
| | | | | |
| Primitive unit cell volume / 10 ⁻³⁰ Å ³ | | | 62.50 | 65.88 |

Direct Measurements – PEARL



Powder sample placed within tungsten carbide gaskets

- Max diameter 4.3 mm
- Metallic lead sphere used as pressure marker
- Deuterated methanol/ethanol used as pressure medium



Experimental set-up



Gasket assembly loaded into Paris Edinburgh Cell





Experimental set-up



Pressure cell loaded into shield assembly and craned into neutron beamline





Direct Measurements - Results





Effect of pressure **PEARL**

Evidence that transforming phase turns on magnetic ordering at ca. 0.4 GPa

- R3c magnetic with Fe mag. ca. 3 $\,\mu_{B}^{}$ above 0.4 GPa





Why is tet. phase not magnetic??



Why is tet. phase not magnetic??



It is – but not at room temperature

• Neutron diffraction measurements at 4 K



Magnetic and nuclear structures





Conclusions







Upcoming experiments



In-situ hydrostatic pressure experiments – PEARL, ISIS, UK Reversibility Wider d-space range – better magnetic refinement Finer steps in applied pressure

Effect of electric field on magnetic ordering – HMI, Berlin Apply electric field in situ with polycrystalline materials