

Structure and hyperfine fields of $\text{DyMn}_{6-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Ge}_6$ ($0 \leq x \leq 6$) alloys

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The multicomponent $\text{DyMn}_{6-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Ge}_6$ ($0 \leq x \leq 6$) alloy series, which is derived from a ternary system combining transition metals (TM) Fe and Mn, rare-earths element (R) Dy, and metalloid (M) Ge, belongs to a group of magnetic compounds with complex magnetic ordering. The chosen compositions form a pseudo-binary series of alloys between DyFe_6Ge_6 and DyMn_6Ge_6 . Those two compounds crystallize with orthorhombic TbFe_6Sn_6 -type structure (space group $Cmcm$) and hexagonal HfFe_6Ge_6 -type structure ($P6/mmm$), respectively, and both behave as antiferromagnet. The R- and TM- magnetic sublattices in DyMn_6Ge_6 order simultaneously. This compound shows magnetic ordering with a transition in the range 80 – 100 K from a triple flat spiral to a triple conical spiral below this temperature [1, 2].

Here, we report results concerning the role of Mn substitution by Fe on both the structural and magnetic properties in these alloys. Ribbons from this alloy series were prepared by arc-melting and subsequent melt spinning. The structure of the samples was studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD). In melt-spun state DyFe_6Ge_6 and DyMn_6Ge_6 have different structures than stabilized ones. Both possess metastable hexagonal TbCu_7 -type structure ($P6/mmm$ space group). The alloyed samples have the same crystalline structures, except $\text{DyMn}_{5.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_6$, which is fully amorphous. The origin of such behaviour was already described for $\text{DyMn}_{6-x}\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Al}_x$ ($0 \leq x \leq 6$) [3]. ^{57}Fe Mössbauer spectroscopy at different temperatures was used to investigate the local magnetic ordering in $\text{DyMn}_{6-x}\text{Fe}_x\text{Ge}_6$ series, in particular the atomic substitution effect. A progressive change from a magnetic to a quadrupolar hyperfine structure is observed. This trend is discussed in terms of the structural features of the alloyed samples and can be correlated with results of static magnetic measurements.

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