Double magnetic phase transition in \( \text{ND}_4\text{Fe(DPO}_4\text{)}_2 \) and \( \text{NH}_4\text{Fe(HPO}_4\text{)}_2 \)

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Combining neutron diffraction, magnetization measurements up to 330 kOe and specific-heat data, we have studied in detail both the crystal and magnetic structures of triclinic \( \text{ND}_4\text{Fe(DPO}_4\text{)}_2 \) and \( \text{NH}_4\text{Fe(HPO}_4\text{)}_2 \) compounds. The low symmetry of this structure gives rise to a complex pattern of competing superexchange interactions between the magnetic moments of two types of \( \text{Fe}^{3+} \) sites (with different site symmetry) that are responsible for the existence of two magnetic phase transitions. Below \( T_c = 17.82 \pm 0.05 \text{ K} \) \( \text{ND}_4\text{Fe(DPO}_4\text{)}_2 \) orders ferrimagnetically with the magnetic moments lying in the crystallographic plane \( ac \). As the temperature is lowered to \( T_i = 3.52 \pm 0.05 \text{ K} \) the compound undergoes a magnetic phase transition to an equal moment antiphase structure characterized by the propagation vector close to \( \mathbf{q}_{\text{AF}} = (1/16, 0, 1/16) \) and a magnetic moment of the \( \text{Fe}^{3+} \) ions of \( 4.8 \mu_B \) at 1.89 K. In addition, a two-step metamagnetic process is observed in the magnetization measurements at 2 K, where the antiphase ordering is destroyed under a field of only 2 kOe and the compound recovers the high-temperature ferrimagnetic ordering at around 20 kOe. The stability of this ferrimagnetic phase under magnetic field is only broken when the strength of the field reaches values as large as 180 kOe, and the magnetic moments begin to rotate to reach the full-induced ferromagnetic structure. A mean-field model has been used to account for the magnetization process leading to an estimation of the molecular-field coefficient of \(-2.86 \text{ K}\) and the value of the critical magnetic field of 535 kOe to attain the full-induced ferromagnetic phase.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades there has been tremendous growth in the area of open-framework inorganic materials, built of interconnected \( \text{MO}_6 \) octahedra (\( M \) is a transition metal) and \( \text{PO}_4 \) tetrahedra because of their interesting chemical and physical properties and potential applications.\(^1\)-\(^4\) Specifically, the great utility of inorganic porous materials is intimately correlated to their geometrical features: the presence of cavities make them appropriate, for example, for catalysis, ion exchange, selective sorption, molecular sieves, optical components, detersgents, and fertilizers.\(^5\),\(^6\) Materials with an open-framework structure are not only limited to zeolites and other related natural materials. Since the first microporous aluminophosphate,\(^7\) other multifunctional porous materials have been synthesized combining hydrothermal synthesis with the presence of cationic organic templates in the middle of the reaction.\(^8\)-\(^10\) The incorporation of transition-metal ions enabled investigation on magnetic open-framework materials. The first open-framework compound with transition-metal phosphates was synthesized by Corbin et al.,\(^\text{11} \) although the first detailed study of an extensive family of open-framework iron-based phosphates with notable magnetic properties was not reported before 1996.\(^12\)-\(^15\)

The potential applications that would emerge by combining the magnetic properties of the transition metals with the rich structural chemistry (one-dimensional chain structures,\(^16\) two-dimensional sheet structures,\(^9\) and three-dimensional open-framework structures\(^17\) and compositional diversity of phosphates add impetus for research in the area of transition-metal phosphates.\(^18\),\(^19\) The complex structural chemistry of these materials offers large variations of magnetic ion sublattices, which can lead to unusual crystal structures\(^20\) and original magnetic responses. In particular, iron phosphates may perhaps represent one of the most interesting types of open-framework compounds. One of the main reasons is that iron possesses the ability to adopt different oxidation numbers as well as different coordination geometries, besides the diversity of magnetic superexchange interactions.\(^21\)-\(^23\)

In these materials the superexchange interactions are very important in determining the type of magnetic ordering. In a recent paper\(^\text{23} \) on the structural and magnetic phases of \( \text{Fe(ND}_3\text{)}_3\text{PO}_4 \) it became clear that the magnetic structure is noncollinear with an incommensurate propagation vector \( \mathbf{q}_{\text{AF}} = (1/2 - \tau, 0, \tau) \) with \( \tau = 0.04 \) in reciprocal lattice units (rlu’s), and that the magnitude of the \( \text{Fe}^{3+} \) magnetic moments is close to \( \mu_{\text{Fe}} = 4.5 \mu_B \) at 4.2 K, describing a spiral ordering. This is possible when the superexchange interactions (two iron ions coupled through phosphate groups) in \( \text{Fe(ND}_3\text{)}_3\text{PO}_4 \) are frustrated and are dominant over the single-ion anisotropy. When we have compounds of very low symmetry, where the magnetic ions are located at different local symmetries, unusual magnetic behaviors can be induced.
In this paper we report on the magnetic properties of ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ studied by neutron powder diffraction, dc magnetization up to 330 kOe and specific heat. Neutron diffraction and specific heat clearly reveal the existence of two magnetic phase transitions; the magnetic structure of both have been determined. Using a mean-field model we have been able to account for the magnetization process observed at low temperatures. NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ was studied on a single crystal by x ray, while the positions of the hydrogen atoms were determined by powder neutron diffraction, and electron paramagnetic resonance experiments evidenced an isotropic signal characteristic of a high spin for the Fe³⁺ ions.

### II. EXPERIMENTAL

The preparation of the sample of both the deuterated and hydrogenated compounds has been described previously. X-ray powder-diffraction measurements were carried out using a Seifert x-ray diffraction 3000 diffractometer, which confirmed the formation of a single phase in both samples. Rietveld fits to the x-ray powder data of both materials were performed using the FULLPROF Suite to extract the cell parameters. A Quantum Design Physical Property Measurement System was used for magnetization and specific-heat measurements between 1.8 and 300 K under magnetic fields up to 90 kOe. Further magnetization measurements were carried out using a Bitter coil under magnetic fields up to 330 kOe at the High Field Magnet Laboratory (Nijmegen, NL) with a homemade vibrating-sample magnetometer.

Neutron-powder-diffraction measurements were performed on D2B (λ=1.594 Å) and D1B (λ=2.524 Å) diffractometers at the ILL facility. Data were collected at several selected temperatures (on D2B at 50, 12, and 2 K for the deuterated and hydrogenated compounds and on D1B every 1 K below 30 K only for the deuterated compound). The data were normalized to the incident-beam intensity and corrected for detector efficiency. Rietveld refinements of the crystal and magnetic structures were also carried out using the FULLPROF program.
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ crystallize with a needle-like structure (see Fig. 1). Due to the fibrous habit of these two materials, their morphology is quite similar and consists of prisms whose base varies in size (1-5 μm).

Figure 2 shows the neutron-powder-diffraction patterns collected at 50 K on D2B for both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂. The two patterns can be indexed with a non-conventional triclinic I1 space group, or with a reduced primitive unit cell using a triclinic P1 space group, or, as in this work, with an alternative primitive unit cell P1 that simplifies the description of the magnetic structure of both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ (see below). Both crystal structures were refined by the Rietveld method starting with atomic positions from the available x-ray powder and single-crystal data. Final cell parameters and coordinates including deuterium-hydrogen-atom positions and isotropic displacement parameters are given in Tables I and II. It is worth noting that the primitive unit cell of ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ contains three Fe³⁺ ions on two different crystallographic sites with different local symmetry: one Fe1 located at the spatial inversion center and two Fe2 ions located on a site with only the identity symmetry.

A. Magnetic susceptibility

The temperature dependence of the molar magnetic susceptibility has been investigated. The magnetic measurements of both samples are identical within experimental uncertainty; for this reason, we show only those of ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂. The field cooling and subsequently field-heating susceptibility data of ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ obtained under an applied magnetic field of 1 kOe are represented in Fig. 3.
A ferromagnetic (FM) [or ferrimagnetic (FI)] transition is observed as the magnetization $M(T)$ increases steadily below $T_C=18$ K while an antiferromagnetic (AF) ordering takes place below $T_t=3.5$ K owing to the sudden decreases found in $M(T)$. There is a small amount of thermal hysteresis between the field-cooling and field-heating susceptibility in the vicinity of the AF transition. The width of this hysteresis near $T_t$ amounts to about 1 K. This irreversibility seems to be related to the magnetic domain pinning. The paramagnetic susceptibility follows a Curie-Weiss law in the temperature range of 300–50 K, but on approaching $T_C$, the susceptibility deviates from the Curie-Weiss law like a ferrimagnet (see inset in Fig. 3). The inverse molar magnetic susceptibility was fitted to the well-known Néel expression for a ferrimagnet:

$$\chi^{-1} = \frac{(T - \Theta_p)}{C} - \gamma(T - \Theta).$$

The refinement of Eq. (1) to the experimental data allows us to obtain the values for the paramagnetic Curie temperature $\Theta_p$, the Curie constant $C$ (from which the effective paramagnetic moment, $\mu_{eff}$, can be determined), and the $\gamma$ and $\Theta$ parameters. The best fit leads (see inset of Fig. 3) to the values of $\Theta_p=-61.5 \pm 0.5$ K, $\mu_{eff}=5.80 \mu_B$, $\gamma=57 \pm 2$ emu$^{-1}$ Oe mol K, and $\Theta=15.2 \pm 0.1$ K. The value of the $\mu_{eff}$ is slightly smaller than the theoretical effective paramagnetic moment for a highly isotropic Fe$^{3+}$ ion ($L=0$, $S=5/2$, and $\mu_{eff}=5.92 \mu_B$). $\Theta_p$ represents the sum of all the superexchange interactions, a negative value reveals that antiferromagnetic interactions are dominant in this compound. The relative high value of $|\Theta_p|/T_C \sim 4$ is consistent with the presence of magnetic frustration. In addition, the fact that the fit to the paramagnetic susceptibility departs from the Curie-Weiss behavior below 50 K in ND$_4$Fe(DPO$_4$)$_2$ (see Fig. 3), as well as the existence of a subsidiary maximum near 25 K found in the specific-heat data (see below in Fig. 7) seems to suggest the existence of short-range magnetic correlations above $T_C$.

The magnetization of ND$_4$Fe(DPO$_4$)$_2$ was first measured as a function of the field up to 90 kOe at several temperatures (see Fig. 4). The saturation magnetization $\mu_{Fe}=1.5 \mu_B$/Fe at 1.89 K under 90 kOe is slightly lower than one third of the theoretical saturation moment expected for an Fe$^{3+}$(3$\ell^2$) free magnetic moment ($\mu=2S \mu_B=5 \mu_B$). This important reduction may be attributed to the existence of two “up” and one “down” magnetic moments, following the arrangement $\uparrow \uparrow \downarrow$ (see below). While the magnetization isotherms measured at 10 and 15 K show a FI behavior, the isotherm measured at 1.89 K evidences the existence of a hysteretic metamagnetic process characterized by a critical magnetic field of 1.73 kOe, for increasing fields (see inset of Fig. 4). Note that after the metamagnetic process, the compound reaches a value of magnetization similar to that found at higher temperatures within the FI phase ($M \approx 3\mu_{Fe}^\uparrow$).

To get a better insight into the low-field magnetization curves, we carried out experiments at high magnetic fields up to 330 kOe. Several magnetization isotherms are represented in Fig. 5. The fact that the curves collected at 2 and 4.2 K are quite similar above 50 kOe indicates that the compound has the same ground state, as is also suggested by the $H$-$T$ phase diagram.
FIG. 6. The empty circles represent the heat-capacity experimental data of ND$_4$Fe(DPO$_4$)$_2$. $T_f$ is the critical temperature of the AF phase while $T_C$ is the Curie temperature for the ferrimagnetic ordering of the Fe$^{3+}$ magnetic moments. The lattice contribution is represented by the solid line (see text).

diagram (see Fig. 8). This means that the magnetic arrangement of Fe2-Fe1-Fe2 ions $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$ is quite stable.

C. Specific heat

The temperature dependence of the specific heat, $C_p$, for zero magnetic field is represented in Fig. 6. Two $\lambda$-type anomalies were found around $T_C=17.82 \pm 0.05$ K and $T_f=3.52 \pm 0.05$ K, determined from the maximum of the anomaly, which are related to the ferrimagnetic and antiferromagnetic phase transitions, respectively. In order to extract the magnetic heat capacity, the lattice contribution until 100 K was represented by two Debye functions (only two free fitting parameters): a nine-dimensional Debye function with Debye temperature $T_{D1}=245$ K and a 12-dimensional Debye contribution of characteristic temperature $T_{D2}=460$ K. These values were refined in order to reproduce the experimental specific heat in the nonanomalous region. The procedure is similar to that used in Ref. 23. The contributions of the internal vibrations of the DPO$_4$ and ND$_4$ ions in this temperature range are negligible. The calculated baseline is represented in Fig. 6 as a continuous line and, after subtracting it from the experimental points, the resulting magnetic contribution, $C_{mag}$, is obtained as shown in Fig. 7(a). Near 25 K there is evidence of a shoulder or unresolved subsidiary maximum; such a feature could be associated with the persistence above $T_C$ of pronounced short-range order due to low-dimensionality effects, as pointed out by Goni from electron paramagnetic resonance experiments. The jump of $C_{mag}$ at $T_C$, $\Delta C_{mag}=1.8R$, is close to the expected one for equal moment (EM) magnetic structures, $\Delta C_{mag}^{EM}=2.36R$ for $S=\frac{5}{2}$ within the molecular field approximation. The effect of the magnetic field on the specific heat [see Fig. 7(a)] for the two $\lambda$-type anomalies is quite different. For the anomaly observed at $T_f$, the field shifts the curve toward high temperatures while at $T_C$ it is being shifted toward low temperatures. This behavior is indicating the FI character of the former and the antiferromagnetic character of the second. The magnetic entropy variation $\Delta S=\int_{T_f}^{T_C} \frac{C_{mag}}{T} dT$ is depicted in Fig. 7(b). The maximum entropy value is 1.70R at 40 K, in good agreement with the theoretical value: 1.79R for a compound with a magnetic moment of 5 $\mu_B$ (see below). Combining the information obtained from the magnetization curves together with the specific-heat data, we were able to plot the $H-T$ phase diagram (see Fig. 8). The boundary between the AF and FI phases has been calculated by fitting the experimental points to the dependence $T_N(H) = T_N(0) \sqrt{1 - H/15}$. It should be noted that the extrapolation value of $H$ at $T_N=0$ K, 15 kOe, is close to the value of the

FIG. 7. (Color online) (a) Magnetic field dependence of specific heat for the ND$_4$Fe(DPO$_4$)$_2$ between 1.8 and 40 K. $T_f$ is the critical temperature of the AF phase while $T_C$ is the Curie temperature for the ferrimagnetic ordering of the Fe$^{3+}$ magnetic moments. (b) Magnetic field dependence of the magnetic entropy. $\Delta S_{theo}=R \ln(2S+1)=1.79R$ is the expected value for a $S=5/2$ spin state.

FIG. 8. (Color online) The $H-T$ magnetic phase diagram of ND$_4$Fe(DPO$_4$)$_2$, based on the magnetization and specific-heat data. PM, FI, and AF are the paramagnetic, ferrimagnetic, and antiferromagnetic phases, respectively.
D. Magnetic structures

Low-temperature D1B diffraction patterns were collected at several selected temperatures every 1 K below 30 K for deuterated compound. Figure 9 shows the D1B diffraction patterns at 4 and 1.89 K, below the first and second magnetic phase transition, respectively. We have also collected patterns on the D2B diffractometer measured at 12 and 2 K for both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ compounds (Fig. 10). The refinement of these powder-diffraction patterns leads to conclude that within the experimental uncertainty the magnetic structures of both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ compounds are the same. These results confirm the main issues obtained from the experiment carried out on D1B in ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ (see Table III). The analysis presented below is devoted to the D1B diffraction patterns, which are more appropriate for magnetic structure determination. The first patterns collected at 4 K (see Fig. 9) do not show any extra peaks different to those found at 50 K, thus indicating the FI character of the magnetic structure. Accordingly, all the magnetic peaks can be indexed with a propagation vector \( \mathbf{k} = (0,0,0) \) referring to the 50 K crystallographic unit cell, indicating that the magnetic and nuclear unit cells are the same. Seeing as there are two types of Fe³⁺ ions, Fe₁ and Fe₂, located at very low local symmetry sites, Bertaut’s microscopic theory is not very helpful when searching for the possible magnetic modes. Instead, Monte Carlo analysis was found to be very practical for determining that the actual directions of the magnetic moments of the two Fe₁ and Fe₂ sublattices are antiparallel, describing a FI ordering in accordance with Fig. 11. Other simpler magnetic

| Table III. Comparison for the magnetic moments (\( \mu_B \)) of the Fe(III) ions determined from powder neutron diffraction collected at 12 and 2 K (D2B) on both ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ and NH₄Fe(HPO₄)₂ compounds, and at 11, 4, and 1.89 K (D1B) on ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂, and the corresponding \( R_B \) in %.
<table>
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<td>( T ) (K)</td>
<td>( \mu ) (( \mu_B ))</td>
<td>( R_B ) (%)</td>
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arrangements such as considering all the Fe1 and Fe2 magnetic moments parallel with a collinear ferromagnetic ordering (or some of them zero) result in bad Bragg-reliability factors ($R_B \sim 30\%$). Rietveld refinement leads to a best solution for the magnetic structure of both the hydrogenated and deuterated materials with the magnetic moments in the ac plane. The agreement between the observed and calculated diffraction patterns for each possible magnetic structure were tested. The final refinement ($R_{mag} \sim 5\%$) leads to the following constraints and components for the magnetic moments along the crystallographic directions of the primitive unit cell ($a$, $b$, $c$): $M_{Fe1} = -3.77$ $\mu_B$, $M_{Fe2b} = 0$ $\mu_B$, and $M_{Fe2} = -5.84$ $\mu_B$. The total magnetic moment of all the Fe$^{3+}$ ions being of magnitude $4.2 \pm 0.2$ $\mu_B$. On the other hand, the temperature dependence of the modulus of the Fe magnetic moment, obtained from the refinement of the diffraction patterns collected between 3.8 and 25 K in the FI phase, is depicted in Fig. 12, where it is compared with the calculated dependence obtained from the Brillouin function for $S = \frac{3}{2}$.

In contrast, the low-temperature diffraction pattern measured at 1.89 K on D1B, see Fig. 9, clearly presents extra magnetic peaks, the appearance of these AF peaks below 3.8 K in the low-temperature region is clearly seen across the magnetic phase transition, as shown in Fig. 13. The fact that the magnetic Bragg reflections have moderate intensities and the number of these reflections is not large makes it difficult to determine the magnetic structure from powder-diffraction data. In fact, these extra magnetic peaks can be indexed with a propagation vector close to a long-period commensurate vector $\vec{k}_{AF} \sim (1/16, 0, 1/16)$. The best refinement ($R_{mag} = 11\%$) corresponds to an antiphase magnetic structure formed from the same unit of the ferrimagnetic ordering found between 3.5 and 17.8 K in accordance with Fig. 14. The magnetic moments are arranged in $\{111\}$ blocks as is depicted in the aforementioned figure, where the magnetic periodicity is repeated after 16 crystallographic unit cells along the $a$ and $c$ directions. From the diffraction data collected at 1.89 K, the Fourier components of the magnetic moment for the principal harmonic is found to be $6.10 \pm 0.10$ $\mu_B$, although no traces were detected for the other high-order harmonics. However, the Kramers character of the Fe$^{3+}$ ion will, at low temperature, imply (due to entropy effects associated with the modulation of the magnetic-moment amplitude) having a spin system with a squaring up with all the high harmonics included, as depicted in Fig. 14. Accordingly, the experimental Fourier magnetic moment for the principal harmonic $M_x = 6.10 \times 4/\pi \times 4.8 \mu_B$ is compatible with having an equal moment magnetic structure of 4.8 $\mu_B$ for the Fe$^{3+}$ ions in the lattice. In this particular

FIG. 11. (Color online) Representation of the magnetic moments of Fe1 and Fe2 ions within a unit cell for the ferrimagnetic ordering (see text).

FIG. 12. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the Fe relative magnetic moment, $\mu_{Fe} = \mu_{Fe}(T)/\mu_{Fe}(T=3.8 \text{ K})$ obtained from neutron-diffraction data experiments on D1B compared with the Brillouin function, $S = 5/2$ (see text).

FIG. 13. (Color online) Intensity contour map of neutron-diffraction pattern of $ND_4Fe(DPO_4)_2$ collected at different temperatures from 2.5 K up to 4 K. Note the disappearance of Bragg magnetic peaks associated with the ferrimagnetic structure and the onset of the peaks related to the AF structure (see text). The magnetic peaks appearing below 3.5 K corresponding to the magnetic structure of the AF phase are those labeled in Fig. 9.
TABLE IV. Structural data for ND$_{4}$Fe(DPO$_{4}$)$_{2}$, including selected geometrical parameters: multiplicity, $m$, direct distance Fe-Fe$'$ (DD), and bond Fe-O, O-O$'$, and O$'$-Fe$'$ lengths, length of superexchange pathway Fe-Fe$'$ (SE), and angles Fe-O-P, O-P-O$'$, and P-O$'$-Fe$'$ related to the possible magnetic superexchange pathways (see text) at 4 K.

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<th>O-O$'$ (Å)</th>
<th>O$'$-Fe$'$ (Å)</th>
<th>Fe-Fe$'$, SE (Å)</th>
<th>O-P-O$'$ (deg)</th>
<th>P-O$'$-Fe$'$ (deg)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

In case, the absence of the principal well-separated harmonic and the well-defined high-order harmonics is well understood because the Bragg diffraction reflections would be expected to be observed at very low Bragg angles, inside the central neutron beam on D1B and D2B diffractometers. The high-order harmonics related to other Bragg reflections appearing at high angles are masked by nuclear reflections. Further experiments with larger neutron wavelengths are needed to obtain information on the existence of higher-order harmonics.

E. Model

The superexchange coupling paths Fe-O-P-O$'$-Fe$'$ between iron cations and their next-nearest neighbors in the Fe-Fe atomic range below 7 Å are presented in Table IV. Analysis was performed using the SMMBO program. As we have already pointed out, it should be noted that ND$_{4}$Fe(DPO$_{4}$)$_{2}$ presents two crystallographic sites for the Fe$^{3+}$ ions, Fe1 and Fe2, and that the unit cell has two Fe2 and one Fe1, the latter located at an inversion center. Thus, the multiplicity, $m$, for the pathways that involve Fe1 is 2.

The superexchange coupling paths Fe-O-P-O$'$-Fe$'$ exist between Fe1 and Fe2 and also between Fe2 and Fe2. Therefore, each Fe1 iron interacts with two next-nearest neighboring Fe2, each one through three different paths. The Fe2 cation interacts with one next-nearest neighboring Fe2 through two different paths (see Fig. 15). There is no Fe-O-P-O$'$-Fe$'$ superexchange pathways within the Fe1 sublattice. Besides the length of the Fe-Fe$'$ superexchange pathway, these magnetic couplings are characterized by both the O-P-O$'$, Fe-O-P angles and the Fe-O, O-O$'$ bond lengths. For this ND$_{4}$Fe(DPO$_{4}$)$_{2}$ compound, the O-P-O$'$ angles range between 109$^{\circ}$ and 114$^{\circ}$ (close to the tetrahedral angle 109.5$^{\circ}$), and the Fe-O distances are approximately 2 Å (see Table IV). However, the value of the Fe-O-P angles (between 130$^{\circ}$ and 165$^{\circ}$) cannot ensure the type of coupling, according to Goodenough-Kanamori-Anderson rules. Nonetheless, the bigger Fe-O-P and P-O$'$-Fe$'$ angles in the Fe1-Fe2 pathways could point toward antiferromagnetic superexchange coupling and the more similar and smaller Fe-O-P and P-O$'$-Fe$'$ angles in the next-neighbor Fe2-Fe2 superexchange pathway could suggest a ferromagnetic coupling.

To explain the magnetization process of ND$_{4}$Fe(DPO$_{4}$)$_{2}$ we have adopted the following expression for the free energy in the mean-field approximation:

$$E = - 2M_{0}H \cos \theta - M_{0}H \cos \varphi - 2XM_{0}^{3} \cos(\theta + \varphi),$$

where $H$ is the applied magnetic field, $\varphi$ and $\theta$ are the angles of the Fe1 and Fe2 magnetic moments with the applied magnetic field ($z$-local axis), respectively, $M_{0}$ is the iron magnetic moment, and $X$ is the molecular field exchange parameter (see Fig. 16). The two first terms in Eq. (2) are the Fe2 and Fe1 Zeeman energies, respectively, while the last term...
M = 1/3M_0 (2 \cos \theta + \cos \varphi). \quad (5)

We refined the values of λ to account for the observed magnetization curve at 4 K. The best solution leads to the value λ = -2.86 K. The field dependence of the free energy corresponding to the initial, the intermediate, and the final states, the angles θ and φ, and the magnetization are represented in Fig. 16. The lowest energy will determine the ground state of the compound for each magnetic field. At zero field the most stable solution corresponds to θ = 0 and φ = π and the arrangement ||, as expected. This state is stable until reaching a critical field of around 180 kOe when the compound is able to overcome the negative superexchange interactions. The Fe1 and Fe2 magnetic moments tilt away from the axis, maintaining the total magnetization along the magnetic field, as the strength of the applied magnetic field increase. This makes that the θ angle first increases until 30° to decrease subsequently to zero. Above 535 kOe, the compound would attain the ferromagnetic arrangement ||. Both the experimental and calculated magnetization are in very good agreement, indicating that the assumptions made in the model are meaningful.

It can be observed that slight geometrical differences in the parameters of the pathways (angles and interatomic distances) even lead to changes in sign for the superexchange interactions Fe-O-P-O'-Fe’ (ferro for Fe2-Fe2 and antiferro for Fe1-Fe2). The low symmetry of the crystal structure and the great number of superexchange pathways involved, which are susceptible to variations in temperature, are responsible for the low-temperature complex magnetic structure found in the ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In summary, ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ which has two type of Fe³⁺ magnetic sites, presents two magnetic phase transitions below the ordering temperature T_c = 17.82 ± 0.05 K. It first orders ferrimagnetically because the number of ions in the two different magnetic sublattices is different, and then it undergoes a magnetic phase transition to an antiphase magnetic structure below T_t = 3.52 ± 0.05 K. We have shown that the metamagnetic process occurs in two steps in ND₄Fe(DPO₄)₂ at 2 K. First, a ferrimagnetic phase is reached around 20 kOe which is stable under a large range of magnetic applied fields, and only after 180 kOe does this magnetic-moment arrangement become unstable. Such behavior is quite well accounted for by a molecular field model that takes into account the exchange interactions between nearest neighbors in the lattice. Joint analysis of the magnetization measurements together with the neutron-diffraction experiments enabled us to determine the magnitude of the superexchange interaction between the Fe1 and Fe2 magnetic sublattices quantitatively (-2.86 K).

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