

## MS14-P129 - LATE | MULTI-SCALE CHARACTERISATION OF THE CATIONIC DISORDER IN THE NOVEL BORATE $\text{Sr}_6\text{Tb}_{0.94}\text{Fe}_{1.06}(\text{BO}_3)_6$

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The remarkable magnetic-optical properties of Tb-based compounds focused a number of works on the tailoring of novel crystals [1-2].

Millimetre sized single crystals of  $\text{Sr}_6\text{Tb}_{0.94}\text{Fe}_{1.06}(\text{BO}_3)_6$  were prepared by crystal growing from high-temperature solution. The crystal structure of this new borate was resolved by single-crystal X-ray diffraction with the trigonal  $R\bar{3}$  space group:  $a = 12.2164(2)$  Å,  $c = 9.1943(2)$  Å. The refinement of the crystal structure led to a final model with a long range disorder relative to the Tb and Fe statistical distribution over the  $3a$  and  $3b$  sites. Previously, the  $^{57}\text{Fe}$  Mössbauer spectroscopy revealed the only presence of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  with two different environments. Diffuse reflectance experiments showed no luminescence under excitation, consistent with a point disorder in the Tb/ $\text{FeO}_6$  octahedra and a local loss of the centre of symmetry. Finally, XPS and magnetic susceptibility measurements excluded the presence of  $\text{Tb}^{4+}$  and helped to settle down the cationic distribution in the final structure model. The cationic disorder in  $\text{Sr}_6\text{Tb}_{0.94}\text{Fe}_{1.06}(\text{BO}_3)_6$  is discussed in comparison with the structure of a close phase, synthesised in different conditions [3].

[1] P. Veber, M. Velázquez, G. Gadret, D. Rytz, M. Peltz, R. Decourt, *CrystEngComm*, **2015**, 17, 492.

[2] K. Shimamura et al., *Cryst. Growth Des.*, **2010**, 10, 3466.

[3] H. Inoue, Y. Doi, Y. Hinatsu, *J. Alloys Comp.*, **2016**, 681, 115-119.