

The crystal structure and refinement of ferrimagnetic barium ferrite, $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ *

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Dedicated to Prof. Dr. G. Menzer on the occasion of his 70th birthday

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Auszug

Die Kristallstruktur von $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ wurde bestimmt und dreidimensional verfeinert. Die Raumgruppe ist $P6_3/mmc$; die Elementarzelle, mit $a = 5,893 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 23,194 \text{ \AA}$, enthält zwei Formeleinheiten. Die Struktur ist aufgebaut aus kubischen und hexagonalen dichtesten Kugelpackungsschichten mit der Folge $BAB'ABCAC'AC$ in Richtung der c -Achse. (Die gestrichenen Buchstaben deuten Schichten im Verhältnis von einem Ba-Atom zu drei O-Atomen an.) Die Verfeinerung beruht auf 900 beobachteten Interferenzen; sie wurde bis $R = 0,059$ getrieben. Das Ergebnis führte zur Bestätigung der Isotypie mit Magnetoplumbit $\text{PbFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$. Das Anionengerüst zeigt beträchtliche Störung der dichtesten Packung. Die Struktur ist ungewöhnlich in zweierlei Hinsicht. Erstens: Eisenatome, die ihrer Anzahl nach auf den horizontalen Spiegelungsebenen liegen sollten, sind daraus um $0,156 \text{ \AA}$, statistisch in beiden c -Richtungen, herausgerückt. Zweitens: Einige Oktaeder um Fe-Atome kommen in Paaren mit gemeinsamer Fläche vor; sie bilden Koordinationsgruppen Fe_2O_9 , in denen der Fe–Fe-Abstand um $0,45 \text{ \AA}$ vergrößert, der O–O-Abstand um $0,35 \text{ \AA}$ verkleinert ist. Eine beachtenswerte Ausnahme von einigen Pauling-Regeln.

Abstract

The crystal structure of barium ferrite, $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, has been determined and refined with the use of three-dimensional counter data. The symmetry is $P6_3/mmc$; the unit cell whose dimensions are $a = 5.893 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 23.194 \text{ \AA}$, contains two formula units. The structure is built up of ten close-packed (both cubic and hexagonal) layers of barium and oxygen atoms. The sequence of the layering in

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the c axial direction is $BAB'ABCAC'AC$. The primed letters denote layers consisting of one barium to three oxygen atoms. The refinement was based on 900 observed reflections and was taken to a final R value of 5.9%. The result confirmed the isotypic relationship with magnetoplumbite, $PbFe_{12}O_{19}$. The anion framework was found to be significantly distorted from close-packed geometry. The structure is unusual in two respects: (1) one set of iron atoms, which are on the horizontal mirror planes, is in trigonal-bipyramidal coordination. This iron atom is split into two half atoms 0.156 Å away from the mirror plane, and (2) some iron octahedra occur in pairs which share a common face to form Fe_2O_6 coordination groups. The distortion that occurs in these groups increases the Fe—Fe distance by 0.45 Å, while the decrease in the O—O distance in the shared face is 0.35 Å. The compound is a notable exception to some of PAULING's rules.

Introduction

Barium ferrite ($BaFe_{12}O_{19}$) has a mixed hexagonal and cubic close-packed structure, with a barium atom substituting for an oxygen position, and iron atoms occupying interstices. It is one of the so-called hexagonal ferrites (ferroxdure) which have been extensively studied in recent years because of their high coercive force as compared with the well-known cubic ferrites (ferroxcube).

KOHN and ECKART (1964 *a, b*; 1965) of this laboratory have discovered a number of hexagonal ferrite mixed-layer structures, most of which are based on the M phase ($BaFe_{12}O_{19}$) and Y phase ($Ba_2Me_2^{2+}Fe_{12}O_{22}$). BRAUN (1957) has refined the structure of the Y phase; however, no refinement of the M phase has been carried out. Therefore, it was decided to undertake the refinement of the crystal structure of the M phase in order to establish a basis for further analysis in the mixed-layer structures and also to aid in the magnetic study of the M phase where iron is partially substituted by other transition elements. A least-squares refinement using counter data was thought desirable, permitting the determination of more accurate atomic positions.

Unit cell and space group

Precise lattice parameters for the hexagonal unit cell were determined with the General Electric single-crystal orienter using $MoK\alpha$ radiation, a 0.02 degree detector slit and a 1.0 degree take-off angle. The wavelength of $MoK\alpha_1$ was taken to be 0.70926 Å. Values from four $h0\cdot0$ reflections in the range $33^\circ < \theta < 57^\circ$ were extrapolated against the NELSON-RILEY (1945) function to obtain $a = 5.893$ Å, and a similar extrapolation based on six $00\cdot l$ reflections in the range $44^\circ < \theta < 72^\circ$ yielded a value of $c = 23.194$ Å. Laue and Weissenberg

photographs were consistent with the space groups $P\bar{6}_3mc$, $P6_2c$, and $P6_3/mmc$. The subsequent refinement of the structure has justified the choice of the centrosymmetric space group $P6_3/mmc$.

Collection and corrections of intensity data

Two sets of intensity data were collected. Both sets were counter data measured with a G. E. XRD-6 diffractometer equipped with a Tl-activated NaI scintillation counter and pulse-height analyzer. $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation was used to record reflections within $(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 1.186$. The first set of data was two dimensional, namely $h0 \cdot l$ and $hk \cdot 0$, and a total of 578 reflections were measured by the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique employing balanced filters. A constant counting rate of 40 seconds was employed. The $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ resolution was corrected by using a curve similar to that of TULINSKY *et al.* (1959). A standard reflection, $30 \cdot 0$, was measured at the beginning of each day throughout the experiment. The day-to-day fluctuations in this reflection were found to be less than 4%. Also a few equivalent reflections were measured, and their differences did not exceed 10%. A second set of intensity data, which was three-dimensional, was measured by the moving-crystal, moving-counter technique, and a total of 900 reflections were collected.

The crystal used in this study was a sphere with a radius of 0.26 mm. The linear absorption coefficient is 155.9 cm^{-1} . The data were corrected for absorption and the usual Lorentz-polarization effect in order to obtain a set of structure factors.

Structure determination and refinement

Barium ferrite is isotypic with magnetoplumbite ($\text{PbFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$), whose structure has been determined by ADELSKÖLD (1938) from powder data. The positional parameters reported by him were used as a starting point for the subsequent refinement. The scattering curve for Fe^{+3} was taken from the *International tables for x-ray crystallography* (1962) and for Ba^{2+} from THOMAS and UMEDA (1957); both were corrected for the real part of dispersion. The form factor for O^{2-} was obtained from SUZUKI (1960).

The unusually large number of unobserved reflections (about 1/3 of all the reciprocal-lattice points within $2\theta = 115^\circ$) can be attributed to the fact that the majority of the atoms are located at or near special positions of the type $(x, 2x, z)$ with $x = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$. There was little or no contribution to reflections of the type $h-k = 3n$, $l = 2n + l$.

Table 1. *Final atomic coordinates and isotropic temperature factors*
 Left columns are from three-dimensional data and right from two-dimensional data

Atom		Equipoint		x		y		z		B	
Ba	Ba	$2c$	$2c$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.31(1) Å ²	.46(5) Å ²
Fe(1)	Fe(1)	$2a$	$2a$	0	0	0	0	0	0	.20(3)	.36(10)
$\frac{1}{2}$ Fe(2)	Fe(2)	$4e$	$2b$	0	0	0	0	.2567(1)	$\frac{1}{4}$	.36(5)	1.30(11)
Fe(3)	Fe(3)	$4f$	$4f$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	.0272(1)	.0272(2)	.21(2)	.44(7)
Fe(4)	Fe(4)	$4f$	$4f$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	.1902(1)	.1901(2)	.22(2)	.35(7)
Fe(5)	Fe(5)	$12k$	$12k$	.1687(1)	.1691(5)	$2x$	$2x$	.1083(1)	.1082(1)	.23(1)	.41(3)
O(1)	O(1)	$4e$	$4e$	0	0	0	0	.1501(4)	.1499(14)	.29(10)	.07(38)
O(2)	O(2)	$4f$	$4f$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	.0546(4)	.0528(12)	.46(11)	.75(35)
O(3)	O(3)	$6h$	$6h$	.8159(10)	.8166(34)	$2x$	$2x$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.44(9)	.52(23)
O(4)	O(4)	$12k$	$12k$	.8447(7)	.8480(21)	$2x$	$2x$	.0522(2)	.0521(5)	.31(6)	.78(16)
O(5)	O(5)	$12k$	$12k$	.4967(8)	.4980(24)	$2x$	$2x$	.1495(2)	.1495(6)	.41(5)	.63(16)

Table 2. *Interatomic distances in BaFe₁₂O₁₉*

(a) Fe—O distances:		
Fe(1) octahedron	Fe—O(4)	1.995 ± 0.006 Å
Fe(4) octahedron	Fe—O(3)	2.060 ± 0.007
	—O(5)	1.975 ± 0.008
Fe(5) octahedron	Fe—O(1)	1.977 ± 0.005
	—O(2)	2.091 ± 0.006
	—O(4)	2.106 ± 0.004
	—O(5)	1.928 ± 0.005
Weighted-mean Fe—O octahedral distance: 2.012		
Fe(3) tetrahedra	Fe—O(2)	1.897 ± 0.011
	—O(4)	1.936 ± 0.009
Fe(2) trigonal bipyramids	Fe'—O(1)*	2.170 ± 0.011
	Fe''—O(1)	2.472 ± 0.011
	Fe'—O(3)	1.886 ± 0.010
	Fe''—O(3)	1.886 ± 0.010
(b) Ba—O distances:		
	Ba—O(3)	2.952 ± 0.001
	—O(5)	2.865 ± 0.006
(c) O—O distances:		
	O(1)—O(3)	2.982 ± 0.010
	—O(4)	2.769 ± 0.010
	—O(5)	2.947 ± 0.001
	O(2)—O(4)	2.949 ± 0.001
	—O(4)	3.049 ± 0.001
	—O(5)**	2.762 ± 0.011
	O(3)—O(3)	3.255 ± 0.017
	—O(3)	2.625 ± 0.017
	—O(5)	2.849 ± 0.006
	O(4)—O(4)**	2.746 ± 0.012
	—O(4)	3.147 ± 0.012
	—O(5)	2.896 ± 0.009
	—O(5)	2.872 ± 0.007
	O(5)—O(5)	2.888 ± 0.014
	—O(5)	3.005 ± 0.014
(d) Fe—Fe distances (within 3.5 Å):		
	Fe(1)—Fe(3)	3.460 ± 0.001
	—Fe(5)	3.045 ± 0.001
	Fe(3)—Fe(5)	3.495 ± 0.001
	Fe(4)—Fe(4)	2.778 ± 0.001
	Fe(5)—Fe(5)	2.910 ± 0.003
	—Fe(5)	2.983 ± 0.003

* If Fe(2) is on the mirror plane at $z = \frac{1}{4}$, then Fe—O(1) = 2.316 Å and Fe—O(3) = 1.893 Å. See the text for details.

** Denotes shared edges.

Table 3. *Observed and calculated structure factors*

h	k	l	|F _o|	|F _c|	h	k	l	|F _o|	|F _c|	h	k	l	|F _o|	|F _c|	h	k	l	|F _o|	|F _c|
2	0	0	1419	1548	2	1	4	363	335	3	2	8	443	395	7	5	11	379	419
3			2131	2327	3			284	286	5			321	274	1	0	12	341	428
4			1133	1146	4			2040	2165	7			583	546	2			1062	1127
6			3549	3820	5			270	271	8			897	863	3			1126	1075
8			605	578	7			1356	1369	3	3	8	333	330	4			895	793
9			925	860	8			205	218	4			660	637	5			393	348
10			415	426	10			893	925	5			398	348	6			202	228
12			1512	1624	3	2	4	205	211	6			229	216	8			463	410
1	1	0	2822	2864	4			296	247	7			365	345	9			468	468
4			1825	1801	5			1335	1611	4	4	8	1170	1175	10			399	376
7			1146	1185	6			245	197	5	5	8	208	200	11			204	184
10			788	809	7			213	225	6			456	450	1	1	12	1301	1240
4	2	0	923	907	3	3	4	1865	1973	7			277	248	2			547	471
5			1339	1310	4			255	268	6	6	8	708	739	3			341	286
6			665	644	6			1258	1267	1	0	9	517	576	4			894	875
8			2291	2355	7	4	4	965	996	2			1426	1446	5			286	244
10			332	376	5	5	4	1136	1194	4			1097	1014	7			609	581
3	3	0	1634	1679	4			1375	1342	7			267	282	2	2	12	347	313
6			1061	1060	5			217	206	10			519	503	4			685	617
9			742	834	10			458	434	3			364	376	5			744	666
4	4	0	3055	3266	2	1	5	249	241	2	1	9	583	531	6			527	482
6			517	517	3			221	236	3			501	492	7			282	240
7			785	804	5			221	253	5			397	407	3	3	12	833	809
8			370	377	4	2	5	1016	1016	6			327	342	4			315	280
5	5	0	980	1065	6			714	711	8			243	262	5			222	155
8			598	684	5	3	5	210	229	9			218	247	6			529	543
6	6	0	1728	2009	6	4	5	537	542	3	2	9	397	417	7			200	152
7			685	742	4			345	389	4			835	801	6	4	12	433	390
1	0	1	526	447	0	0	6	1037	1709	6			283	286	5			425	429
2			864	859	1			768	285	7			278	242	5	5	12	490	501
3			211	23	2			1788	1855	4	3	9	372	354	6			234	193
4			773	724	3			612	545	5			310	351	2	0	13	1218	1192
5			237	239	4			1204	1126	7			223	276	3			900	832
6			214	7	5			287	235	5	4	9	229	262	5			365	368
7			273	271	6			793	716	6			429	451	8			521	476
8			443	399	8			547	558	8			298	338	10			412	372
10			366	343	9			201	213	6	5	9	207	201	2	1	13	413	416
2	1	1	353	356	10			380	396	0	10	0	262	364	3			318	323
3			404	390	12			251	227	1			356	496	5			301	301
5			291	300	1	1	6	777	663	2			1038	1048	6			205	207
6			293	304	2			370	325	3			828	790	8			223	204
9			209	218	3			215	148	4			814	722	3	2	13	270	252
3	2	1	367	365	4			402	328	5			505	466	4			721	662
4			590	567	2	2	6	1183	1139	6			235	294	6			549	498
6			435	418	4			890	863	8			448	393	4	3	13	279	312
4	3	1	210	224	5			249	258	9			343	309	5			212	221
5			278	289	6			605	612	10			376	338	6	4	13	434	437
5	4	1	225	252	7			214	155	11			248	289	1	0	14	359	387
6			376	377	8			470	597	1	1	10	972	938	2			2769	2505
8			319	336	3	3	6	325	244	2			627	550	3			797	730
1	0	2	736	623	4			220	164	3			434	407	4			1947	1860
2			278	281	5			205	185	4			699	679	6			2016	1936
3			762	782	4	4	6	631	603	3			398	378	7			448	431
4			217	158	6			485	496	6			209	216	8			1091	1064
5			206	158	8			319	367	7			512	494	9			360	312
1	1	2	900	926	6	6	6	534	514	8			313	321	10			813	811
2			278	281	1	0	7	2867	2801	10			539	534	1	1	14	539	534
3			413	418	2			601	323	2	2	10	222	214	2			440	377
4			652	630	4			217	147	3			273	265	3			498	480
5			220	242	5			1776	1766	4			629	564	4			678	628
6			311	324	7			1255	1233	5			511	493	5			329	306
7			439	405	11			730	781	6			486	435	6			400	405
10			248	240	2	1	7	2465	2604	7			351	352	7			476	451
3	2	2	472	480	3			2126	2187	3	3	10	656	667	9			254	295
5			396	486	5			1606	1585	4			411	414	2	2	14	2751	2810
9			207	252	6			1330	1339	5			245	283	3			529	528
3	3	2	984	983	8			1029	1031	6			414	416	4			1978	1924
5			239	254	9			872	904	7			242	279	5			503	479
6			370	375	3	2	7	1843	1882	4	4	10	211	214	6			1202	1158
5	4	2	290	315	7			1102	1099	6			407	370	8			1232	1258
7			272	282	9			781	845	7			298	289	9			299	327
5	5	2	327	338	4	3	7	1438	1475	5	5	10	434	457	3	3	14	634	607
2	0	3	2259	2605	5			1268	1261	6			293	311	5			315	337
3			360	328	7			934	984	6	6	10	222	256	8			261	309
4			1886	1932	8			815	872	1	0	11	1126	1140	4	4	14	1692	1693
5			327	315	5	4	7	1070	1112	4			2922	2947	5			373	390
8			1048	985	6	5	7	857	914	5			815	750	6			937	967
9			289	265	7			801	812	7			522	487	7			328	290
10			802	788	0	0	8	2726	2922	8			1606	1570	5	5	14	382	409
4	1	3	212	204	1			877	973	10			1244	1226	1	0	15	994	915
5			322	212	2			382	316	11			344	335	2			648	571
8			224	181	3			348	381	2	1	11	1113	1025	7			494	477
4	2	3	1480	1529	4			263	141	3			952	899	11			217	215
5			269	283	5			853	793	5			746	724	2	1	15	853	801
6			1110	1127	6			1420	1361	6			382	386	3			789	763
7			457	246	7			211	152	8			520	498	5			623	603
4	3	3	255	272	9			201	177	9			405	432	6			558	546
6			213	199	11			441	438	3	2	11	764	749	8			427	400
6	4	3	866	902	12			586	603	4			2337	2301	9			402	410
7			268	232	1	1	8	532	421	6			1777	1765	3	2	15	708	677
8			639	728	2			1129	1067	7			483	484	7			313	349
1	0	4	442	353	3			713	665	9			294	307	9			319	322

Table 3. (Continued)

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$|F_o|$	$|F_c|$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$|F_o|$	$|F_c|$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$|F_o|$	$|F_c|$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$|F_o|$	$|F_c|$	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$|F_o|$	$|F_c|$
6	5	20	233	219	3	2	24	224	211	4	2	28	229	235	4	0	33	489	465	3	2	39	214	178
1	0	21	1448	1271	4			495	489	6			210	179	8			316	317	4			1040	1077
2			224	234	5			351	368	7			382	403	4	2	33	415	417	4	3	39	241	230
4			220	200	6			410	431	4	3	28	382	389	6			312	358	2	0	40	265	238
5			842	815	8			615	618	4	4	28	1121	1164	0	0	34	602	566	3			381	571
7			799	771	3	3	24	451	443	1	0	29	1149	1046	1			349	306	4			218	232
2	1	21	1214	1102	6			289	305	5			844	791	2			884	800	6			394	366
3			1146	1068	4	4	24	753	725	7			709	707	4			803	714	1	1	40	648	606
2			884	858	5			220	175	2	1	29	1066	964	6			400	391	4			550	542
6			815	814	6			364	382	3			1007	925	7			295	281	2	2	40	523	474
8			570	568	5	5	24	283	303	5			849	783	8			513	519	4			201	225
9			594	608	1	0	25	953	827	6			763	741	2	1	34	257	234	5			448	465
3	2	21	1050	1010	2			2875	2699	8			574	577	3			298	280	3	3	40	549	545
4			290	187	4			2349	2295	3	2	29	910	879	5			211	207	1	0	41	499	453
7			524	523	5			749	681	7			562	573	6			283	265	2			317	293
4	3	21	756	731	7			477	435	4	3	29	712	723	2	2	34	513	493	4			276	250
5			748	766	8			1517	1489	5			714	710	3			331	309	5			352	338
7			594	603	10			1164	1197	5	4	29	665	663	4			664	633	7			349	347
5	4	21	717	715	2	1	25	916	811	0	0	30	979	927	6			552	544	2	1	41	426	416
6			211	188	3			795	737	1			389	333	5	3	34	229	226	3			431	426
6	5	21	437	457	5			694	667	2			288	236	4	4	34	326	355	5			375	372
0	0	22	2109	2012	6			574	537	3			216	230	1	0	35	282	278	3	2	41	449	413
1			432	388	8			490	517	4			237	200	2			482	542	4			254	214
2			1087	947	3	2	25	700	604	5			287	278	4			525	519	0	0	42	588	585
3			358	328	4			2073	2008	6			632	597	8			457	468	2			491	460
4			869	790	6			1582	1632	1	1	30	247	258	3	1	35	243	261	3			503	509
6			1312	1237	7			499	499	2			342	323	5			210	222	4			402	421
7			388	379	4	3	25	626	625	3			264	303	6			200	222	6			381	435
8			594	598	5			538	577	5			294	278	2	2	35	208	244	1	1	42	539	519
10			407	395	7			481	514	6			216	226	4			481	500	4			482	481
1	1	22	422	357	5	4	25	429	413	2	2	30	863	790	6			446	475	2	2	42	516	527
2			237	223	6			1377	1382	3			265	263	5	3	35	222	223	3	3	42	447	460
3			353	372	0	0	26	456	501	7			224	215	0	0	36	2119	1979	1	0	43	906	878
4			301	292	1			416	340	3	3	30	214	236	1			208	173	5			770	799
6			338	321	2			385	406	4			269	262	2			1065	961	7			578	646
7			207	213	5			240	250	5			234	243	3			859	753	2	1	43	879	867
2	2	22	1755	1640	4			401	339	4	4	30	522	524	4			959	866	3			808	817
5			425	413	5			304	290	1	0	31	321	330	4			1504	1490	3	2	43	841	771
4			768	691	6			309	261	2			1029	942	8			615	621	0	0	44	242	215
5			266	234	7			218	173	4			894	822	9			466	461	3			231	241
6			562	548	1	1	26	285	282	5			274	269	1	1	36	898	802	1	1	44	273	255
8			836	856	2			345	336	7			289	276	4			775	705	4			216	225
3	3	22	297	287	3	3		349	307	8			534	524	2	2	36	1857	1779	2	2	44	215	192
5			229	237	4			200	236	10			359	403	4			797	789	2	0	45	741	747
6			205	189	5			290	286	2	1	31	302	294	5			652	603	4			678	679
4	4	22	1094	1108	6			248	220	3			305	276	6			646	662	0	0	46	466	529
5			351	340	8			215	235	5			278	228	3	3	36	705	699	1			427	428
6			494	482	2	2	26	357	281	6			239	235	4	4	36	1338	1379	2			200	279
1	0	23	476	447	3			302	259	3	2	31	299	293	1	0	37	283	269	3			320	324
4			356	357	7			220	229	4			743	724	2			203	243	5			399	440
5			443	444	3	3	26	233	246	6			559	584	5			281	260	6			399	490
7			208	190	4			257	272	7			226	237	2	1	37	283	286	1	1	46	360	346
8			230	209	5			252	244	4	3	31	247	242	3			248	246	2			471	452
2	1	23	496	486	7			201	226	5			232	197	5			239	235	3			407	404
3			390	389	4	4	26	261	262	5	4	31	271	255	3	2	37	206	204	2	2	46	464	517
5			364	369	1	0	27	389	344	0	0	32	329	261	4	3	37	260	237	1	0	47	288	268
8			262	284	5			503	461	1			511	467	0	0	38	938	871	2			713	750
3	2	23	272	277	7			314	307	2			369	292	1			341	308	4			633	678
4			299	307	2	1	27	585	535	3			1632	1501	2			335	310	5			265	274
6			239	250	3			520	478	4			219	270	4			291	291	2	1	47	327	286
7			284	333	5			438	422	5			388	364	5			227	196	0	0	48	629	634
4	3	23	379	391	8			349	347	6			347	335	4			723	724	3			320	328
5			257	272	3	2	27	443	421	1	1	32	1729	1587	7			239	260	6			440	517
7			230	237	7			315	332	2			476	431	2	1	38	275	255	2	0	49	634	713
0	0	24	1297	1171	4	3	27	417	411	3			457	418	3			289	278	4			606	679
1			279	269	5			358	352	4			1154	1357	3			233	218	0	0	50	1195	1364
2			609	640	7			277	289	5			390	360	6			246	241	1			339	369
3			508	516	5	4	27	292	285	6			527	527	2	2	38	859	811	2			638	689
4			530	559	0	0	28	1978	1832	7			1049	1078	3			322	298	3			250	221
6			856	777	2			531	500	2	2	32	253	226	4			252	268	4			570	637
7			229	184	4			283	257	3			411	400	4	3	38	309	187	5			255	281
8			375	391	5			437	432	5			1184	1190	1	0	39	257	241	2	0	51	213	237
9			230	253	6			1270	1271	6			213	232	2			1364	1275	4			205	206
10																								

given in the right columns of Table 1. As seen in the table, the temperature factors of all iron atoms are within a narrow range of 0.36 to 0.44, and that of oxygen from 0.52 to 0.75. Two exceptions are noted, however. They are: $B[\text{Fe}(2)] = 1.30$ and $B[\text{O}(1)] = 0.07$. This iron atom is in five-fold coordination, and O(1) atoms are equatorially bonded to Fe(2). When this paper was presented at the Austin meeting of the American Crystallographic Association on March 1966, Dr. DAVID HARKER pointed out that the Fe(2) atom might be disordered. At about the same time, two of us (A.J.P. and W.D.T.) had calculated the two-dimensional Fourier map and found that the Fe(2) peak was elongated along the c axis, supporting Dr. HARKER's suggestion.

When the three-dimensional scan data became available, the refinement was initiated with the coordinates obtained from the two-dimensional refinement. Also the Fe(2) atom was moved 0.2 Å away from the horizontal mirror plane (from equipoint $2b$ to $4e$,

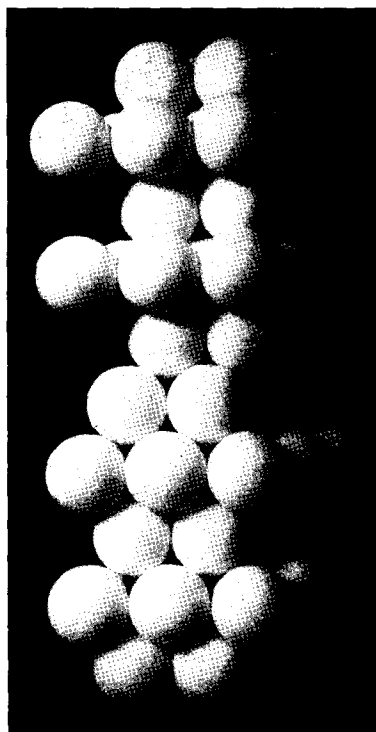


Fig. 1. Packing model of oxygen (and barium) atoms

thus making them half atoms), the R factor dropped immediately, and the temperature factors of Fe(2) and O(1) also became very reasonable. The final R value for the 900 observed reflections was 5.9%. The parameters from the last cycle are given in the right columns of Table 1. The corresponding bond lengths, calculated from the three-dimensional refinement, are listed in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are in Table 3.

Description of the structure

The structure of barium ferrite can be derived from that of magnetite. It might be visualized as composed of four double layers of oxygens, plus two single layers, in which $\frac{1}{4}$ of the oxygens are replaced by barium atoms. The latter two layers are interleaved between the

first and the second, and the third and fourth double layers, delineating the magnetite block (the second and the third). These two layers are located at the horizontal mirror planes at $\frac{1}{4}c$ and $\frac{3}{4}c$. Figure 1 shows a packing model of oxygen (and barium) atoms. The iron atoms are in the octahedral and tetrahedral holes as in magnetite*, except for one set of iron atoms which are coordinated to five oxygens. Thus the unit cell contains eighteen octahedral, two trigonal bipyramidal, and four tetrahedral iron atoms. They are illustrated in Fig. 2. The

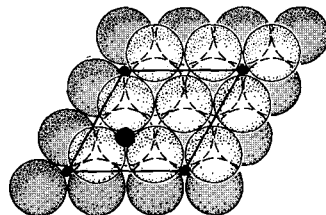


Fig. 2a. Bottom: *C* layer (belonging to the unit cell below). Top: *B* layer. Smaller solid circles are octahedral Fe atoms, and the larger tetrahedral iron

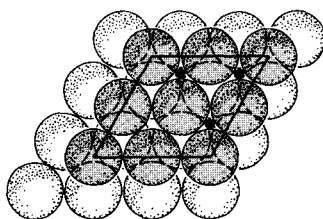


Fig. 2b

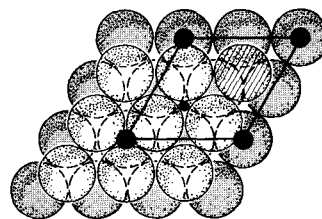


Fig. 2c

Fig. 2b. Bottom: *B* layer (the same *B* as in Fig. 2a). Top: *A* layer

Fig. 2c. Bottom: *A* layer (the same *A* as in Fig. 2b). Top: *B'* layer. The small solid circles at the unit-cell corners are 5-fold Fe atoms

Fig. 2. A portion of layer stacking in $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ showing 6-, 5-, and 4-fold coordinations of iron atoms in projection along the *c* axis

packing of the oxygen atoms in the middle two double layers are cubic, and in the plates above and below the magnetite block, starting from the barium-containing layers, it is hexagonal close packing. Thus the notation, $BAB'ABCAC'AC$, can be used to denote the layer sequence along the *c* axis, where the primed letters indicate Ba-substituted layers.

* No distinction is made here to distinguish between normal and inverse spinel, for no divalent iron is involved. Thus "magnetite" structure, as used here, refers to the degree of filling of octahedral and tetrahedral interstices only.

There are two remarkable structural features in barium ferrite; namely the five-fold coordination of Fe(2) and the sharing of Fe(4) octahedral faces. These unusual coordinations can be seen clearly in the polyhedral model of Fig. 3. For the sake of clarity, however, four octahedra, at $0\ 0\ 0$, $0\ 0\ \frac{1}{2}$, $1\ 1\ \frac{1}{2}$, and $1\ 1\ 1$, are omitted from the drawing. Both of these unusual configurations are brought about by

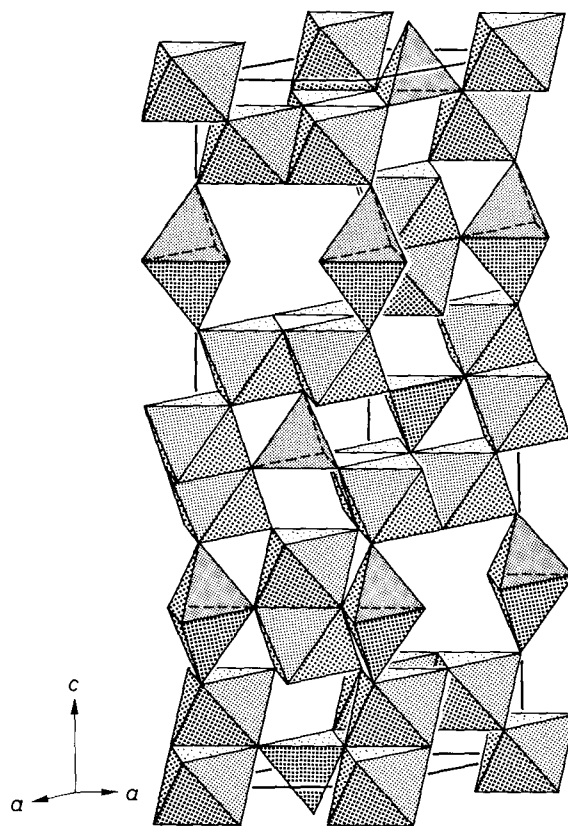


Fig. 3. Polyhedral model of BaFe₁₂O₁₉

the mirror planes at $\frac{1}{4}c$ and $\frac{3}{4}c$. In the Fe₂O₉ coordination group, there are two Fe(4) atoms, three O(3) atoms in the shared face, and six O(5) atoms in layers of three, above and below the Fe(4) atoms. The theoretical and observed distances between the octahedral centers are shown in Table 4. The per cent shortening of 0.71 and 0.58 are given by PAULING (1960, p. 560). The last column shows the percentage distortion due to cation-cation repulsion from the

Table 4. Fe—Fe distances for octahedra sharing various elements

Shared element	Theoretical distance	Observed distance	Distortion
Corner*	$4.00 \times 1.00 = 4.00 \text{ \AA}$	$4.00 \times 1.00 = 4.00 \text{ \AA}$	0%
Edge	$4.00 \times 0.71 = 2.84$	$4.00 \times 0.74 = 2.97$	4%
Face	$4.00 \times 0.58 = 2.32$	$4.00 \times 0.69 = 2.77$	19%

* Not observed in $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$.

undistorted polyhedra. Since no octahedra share corners in barium ferrite, the theoretical Fe—Fe distance is obtained by using Pauling's octahedral radii or $r(\text{Fe}^{3+}) = 0.60 \text{ \AA}$ and $r(\text{O}^{2-}) = 1.40 \text{ \AA}$. The compensating distortion increases almost five times as polyhedra goes from edge-sharing to face-sharing. This trend is also found to be the case in hexagonal barium titanate (BURBANK and EVANS, 1948).

The O—O distances are all reasonable, except one short distance of 2.625 \AA and one long distance of 3.225 \AA . The shortest distance is exhibited by the O(3)—O(3) in the shared face, and the longest between the O(3) atoms not sharing the face. Looked at differently, the six oxygen atoms surrounding the central barium atom are not arranged as a regular hexagon, but rather as a truncated triangle, with short edges alternating with long edges, reminiscent of the Kekule's structure of benzene. On the average, the intralayer (same layer) O—O distances are slightly longer than the interlayer (between the layers above and below) distances, as exhibited in many close-packed structures. The charges surrounding the anions have been calculated and are listed in Table 5. It is noted that the charge surrounding the O(2) and O(4) are in excess of 10%, respectively. These two oxygen atoms make up the layers sandwiching the plane at $c = \frac{1}{2}$.

The disposition of Fe(2) atom can be described in two different ways. On the one hand, if the disorder of the iron atom is disregarded for the time being, the coordination is that of a trigonal bipyramid, with the Fe—O distance of 1.893 \AA (equatorial) and 2.316 \AA (apical). The trigonal bipyramidal coordination of Fe^{3+} is a unique feature of the *M* phase, not found in other hexagonal ferrites. Its bonding is usually designated as d^3sp with some dsp^3 hybrids. However, the lengthening of the apical Fe—O distances, indicating a localized ionic character, might considerably affect the nature of this hybrid bond.

On the other hand, as pointed out in the structure-determination section, the Fe(2) atom is split into two half-atoms with the Fe—Fe

Table 5. *Electrostatic-valency table*

Anion	Balancing cations	Charges of cation	Total charges surrounding anion
		Coordination number	
O (1)	Fe(2)	$\frac{3}{5}$	2.10
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
O (2)	Fe(3)	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.25
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
O (3)	Ba	$\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1.93
	Ba	$\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	
	Fe(2)	$\frac{3}{5}$	
	Fe(4)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(4)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
O (4)	Fe(1)	$\frac{3}{6}$	2.25
	Fe(3)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
O (5)	Ba	$\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1.67
	Fe(4)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	
	Fe(5)	$\frac{3}{6}$	

distance of 0.312 Å. Considered in this way, we have a case of two tetrahedra sharing a face, a clear violation of PAULING's third rule. Therefore the Fe(2) atom is either oscillating along the c axis or is statistically distributed on two sites displaced 0.156 Å from the central position on the mirror plane.

Since the magnetic properties of barium ferrite are of some interest, a speculation on its plausible magnetic structure is therefore in order. A theoretical value of $20\mu_B$ per formula unit can be obtained, for instance if Fe(1), Fe(2), and Fe(4) are coupled ferromagnetically, giving $+4\mu_B$, and between Fe(3) and Fe(5), giving $-20\mu_B$. But this spin arrangement would make the linear Fe(1)—O—Fe(2) coupling ferromagnetic, in violation of the superexchange interaction. Thus, a possibility arises that $\frac{1}{2}$ of Fe(3) and Fe(4), and $\frac{1}{6}$ of Fe(5) might couple ferromagnetically with Fe(2), still giving the net moment of $20\mu_B$, though the magnetic cell would then be doubled in this spin configuration.

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