

3.3.	Iron/Aluminum	44
3.3.1.	Single Iron/Aluminum Interface	45
3.3.2.	Multiple Iron/Aluminum Interface	46
3.4.	Iron/Copper.	49
3.5.	Iron/Molybdenum	52
3.6.	Iron/Titanium	53
3.7.	Iron/Zirconium	54
3.8.	Iron/Cobalt	54
3.9.	Iron/Palladium	55
3.10.	Tin/Nickel and Tin/Aluminum	55
4.	Metal Insulator Systems	56
4.1.	Fe/SiO ₂ Interface	57
4.1.1.	Effects of 100-keV Ar ⁺ Irradiation	57
4.1.2.	Effects of 200-keV Kr ²⁺ Irradiation	60
4.2.	Fe/Al ₂ O ₃ Interface	63
4.3.	Fe/Glass Interface	65
5.	Metal/Semiconductor Systems	66
6.	Metal/Polymer Systems	71
7.	Conclusions	73
	References	73

3. Applied Field Mossbauer Spectroscopy of Magnetic Powders

Q | **A. Pankhurst and R. J. Pollard**

1.	Introduction	7:
2.	Context	78
2.1.	Applications.	79
2.1.1.	Magnetic Fluids	79
2.1.2.	Magnetic Separation	80
2.1.3.	Magnetic Recording	8:
2.1.4.	Biomagnetism and Medicine	8:
2.2.	Fundamental Research	8:
2.2.1.	Interparticle Interactions	8:
2.2.2.	Surface Effects	84
2.2.3.	Magnetization Reversal Mechanisms	84
2.2.4.	Structural and Magnetic Disorder	85
2.3.	Applied Field Mossbauer Spectroscopy	84
3.	Physical Behavior and Modeling	8
3.1.	Atomic Spin Hamiltonian	81
3.2.	Probability Distributions	90
3.3.	Superoperator Method.	9:
4.	Ferrimagnets	9:
4.1.	Maghemite	9:

4.2. Barium Ferrite.	95
4.3. Feroxyhite	96
4.4. Magnetite	97
5. Antiferromagnets	99
5.1. Hematite	99
5.2. Goethite	100
5.3. Aluminous Goethite	102
5.4. Ferrihydrite	104
6. Conclusions	105
6.1. Industrial Applications	105
6.2. Research Directions	108
References	109

4. Mössbauer Effect Studies of Magnetic Soils and Sediments

Lawrence H. Bowen, Eddy De Grave, and Robert E. Vandenberghe

1. Introduction	115
2. Hydrated Iron Oxides	118
2.1. Goethite	118
2.2. Lepidocrocite	125
2.3. Akaganeite	126
2.4. Feroxyhite	128
2.5. Ferrihydrite	129
3. Nonhydrated Iron Oxides	132
3.1. Hematite	132
3.2. Magnetite	136
3.3. Maghemite	138
4. Environmental Samples	141
4.1. Soils	142
4.2. Lake and Ocean Sediments	148
4.3. Volcanic Samples	151
5. Special Environments	153
5.1. Meteorites	153
5.2. Martian Soil Analogues	154
6. Conclusions	154
References	156

5. Mössbauer Effect Studies of Iron Fluorides

J. M. Grenèche and F. Varret

1. Introduction	161
2. Electric Field Gradients in Fluorides	162

2.1. The Quadrupole Interaction	162
2.2. The Summation Methods	163
2.3. Computed EFG and Discussion	164
3. Crystalline Fluorides with Noncollinear Magnetic Structures	166
3.1. The Polymorphic Crystalline Phases of FeF_3	166
3.2. Frustrated Ferrimagnetic Inverse Weberites	172
3.3. Idle Spin Behavior	176
4. Amorphous Ferric Fluorides	182
4.1. Preparation of the Samples	183
4.2. Paramagnetic Behavior	184
4.3. Magnetically Frozen Phase	191
4.4. Crystallization of Amorphous Fluorides	196
4.5. Glassy Fluorides	198
5. Conclusions and Perspectives	199
References	200

6. Mössbauer Spectroscopy Studies of Slow Paramagnetic Relaxation and Magnetic Interactions in Ferrocenium-Based Molecular Magnetic Materials

William M. Reiff

1. Introduction	205
2. Aspects of Electronic Structure of Low-Spin Iron(III)	206
2.1. Orbital Contributions	206
2.2. Single-Ion Zero-Field Splitting and Slow Paramagnetic Relaxation versus Cooperative Three-Dimensional Order	208
3. Zero-Field and Field-Induced Slow Paramagnetic Relaxation for Low-Spin Iron(III)	209
3.1. Spatially Nondilute Systems with Diamagnetic Counterions— $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$	209
3.2. Simple Ferrocenium Salts-Relatively Self-Dilute Cations with Diamagnetic Counteranions	210
3.3. $[\text{Fe}(\text{Cp}^*)_2]^+[\text{DDQ}]^-$ Self-Dilute $S = \frac{1}{2}$ Cations with Paramagnetic $S = \frac{1}{2}$ Counteranions	210
4. Low-Temperature Cooperative Magnetic Ordering	216
4.1. $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ (Ultralow Temperature)	216
4.2. Donor-Acceptor Charge Transfer-Type Molecular Magnets Based on the Decamethylferrocenium Ion $[\text{Fe}(\text{Cp}^*)_2]^+$	217
4.2.1. Ferromagnets	217
4.2.2. Antiferromagnets	222
4.2.3. Effects of Systematic Change of Charge Donor.	229

4.2.4	Effects of Systematic Change of Charge Acceptor.	229
4.2.5	Ferromagnetically Coupled Dimers	230
5.	Nonlinear Low-Dimensionality Effects—Solitons	234
6.	Conclusions and Prospects for Further Research.	234
6.1.	Charge Transfer Salt Magnets Based on Completely Open and Half-Open Pentadienyl Iron Systems	235
6.2.	Charge Transfer Salt Magnets Based on Fully Detrapped Valence Averaged Binuclear Aggregates of Iron	235
6.3.	Charge Transfer Salt Magnets of Ferrocene with Halogenated Buckminsterfullerene (C ₆₀)	236
	References	237

Mossbauer Effect Studies of Nanostructured Materials

S. J. Campbell and H. Gleiter

1.	Introduction	241
1.1.	Mossbauer Spectroscopy	241
1.2.	Nanostructured Materials: Basic Ideas	243
2.	Synthesis	246
2.1.	Generation of Nanometer-Sized Clusters	246
2.1.1.	Vacuum Synthesis	246
2.1.2.	Gas-Phase Synthesis	247
2.1.3.	Condensed-Phase Synthesis	250
2.1.4.	Capped Clusters	252
2.1.5.	Cluster Arrays	252
2.2.	Cluster Consolidation.	253
2.2.1.	Consolidation by High-Speed Deposition	253
2.2.2.	Deposition by Ionized Cluster Beams	253
2.2.3.	Consolidation	254
2.3.	Other Methods	256
2.3.1.	High-Energy Milling	256
2.3.2.	High-Strain-Rate Deformation	257
2.3.3.	Mixalloy Processing	257
2.3.4.	Deposition Methods	257
2.3.5.	Sol-Gel Method	258
3.	Structure	259
3.1.	Structure of Pure Nanostructured Materials	259
3.2.	Nanostructured Alloys	266
3.3.	Imperfect (Distorted) Crystallites: Nanoglasses	268
4.	Mossbauer Effect Studies.	271
4.1.	Nanostructured Metals: Fe, Ni	271
4.2.	Nanostructured Alloys and Nanoglasses	275
4.3.	Nanostructured Ionic Materials	278

4.4. Nanostructured Oxides	281
4.5. Nanostructured Materials: Mechanical Alloying	283
4.6. Ultrafine Amorphous Particles	294
5. Concluding Remarks	294
References	297

8. Zinc-67 Mossbauer Spectroscopy

W. Potzel

1. Introduction	305
2. Experimental Developments	306
2.1. Sources of High Specific Activity	307
2.2. Spectrometer for Ambient Pressure	307
2.3. Spectrometer for External Pressures up to 10 GPa	310
2.4. Velocity Calibration and Nuclear Pulse Counting	312
3. Metallic Systems	314
3.1. Zn Metal	314
3.1.1. Hyperfine Interactions	314
3.1.2. Lattice-Dynamic Effects	321
3.2. Cu-Zn Alloys	325
3.2.1. Hyperfine Interactions	325
3.2.2. Lattice-Dynamic Effects	331
4. Semiconductors and Insulators	335
4.1. Chalcogenides	335
4.1.1. ZnO at Ambient Pressure	335
4.1.2. ZnO at High Pressure	338
4.1.3. ZnS, ZnSe, and ZnTe	343
4.1.4. Theoretical Calculations of s-Electron Densities	344
4.1.5. Model Calculations of Lattice-Dynamic Effects	347
4.2. ZnF ₂	351
4.2.1. Hyperfine Interactions	353
4.2.2. Lattice-Dynamic Effects	352
4.2.3. Theoretical Calculations	353
4.3. Oxide Spinel	355
4.3.1. Normal Spinel	356
4.3.2. Inverse Spinel	358
4.3.3. Theoretical Calculations	361
5. High- T _c Superconductors.	362
6. Synthesis on Lattice-Dynamic Effects	364
6.1. Second-Order Doppler Shift and Debye Model	364
6.2. Phase Transitions	366
7. Summary.	366
References	367

9. Mossbauer Spectroscopy of New Materials Containing Gadolinium

Gordon Czjzek

1. Introduction	373
2. Mössbauer Spectroscopy, with ^{160}Gd	375
3. Nuclear Parameters and Hyperfine Interactions for ^{159}Gd	378
3.1. Nuclear Spins and Moments	378
3.2. Isomer Shift	380
3.3. Quadrupole Interaction	382
3.4. Magnetic Hyperfine Interaction	385
4. Experimental Techniques and Data Analysis	388
4.1. Sources and Absorbers	389
4.2. Analysis of the Spectra and Results	390
5. Metallic Compounds and Alloys	394
5.1. Crystalline and Amorphous Alloys	394
5.2. Intermetallic Compounds	395
5.3. Hydrides	399
5.4. Ternary Silicides and Germanides	400
5.5. Ternary Borides	402
5.6. Materials for Permanent Magnets	404
6. Solids with Ionic or Covalent Bonds	407
7. Superconductors	409
7.1. Magnetism and Superconductivity in Classical Superconductors	409
7.2. High- T_c Cuprates and Related Compounds	412
8. Outlook	420
References	421

Author Index	431
-------------------------------	------------

Subject Index	455
--------------------------------	------------