

## The analysis of spin hamiltonian and crystal field tensors for Fe<sup>3+</sup> in crystals of LiCaAlF<sub>6</sub> and LiSrAlF<sub>6</sub>

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### Abstract

In single crystals of LiCaAlF<sub>6</sub> and LiSrAlF<sub>6</sub> doped with Fe<sup>3+</sup> the trigonal EPR spectra with multiplicity  $KM = 1$  were observed due to Fe<sup>3+</sup> substituted for Al<sup>3+</sup>. The spin Hamiltonian parameters describing the fine structure and the superhyperfine structure were determined. It is argued that the tensors B<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>4</sub> of the spin Hamiltonian for Fe<sup>3+</sup> ions are essentially determined by the quadratic contributions of the crystal field at the substitution site. The signs and the relative values of the elements in the spin Hamiltonian tensor B<sub>4</sub> of rank  $L = 4$  for Fe<sup>3+</sup> are determined by the irreducible tensor product  $[V_4 \otimes V_4]^2$  of the crystal field tensor V<sub>4</sub> of rank  $L = 4$  at the substitution sites. The ratio between the invariant sum of the spin Hamiltonian tensor B<sub>4</sub> for Fe<sup>3+</sup> in oxygen octahedra [FeO<sub>6</sub>] and that in fluorine octahedra [FeF<sub>6</sub>] is directly proportional to the fourth power of the ratio between the effective charges of surrounding ions. The sign of the spin Hamiltonian parameter B<sub>20</sub> corresponds to the sign of the element  $[V_4 \otimes V_4]_{20}$  in the irreducible tensor product  $[V_4 \otimes V_4]^2$  of rank  $L = 2$ . © Springer-Verlag 1998.

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