

Zircon to scheelite phase transition induced by pressure and magnetism in TbCrO₄

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The scheelite form of the TbCrO₄ oxide has been obtained by treating TbCrO₄-zircon at 4 GPa and 823 K. X-ray and neutron diffraction data reveal that the high-pressure polymorph of TbCrO₄ crystallizes with tetragonal symmetry space group $I4_1/a$ and lattice parameters $a=5.036\ 74(10)$ Å and $c=11.3734(4)$ Å. Although bisdisphenoids [TbO₈] and tetrahedra [CrO₄] are present in both scheelite and zircon polymorphs, the remarkable changes observed in both polyhedra appear to support the reconstructive model for the zircon-scheelite first-order phase transition. Specific heat and neutron diffraction measurements confirm the antiferromagnetic ordering previously proposed from magnetic susceptibility measurements, in which both Tb³⁺ and Cr⁵⁺ sublattices are involved. The magnetic structure has been determined and can be described on the basis of the coincidence between the chemical and magnetic cells, $\mathbf{k}=(0,0,0)$, where the magnetic moments of the Tb³⁺ and Cr⁵⁺ cations are antiferromagnetically aligned along the c axis of the structure, with $T_N=29$ K. Their values at 2 K are $8.97(3)\mu_B$ and $1.089(9)\mu_B$, respectively.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Rare earth chromates $R\text{CrO}_4$ belong to the family of compounds of general formula $R\text{XO}_4$, where R is a rare earth element and $X=\text{P,As,Cr,V}$,^{1,2} which crystallize in two structural types depending on the sizes of the rare earth trivalent cation and the X element.³ In the case of the $R\text{CrO}_4$ oxides, the first member of this family of compounds LaCrO₄ presents the monazite-type structure showing monoclinic symmetry space group (SG) $P2_1/n$ (No. 14),⁴ while the PrCrO₄ is dimorphic using specific synthesis conditions the zircon form has been successfully obtained as pure phase.⁵ The remaining members crystallize with zircon-type structure, showing tetragonal symmetry SG $I4_1/amd$ (No. 141).^{6,7}

Many studies have been reported concerning the crystallographic, magnetic, and optical properties of phosphates, arsenates, and vanadates.^{8,9} By contrast the $R\text{CrO}_4$ oxides have been much less studied because it is rather difficult to prepare them as pure phases, mainly due to the difficult to achieve the stabilization of the unusual Cr⁵⁺ oxidation state^{10,11} and the high tendency to be reduced to Cr³⁺ giving the very stable $R\text{CrO}_3$ distorted perovskite phases.

The observation of pressure-driven phase transition in $R\text{XO}_4$ compounds dates back to the early 1960s. Stubican *et al.*¹² reported that zircon or monazite structures of vanadates and arsenates transform to scheelite structure between 2 and 8 GPa. In the late 1980s Bastide¹³ tried to give a systematic

explanation of the pressure induced phase transition for different families of ABX_4 compounds, but it has been only in the past decade that detailed studies of the high-pressure phases with scheelite-type structure have been done.^{14,15} Very recently, Errandonea and Manjon¹⁶ reviewed the studies at high pressures and temperatures of ABX_4 compounds in order to better understand the effect of pressure on the structure and physical properties. For the rare earth orthophosphates $R\text{PO}_4$ pressure induced zircon to scheelite phase transitions in YbPO₄ and LuPO₄ have been reported.¹⁷ Concerning the chromates $R\text{CrO}_4$ the zircon to scheelite phase transitions induced by pressure have only been studied for YCrO₄,^{18,19} HoCrO₄,²⁰ and TbCrO₄.²¹ Because this scheelite polymorph can be quenched to ambient conditions it will be possible to study its structural and physical properties. Accompanying this structural phase transition from zircon to scheelite the magnetic properties of these two polymorphs change dramatically. In this sense, we have recently observed that most of the zircon-type $R\text{CrO}_4$ oxides are ferromagnetic,²² whereas their counterpart scheelite forms are antiferromagnetic.¹⁹⁻²¹

In this paper, we report the synthesis of the high-pressure scheelite polymorph of TbCrO₄. The crystal structure, the magnetic structure and specific heat measurements are also reported, as well as structure-property relationships for the scheelite and zircon polymorphs in order to explain the different magnetic properties that they present.

II. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

A. Sample preparation

Scheelite-polymorph TbCrO_4 was prepared from a polycrystalline powder sample of zircon- TbCrO_4 , which was synthesized by heating in an oxygen flow using stoichiometric amounts of $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Tb}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ according to the following thermal process: 30 min at 433 K, 30 min at 473 K, and 12 h at 853 K. This powdered zircon polymorph was packaged in a gold container and then inserted into a pyrophyllite assembly. A graphite tube was used as heater. A belt-type press was used to carry out the experiments in the 3–6 GPa pressure and 673–873 K temperature ranges. The selected conditions to obtain pure samples were 4 GPa and 823 K for 30 min; further increasing of pressure and temperature yields a large amount of TbCrO_3 perovskite as impurity. The typical reaction path was as follows: (1) increasing the pressure up to 4 GPa; (2) rising the temperature up to 833 K in 15 min; (3) maintaining there 30 min; and (4) temperature quenching to room temperature. Afterwards, the pressure was slowly decreased to ambient pressure in 2 h. The purity of the samples was tested by means of x-ray diffraction measurements.

B. Structural analysis

Powder neutron diffraction patterns to probe the crystal and magnetic structure were collected at low temperature using the high-resolution time-of-flight OSIRIS diffractometer at the ISIS Facility of the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (U.K.). The sample was enclosed in a vanadium can placed in a helium cryostat. Long scans were recorded above and below the Néel temperature to solve the magnetic structure. Shorter scans in the d -spacing range (3–5 Å) were recorded between 2 and 40 K in steps of 1.5 K to follow the temperature dependence of the $(1\bar{1}0)(110)+k$ magnetic Bragg peak. Neutron diffraction data were analyzed with the Rietveld method using the FULLPROF program suite.²³

C. Specific heat measurements

The specific heat data were taken with a quantum design physical property measurement system (PPMS). Measurements, based on the thermal relaxation method,²⁴ were done in the temperature range of 5–300 K at applied magnetic fields from 0 to 9 T. A small portion of the sample (≈ 4 mg) was fixed to the sapphire platform of the sample holder by a small amount of Apiezon grease. The specific heat of the sample holder and the grease was measured separately in the same conditions and this addendum was subtracted from the experimental values in order to obtain the specific heat of the scheelite-type oxides.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Structural characterization

Figure 1(a) shows the observed, calculated and difference neutron diffraction profiles at 40 K for scheelite polymorph of TbCrO_4 . The structural parameters of scheelite TbCrO_4

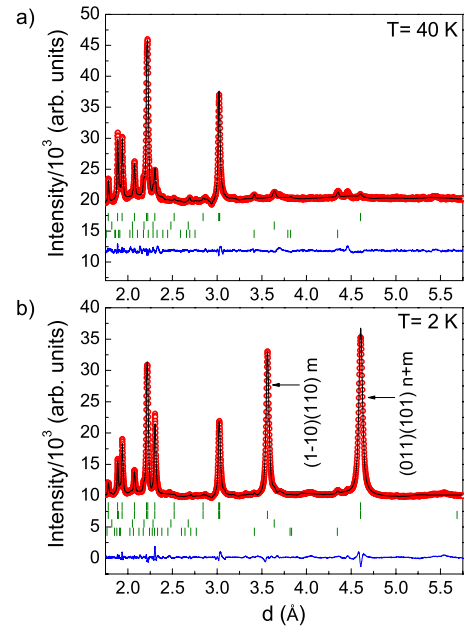


FIG. 1. (Color online) Rietveld refinement of neutron diffraction patterns obtained at (a) 40 K and (b) 2 K for scheelite-type TbCrO_4 . Observed, calculated and difference profiles are denoted by circles, the upper solid line and the lower solid line, respectively. Vertical marks denote the position of (a) nuclear allowed reflections for scheelite polymorph (first line), Cr_2O_3 (second line, 2 wt %) and TbCrO_3 (third line, 7 wt %); and (b) allowed nuclear reflections for scheelite polymorph (first line), Cr_2O_3 (third line), TbCrO_3 (fourth line) and allowed magnetic reflections for scheelite polymorph (second line).

obtained from room temperature x-ray diffraction data²¹ were used as starting model for the refinement of the neutron diffraction data collected at 40 K. In the Rietveld analysis all Bragg reflections can be indexed according to the $I4_1/a$ tetragonal space group. However, small amounts of TbCrO_3 and Cr_2O_3 were observed and included in the refinement. The analysis of the data gives essentially the same results as those obtained from room temperature x-ray diffraction data.²¹ In the $I4_1/a$ space group the Tb^{3+} and Cr^{5+} cations occupy the special positions $4b$ (0, 1/4, 5/8) and $4a$ (0, 1/4, 1/8), respectively, and the oxygen atoms are located at the general position $16f(x, y, z)$. Note that the neutron diffraction data show the presence of Cr_2O_3 (2 wt %) together with TbCrO_3 (7 wt %). The refined parameters, main bond distances, angles, and agreement factors for the scheelite polymorph of the TbCrO_4 oxide at 40 K are included in Table I.

The crystal structure of the scheelite polymorph is shown in Fig. 2(b). As in the case of the zircon polymorph, Fig. 2(a), Tb^{3+} and Cr^{5+} are coordinated by eight and four oxygen atoms forming bisdisphenoids $[\text{TbO}_8]$ and tetrahedra $[\text{CrO}_4]$, respectively. The zircon-type structure can be described as formed by edge sharing chains of bisdisphenoids running parallel to the a axis, which are connected each other by $[\text{CrO}_4]$ tetrahedra units along the c axis.^{25,26} However in the scheelite-type structure those polyhedra form chains of alternate $[\text{CrO}_4]$ and $[\text{RO}_8]$ units sharing corners along the a axis of the structure. Along the c axis the $[\text{TbO}_8]$ polyhedra of the two mentioned chains share edges giving rise to dimeric

TABLE I. Atomic parameters, main interatomic distances and bond angles for the scheelite polymorph of TbCrO_4 , calculated from the Rietveld refinement of neutron diffraction data obtained at 2 and 40 K. The corresponding reliability factors are also included.

Scheelite TbCrO_4					
Radiation				ND ^a /TOF ^b	ND/TOF
Temperature (K)				40	2
Space group				$I4_1/a$	$I4_1/a$
Cell parameters (\AA)	a			5.03674(10)	5.03038(6)
	c			11.3734(4)	11.3705(4)
Rietveld R factors	R_p			0.132	0.0962
	R_{wp}			0.076	0.0742
	χ^2			1.67	3.24
Bragg R -factors	R_B			0.010	0.0314
	R_F			0.014	0.0179
Atoms, Wyckoff positions, occupations, $x/a, y/b, z/c$	Tb	$4b$	1	0,1/4,5/8	0,1/4,5/8
	Cr	$4a$	1	0,1/4,1/8	0,1/4,1/8
	O	$16f$	1	0.2405(4)	0.2405
				0.61158(25)	0.61158
				0.54751(13)	0.54751
B_{iso} (\AA^2)				0.024(6)	0.0221(10)
Magnetic R -factor					0.0159
Main interatomic distances (\AA) and bond angles (deg)					
d (Cr-O)		$1.7237(18) \times 4$		d (Tb-O)	$2.3582(18) \times 4$
					$2.4089(15) \times 4$
\angle (O-Cr-O)		$118.50(15) \times 2$		\angle (O-Tb-O)	$136.11(13) \times 2$
		$105.16(16) \times 4$			$98.03(11) \times 4$
					$131.56(11) \times 4$
					$70.17(8) \times 2$
\angle (Cr-O-Tb)		$120.71(7) \times 1$			

^aND=neutron diffraction.

^bTOF=time-of-flight.

units, $[\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_{14}]$. In both type structures the $[\text{CrO}_4]$ tetrahedra are well isolated one from another.

From the crystallographic point of view, according to Nyman *et al.*,²⁶ the scheelite-type structure can be derived by simultaneous twinning of the zircon-type structure in $[200]$, $[020]$, and $[002]$ directions. Experimentally, Kusaba *et al.*²⁷ concluded that the $[110]$ direction in zircon-type structure becomes the $[100]$ direction in the scheelite-type structure, consistent with an electron diffraction study that determined that the $[110]$ direction of the scheelite-type structure is parallel to the $[100]$ of the zircon-type one.²⁸ Bond breaking atom diffusion are not considered in this zircon-scheelite phase transition, only a more effective packing in the scheelite form due to the cooperative rotations of $[\text{SiO}_4]$ tetrahedra, justifying the increase of 10% in density going from zircon to scheelite-form. These results point toward a displacive-type structural transition. However, recent *ab initio* calculations show that the zircon to scheelite transition is a first order and reconstructive-type one.²⁹ This reconstructive mechanism explains why the scheelite phases are metastable at ambient pressure and do not return to the zircon

phase on release of pressure.^{30,31} These results agree with our structural refinements, where it can be observed that the Cr-O and Tb-O distances do not change very much in both zircon and scheelite polymorphs, but there are remarkable changes in bond angles. These important changes appear to support the reconstructive model to explain this structural zircon-scheelite phase transition. In spite of these theoretical and experimental studies, the microscopic mechanism of this zircon-to-scheelite phase transition still remains an open question. We have observed that the zircon polymorph of TbCrO_4 is formed by heating the scheelite polymorph at 673 K in an oxygen flow.

B. Specific heat measurements

In a previous work, we have studied the magnetic behavior of scheelite-type TbCrO_4 from the magnetic susceptibility temperature dependence and isothermal magnetization curves as a function of the external magnetic field.²¹ Antiferromagnetic ordering, $T_N=29$ K, in which both Tb^{3+} and Cr^{5+} sublattices are involved was proposed. Furthermore, a meta-

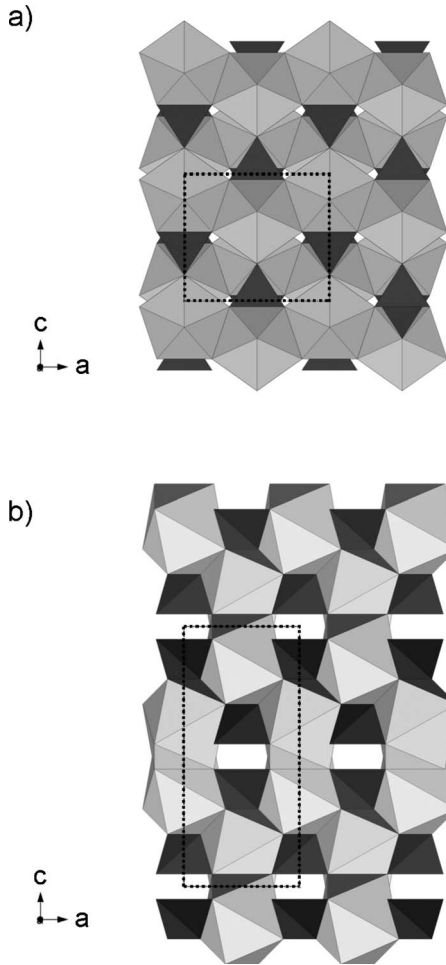


FIG. 2. Perspective view of the ac -plane of (a) the zircon-type structure and (b) the scheelite-type structure, showing the arrangement of $[\text{TbO}_8]$ bisdisphenoids polyhedra (light gray) and $[\text{CrO}_4]$ tetrahedra (dark gray).

magnetic transition was observed at 15 K with a critical magnetic field of 2.6 T. By contrast, the zircon-type TbCrO_4 oxide shows the onset of ferromagnetic interactions at 22 K. This behavior is fully confirmed by the determined magnetic structure where the terbium and chromium magnetic sublattices are ferromagnetically coupled in the basal plane of zircon-type structure.^{3,6}

The specific heat of scheelite-type TbCrO_4 as a function of temperature and magnetic field is shown in Fig. 3. The most striking feature is the sharp λ peak at $T_N=29$ K, which is ascribed, in view of the susceptibility data,²¹ to the three-dimensional antiferromagnetic ordering of the magnetic moments of the Tb^{3+} and Cr^{5+} ions. The application of an external magnetic field significantly influences the mentioned anomaly. The temperature of the transition decreases gradually with increasing magnetic field and almost disappears at an applied field of 8 T. This field-dependent effect also indicates the magnetic origin of this anomaly. At about 15 K a small shoulder in the heat capacity is seen. A temperature dependence of the molecular field^{32,33} probably could be the origin of this behavior. Additionally a small contribution coming from the Schottky anomaly due to the splitting of the

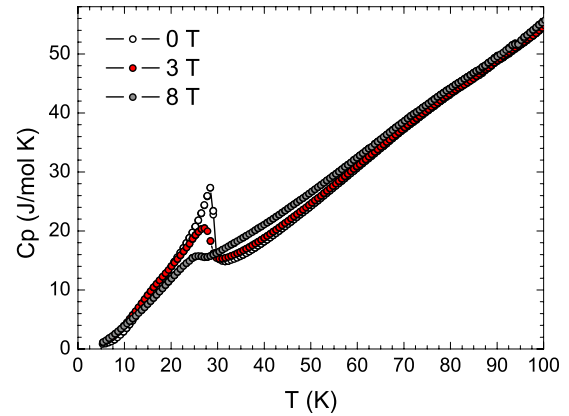


FIG. 3. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the total specific heat measured at different magnetic fields for scheelite-type TbCrO_4 .

electronic ground state 7F_6 of the Tb^{3+} ion from the TbCrO_3 oxide present in our sample (7 wt %) will surely also exists in this temperature range.

The calculation of the magnetic contribution to the specific heat for the scheelite-type TbCrO_4 oxide requires the subtraction of the lattice contribution. This calculation can be done following different procedures. One way is to use the specific heat data for a diamagnetic compound with the same crystal structure but, until now, such compound has not yet been obtained. A second method is based on the fit of the heat capacity data above T_N using a Debye model to reproduce the lattice contribution down to the lowest temperature. However, this data treatment cannot be performed since two unknown heat capacity contributions corresponding to short range magnetic interactions above the magnetic ordering temperature and the Schottky anomaly due to the crystal field splitting of the 7F_6 ground term of Tb^{3+} are present. Considering these limitations, the lattice contribution was estimated from the specific heat data of the isomorphous YCrO_4 oxide recently reported by Long *et al.*¹⁹ This oxide shows an antiferromagnetic transition at $T_N=18.5$ K in which only the Cr^{5+} ions are involved. Therefore, as a first approximation, it can be assumed that the data between 40 and 100 K are close to the lattice contribution for the scheelite-type YCrO_4 because, in this case and temperature range, there is no Schottky contribution and the magnetic contribution is small compared with the phononic part. The lattice contribution between 5 and 40 K has been estimated using a Debye function with a characteristic Debye temperature (θ_D) of 407 K; this is the effective θ_D for YCrO_4 at 40 K. This rough lattice heat capacity for YCrO_4 must be scaled to TbCrO_4 using a corresponding state law in order to take into account the mass and volume differences between both compounds. However, the Schottky anomaly due to the crystal field splitting of the 7F_6 ground term of Tb^{3+} cannot be estimated due to the unknown energy level scheme, and unfortunately prevents the determination of the appropriate factor. Therefore, to a first approximation, a direct subtraction has been done in order to obtain the magnetic contribution to the specific heat, Fig. 4. The magnetic entropy after subtracting of the lattice contribution, is 21.7 J/mol K (calculated between 5 and 100

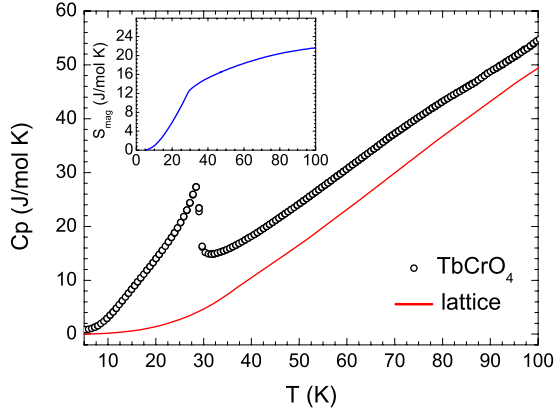


FIG. 4. (Color online) Temperature dependence of the total specific heat measured at 0 T for scheelite-type TbCrO_4 (open circles) and lattice contribution (solid line). The inset shows the variation of the magnetic entropy associated with the magnetic ordering of Cr^{5+} and Tb^{3+} for scheelite-type TbCrO_4 at 0 T.

K) which is close to the theoretical value of 27.08 J/mol K for $\text{Cr}^{5+}(S=1/2)$ and $\text{Tb}^{3+}(J=6)$ as can be observed in the inset in Fig. 4. Of course, a more complete analysis could be done with the knowledge of the energy level scheme which would allow us to evaluate the Schottky anomaly and, after subtracting it from the TbCrO_4 heat capacity, to apply the corresponding state law in the high-temperature range (80–100 K) well above the antiferromagnetic transition where the short-range magnetic contribution can be considered negligible.

C. Magnetic structure determination

The magnetic structure of the scheelite polymorph of TbCrO_4 has been determined from the analysis of the neutron diffraction powder pattern collected at 2 K, Fig. 1(b). The refined structure of scheelite-type TbCrO_4 at 40 K (Table I) was used as model for the analysis of the data, taking into account the presence of TbCrO_3 (7 wt %) and Cr_2O_3 (2 wt %). Thus, the pattern at 2 K shows the onset of

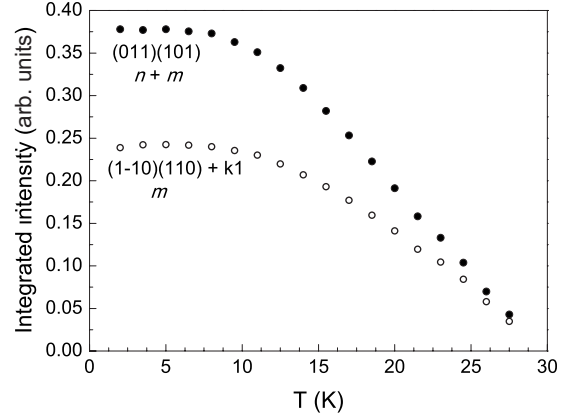


FIG. 5. Integrated intensity of two selected magnetic reflections as a function of temperature.

reflections forbidden in the structural space group, indicative of a decrease in symmetry due to the magnetic ordering, together with a marked increasing of the intensity of few nuclear reflections with regard to the pattern at 40 K (Fig. 1). These facts can be ascribed to the occurrence of long-range magnetic ordering and the magnetic reflections can only be indexed successfully on the basis of the coincidence between the chemical and magnetic cells, with the propagation vector $\mathbf{k}=(0,0,0)$. The onset of the magnetic ordering was estimated from the thermal variation of the integrated intensity of the magnetic reflections with d spacings of 3.6 and 4.6 Å, see Figs. 1(b) and 5. The estimated ordering temperature, $T_N=29$ K, agrees with that one determined from magnetic susceptibility measurements.²¹ Moreover, the plot indicates that Cr^{5+} and Tb^{3+} magnetic sublattices become ordered at the same temperature. The magnetic symmetry analysis was performed with the BASIREPS (Ref. 23) program following the Bertaut³⁴ procedure. Tables II and III shows the one-dimensional irreducible representations $\Gamma_i(i=1-8)$ of the little group G_k and the corresponding basis vectors by each of the irreducible representations. The magnetic representation (Table II) associated with $4a(\text{Tb}^{3+})$ and $4b(\text{Cr}^{5+})$ sites is the same and it may be reduced to

TABLE II. Irreducible representations of the little group G_k ($\mathbf{k}=(0,0,0)$) and magnetic representations associated with the $4a$ and $4b$ Wyckoff sites.

Γ_ν	Symmetry operators g							
	$\{1 000\}$	$\{2_z \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}\}$	$\{4_z^+ \frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\}$	$\{4_z^- \frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\}$	$\{\bar{1} 000\}$	$\{m_{xy} \frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}\}$	$\{4_z^+ \frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}\}$	$\{4_z^- \frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\}$
Γ_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Γ_2	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Γ_3	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
Γ_4	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
Γ_5	1	-1	i	$-i$	1	-1	i	$-i$
Γ_6	1	-1	i	$-i$	-1	1	$-i$	i
Γ_7	1	-1	$-i$	i	1	-1	$-i$	i
Γ_8	1	-1	$-i$	i	-1	1	i	$-i$
$4a \text{ Cr}^{5+} \Gamma_{\text{mag}}$	6	-2	0	0	0	0	2	2
$4b \text{ Tb}^{3+} \Gamma_{\text{mag}}$	6	-2	0	0	0	0	2	2

TABLE III. Basis vectors of the irreducible representations for Cr^{5+} and Tb^{3+} sublattices in the space group $I4_1/a$ with $\mathbf{k}=(0,0,0)$.

IR	Basis vectors											
	$4a$						$4b$					
	$\text{Cr}^{5+}(1)$		z	$\text{Cr}^{5+}(2)$		z	$\text{Tb}^{3+}(1)$		z	$\text{Tb}^{3+}(2)$		z
	x	y		x	y		x	y		x	y	
Γ_1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Γ_4	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	-1
Γ_5	1	$-i$	0	1	$-i$	0	1	$-i$	0	1	$-i$	0
Γ_6	1	i	0	-1	$-i$	0	1	i	0	-1	$-i$	0
Γ_7	1	i	0	1	i	0	1	i	0	1	i	0
Γ_8	1	$-i$	0	-1	i	0	1	$-i$	0	-1	i	0

$$\Gamma_{\text{mag}} = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_4 + \Gamma_5 + \Gamma_6 + \Gamma_7 + \Gamma_8.$$

If the same irreducible representations (Table III) are involved for both sites only $\Gamma_4(G_z)$ permits the exclusively antiferromagnetic coupling of chromium and terbium magnetic moments and therefore the magnetic structure is a collinear one where both magnetic moments are parallel to the c axis. The magnetic structure is defined in the primitive $P1$ space group and the best agreement between the experimental and calculated neutron diffraction profiles was obtained when Cr^{5+} and Tb^{3+} magnetic moments take values of $1.089(9)\mu_B$ and $8.97(3)\mu_B$, respectively. Therefore, in this magnetic structure the Tb^{3+} cations are antiferromagnetically coupled inside the $[\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_{14}]$ dimers and these dimers are antiferromagnetically coupled along the c axis. The Cr^{5+} cations also show antiferromagnetic couplings along the c axis. Finally, both sublattices are antiferromagnetic coupled, see Fig. 6.

In order to understand the mechanism through the observed magnetic interactions take place in both polymorphs, two important facts have to be kept in mind. First, the lack of

long-range magnetic ordering down to 61 mK reported for the isomorphous TbVO_4 -zircon compound (V^{5+}, d^0) reveals the important role that the Cr^{5+} plays as promoter of the magnetic interactions on the Tb^{3+} sublattice.³⁵ Second, the superexchange Cr-O-O-Cr is hindered because of the poor orbital overlapping of chromium atoms located at the center of the isolated $[\text{CrO}_4]$ tetrahedra that constitute zircon- and scheelite-type structures, see Fig. 2. Therefore, the likely magnetic interaction mechanism involves the superexchange pathway Cr-O-Tb and its bond distances and bond angles will determine the change of the sign in the exchange integral from ferromagnetic for the zircon-type polymorph to antiferromagnetic for scheelite-type polymorph. The Cr-O and Tb-O distances of the corresponding polyhedra do not change very much when going from the zircon to the scheelite polymorph, which could explain the near coincidence of the magnetic ordering temperatures of the two polymorphs. However, there is a remarkable change in the Cr-O-Tb angles which seems to be the responsible of the different magnetic behavior observed between polymorphs.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The scheelite polymorph of TbCrO_4 has been prepared from the zircon form of TbCrO_4 under 4 GPa at 823 K for 30 min. This scheelite TbCrO_4 phase can be quenched to ambient conditions and its structural and magnetic properties have been studied. Neutron diffraction data have been used to fully characterize the structure of the high-pressure polymorph of the TbCrO_4 oxide. The analysis of the lattice parameters and main interatomic distances appears to indicate that this zircon to scheelite transition induced by pressure is a first order reconstructive phase transition, according to Smirnov *et al.*²⁹ Furthermore, bulk magnetic²¹ and specific heat measurements indicate the presence of antiferromagnetism with an estimated Néel temperature of 29 K. By contrast zircon-type TbCrO_4 exhibits a ferromagnetic behavior with a Curie temperature of 22 K.^{3,6} The different magnetic behavior of the polymorphs has been attributed to the differences found in the Cr-O-Tb superexchange through, which the magnetic interactions take place. The analysis of the neutron diffraction pattern at low temperature corresponding to scheelite-type TbCrO_4 shows that the magnetic moments of

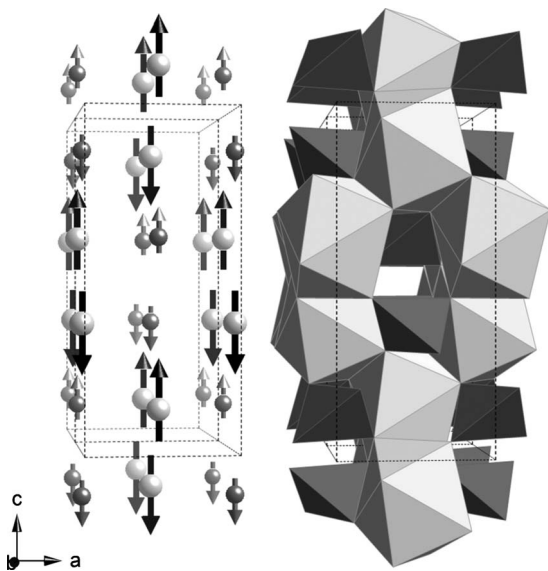


FIG. 6. Proposed magnetic structure for scheelite-type TbCrO_4 at 2 K (left), together with the nuclear structure (right).

Tb³⁺ and Cr⁵⁺ are antiferromagnetically aligned along the *c* axis of the structure.

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