

Short-Range and Long-Range Ferrimagnetic Order in $\text{Fe}(\text{Te}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5})\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$

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Abstract— Considerable attention has been paid recently to $\text{FeTe}_2\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$ due to reduced dimensionality and frustration in the magnetic subsystem, succession of phase transitions, and multiferroicity. The efforts to grow its selenite sibling resulted in mixed halide compound, $\text{Fe}(\text{Te}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5})\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$, which was found crystallizing in a new structural type and possessing properties drastically different from those of a parent system. Hereby we report the studies of magnetization M and specific heat C , combined with Raman spectroscopy and density functional theory calculations in $\text{Fe}(\text{Te}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5})\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$. Its magnetic subsystem features weakly coupled Fe^{3+} - Fe^{3+} dimers showing the regime of short-range correlations at $T_M \sim 70$ K and long-range order at $T_N = 22$ K. In a magnetically ordered state, sizable spin-orbital interactions lead to a small canting of Fe^{3+} moments. The density functional theory calculations of leading exchange interactions were found in agreement with measurements of thermodynamic properties and Raman spectroscopy. Besides, because of the relatively large magnetic moment of the Fe^{3+} ion, we found that magnetic dipole-dipole interactions contribute significantly to experimentally observed orientation of magnetization easy axis in ac -plane. As a conclusion, we suggest a model of magnetic subsystem in magnetically ordered state of $\text{Fe}(\text{Te}_{1.5}\text{Se}_{0.5})\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$ based on a model of interacting dimers.

Keywords— dipole-dipole interactions, low dimensional magnetism, selenite, spin canting.

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