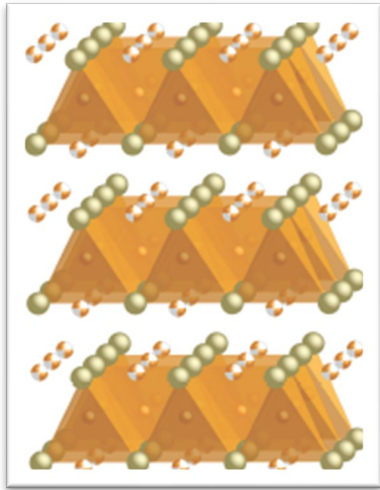


Determination of the incommensurate magnetic structure of $\text{Fe}_{1.16}\text{Te}$ using FullProf and Sarah (Basis vectors of Irreps)

Ovi Garlea
Neutron Scattering Division,
Oak Ridge National Laboratory



Magnetic phase diagram of Fe_{1+x}Te



E. E. Rodriguez *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 84, 064403 (2011)

- layers of edge-sharing FeTe_4 tetrahedra.
- extra interstitial Fe cations between the layers

Atom		x	y	z	occ.
Fe1	2a	0.75	0.25	0.00	1.0
Fe2	2c	0.25	0.25	0.69	x
Te	2c	0.25	0.25	0.280	1.0

$T > 70\text{K}$,

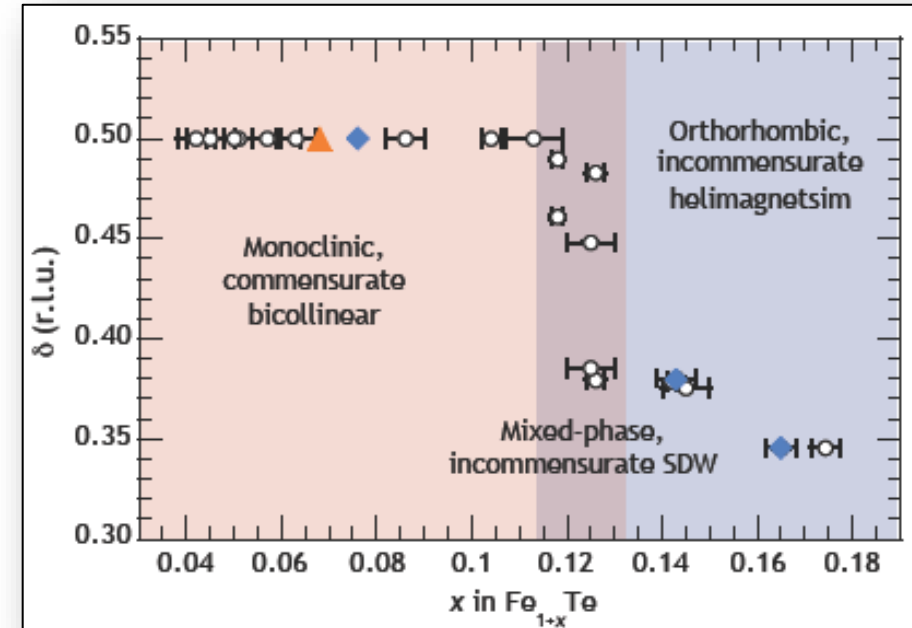
Paramagnetic phase:

$P4/nmm$, $a \approx 3.81\text{\AA}$, $c \approx 6.24\text{\AA}$

$T < 70\text{K}$,

$x < 0.12 \rightarrow P2_1/m$, AFM Commensurate k

$x > 0.12 \rightarrow Pmmn$, AFM Incommensurate k



Magnetic structure determination of Fe_{1+x}Te , with $x = 0.16$

- Neutron powder diffraction data collected using:
HB2A –HFIR using $\lambda = 2.41 \text{ \AA}$
Data files (in XYSIGMA format):
[Fe1p16Te_4K-2p41A.dat](#)
- Instrument resolution file:
[hb2a_2p41A_resolution.irf](#)
- CIF files for low-temp crystal structure:
[Fe1p16_4K.cif](#)

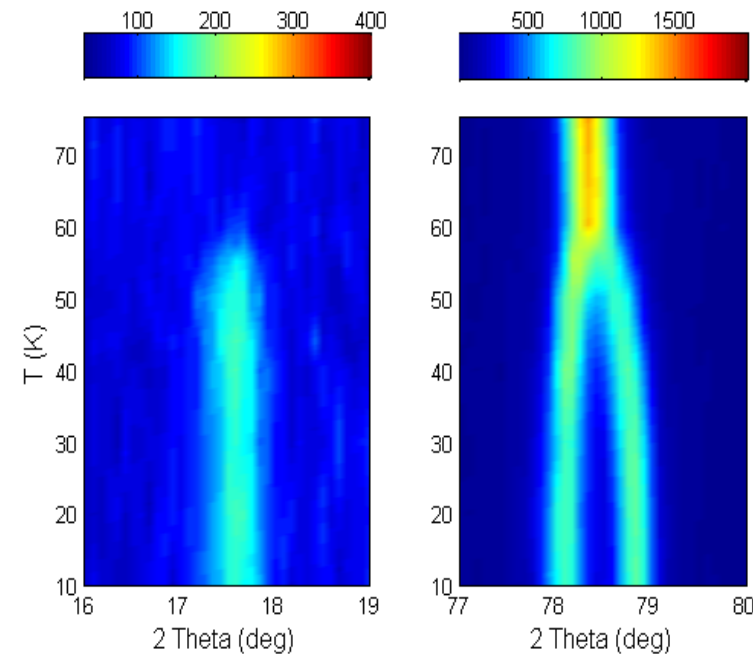
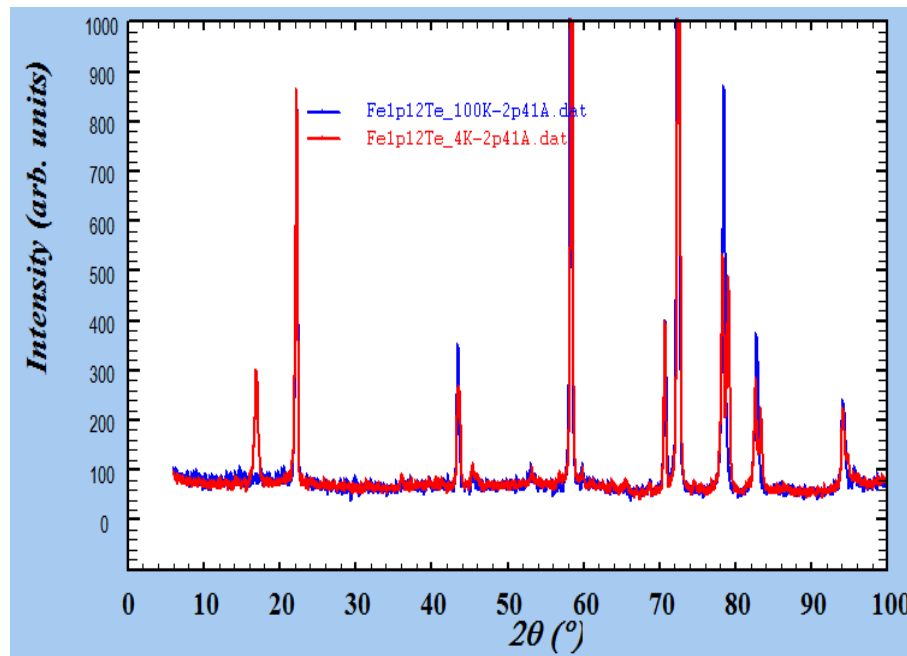


Steps for magnetic structure determination :

- Import the known crystal structure/instrument parameters to create a PCR file
(*EdPcr, FullProf, Winplotr*)
- Refining the crystal structure for the paramagnetic state ($T > T_N$ or T_C) → obtain all the relevant structural and profile parameters. (not done in this example)
- Identify the magnetic reflections and determine the propagation vector (*k-Search*)
- Perform symmetry analysis (from the propagation vector, space group, atom positions) → IRs and Basis vectors (we will use web-based *SARAh* program)
- Select a magnetic model and add it as a second phase (magnetic phase) to the PCR file (using *SARAh webRefine*)
- Refine by LSQ the magnetic phase (*FullProf*)
- Visualize the magnetic structure model (*FpStudio*)

Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP1: Refine the crystal structure

Observe the differences in the data measured at different temperatures. In the case of Fe_{1.16}Te, the magnetic order occurs at the same time with a structural transformation. In such situations, the crystal structure needs to be determined before attempting modeling the magnetic peaks,. This can be done using the high-Q (high-2theta angle) neutron data or from xray diffraction.

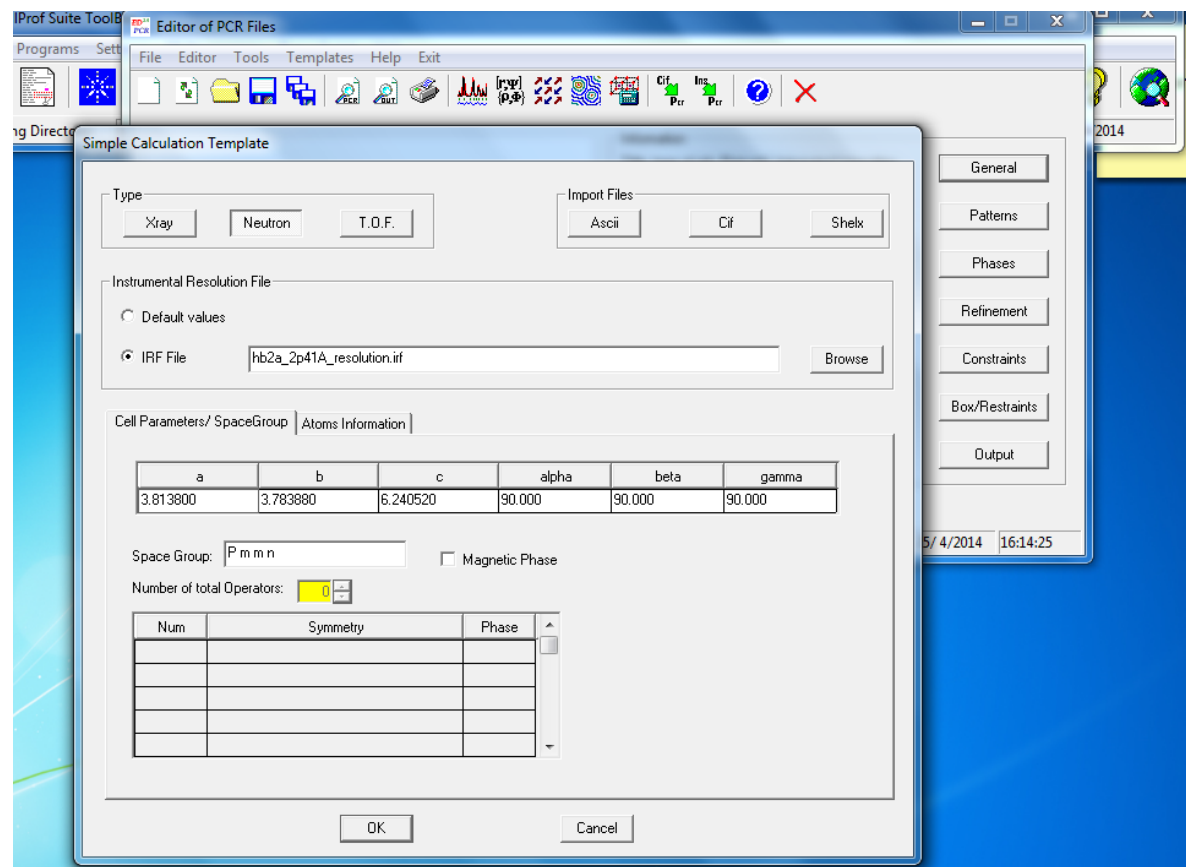


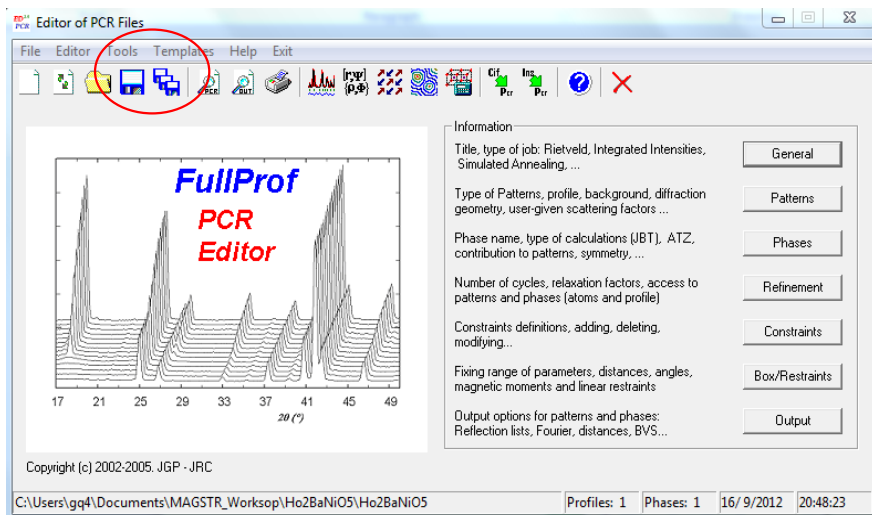
- use **EdPCR** to create the input file for FullProf (*.PCR)
- import the crystallographic information file CIF ([Fe1p16_4K.cif](#))

Low temperature structure: $Pmmn$

Atom		x	y	z	occ.
Fe1	2b	0.75	0.25	0.003	1.0
Fe2	2a	0.25	0.25	0.72	0.16
Te	2a	0.25	0.25	0.286	1.0

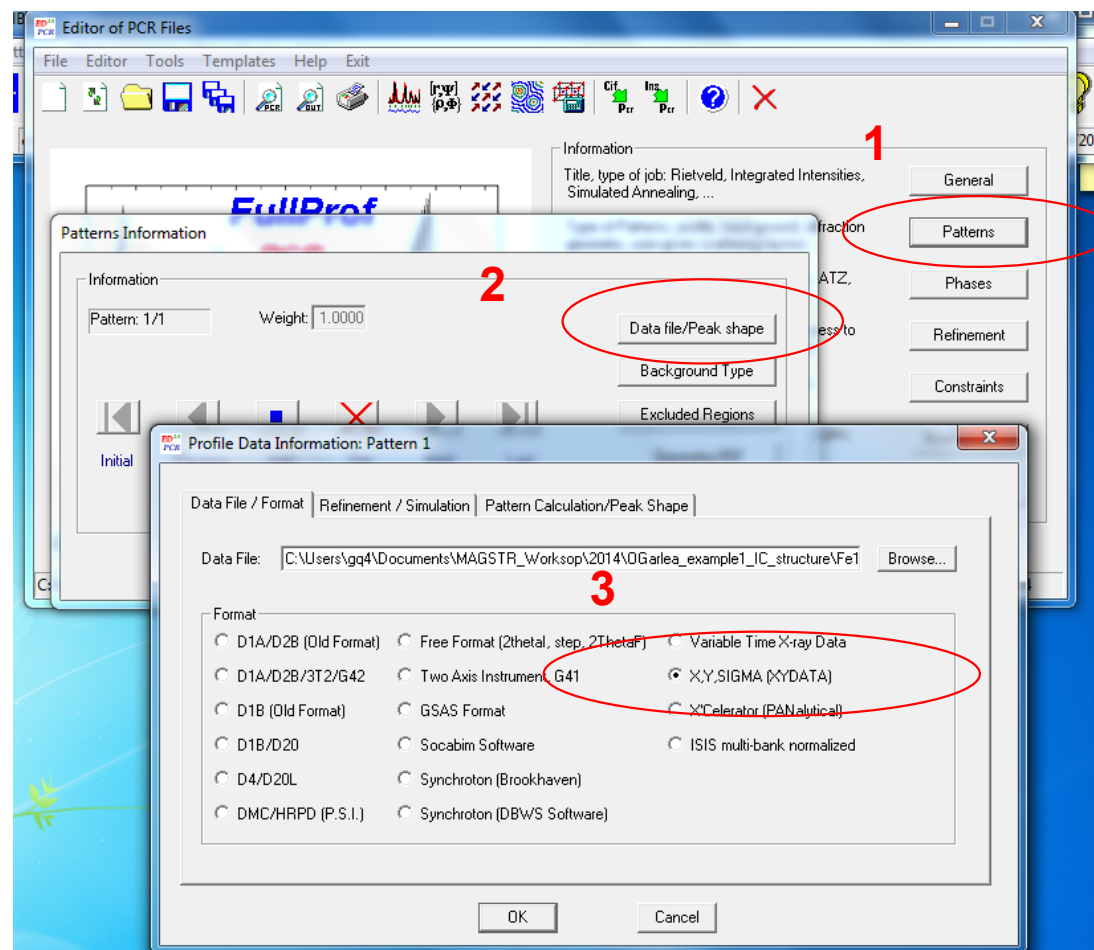
- in the new window, select the “Neutron” tab for the type of calculations
- use the “Browse” button to upload the instrument resolution file “IRF”
[hb2a_2p41A_resolution.irf](#)



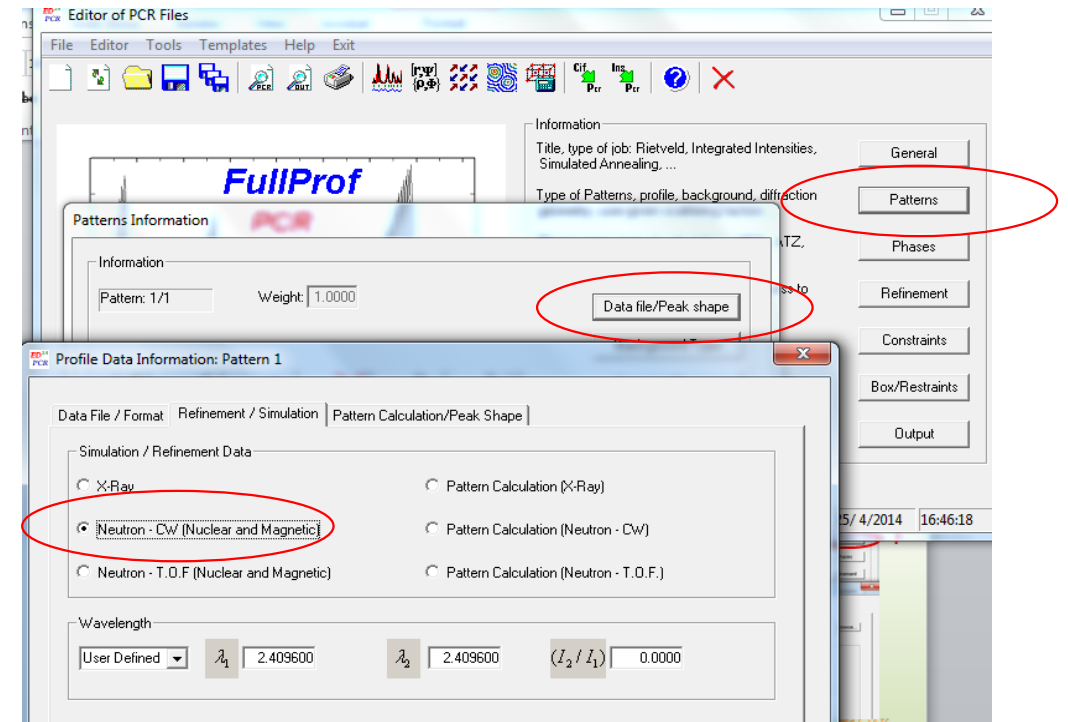
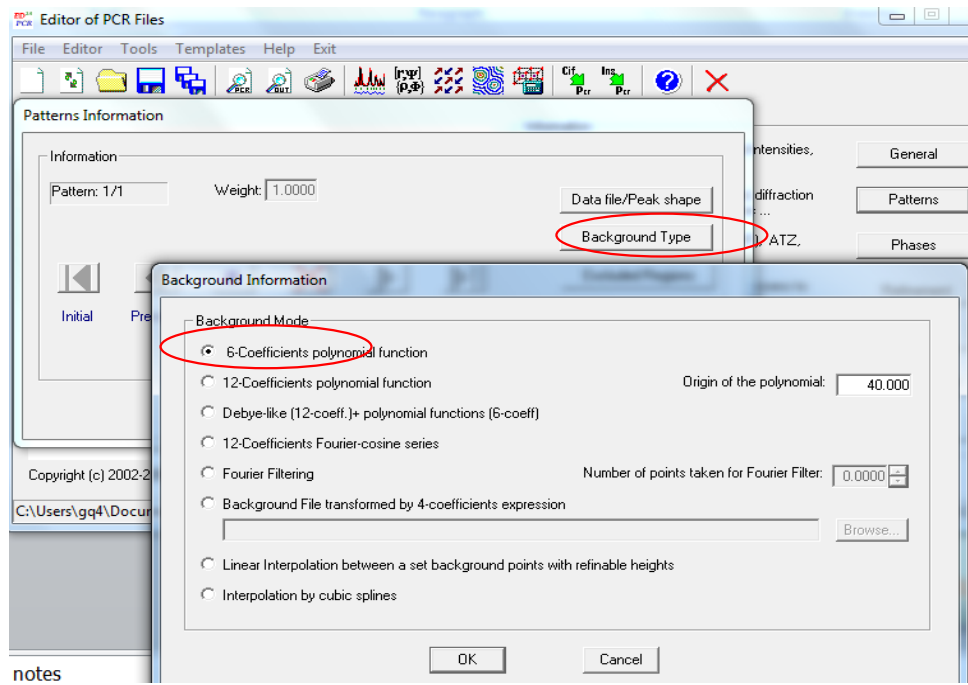


- save the PCR file by clicking the “Save” button

- open the “Patterns” tab (1) and then the “Data file/ peak shape” (2) and select the “XYSIGMA” for the data file format (3)

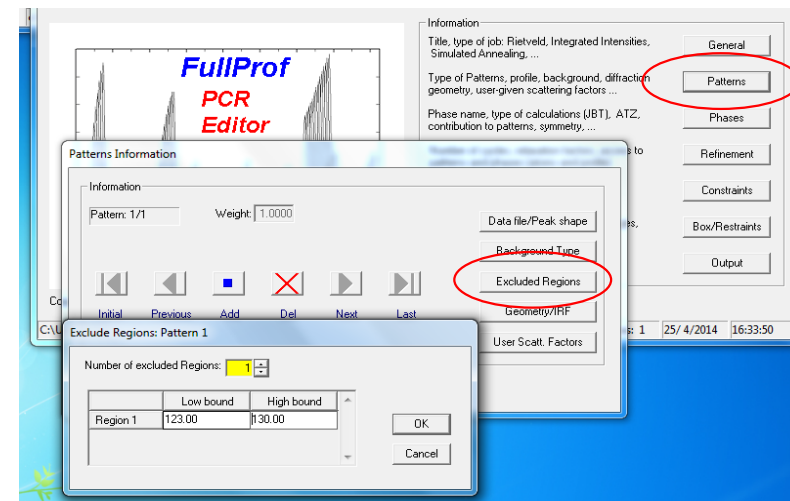
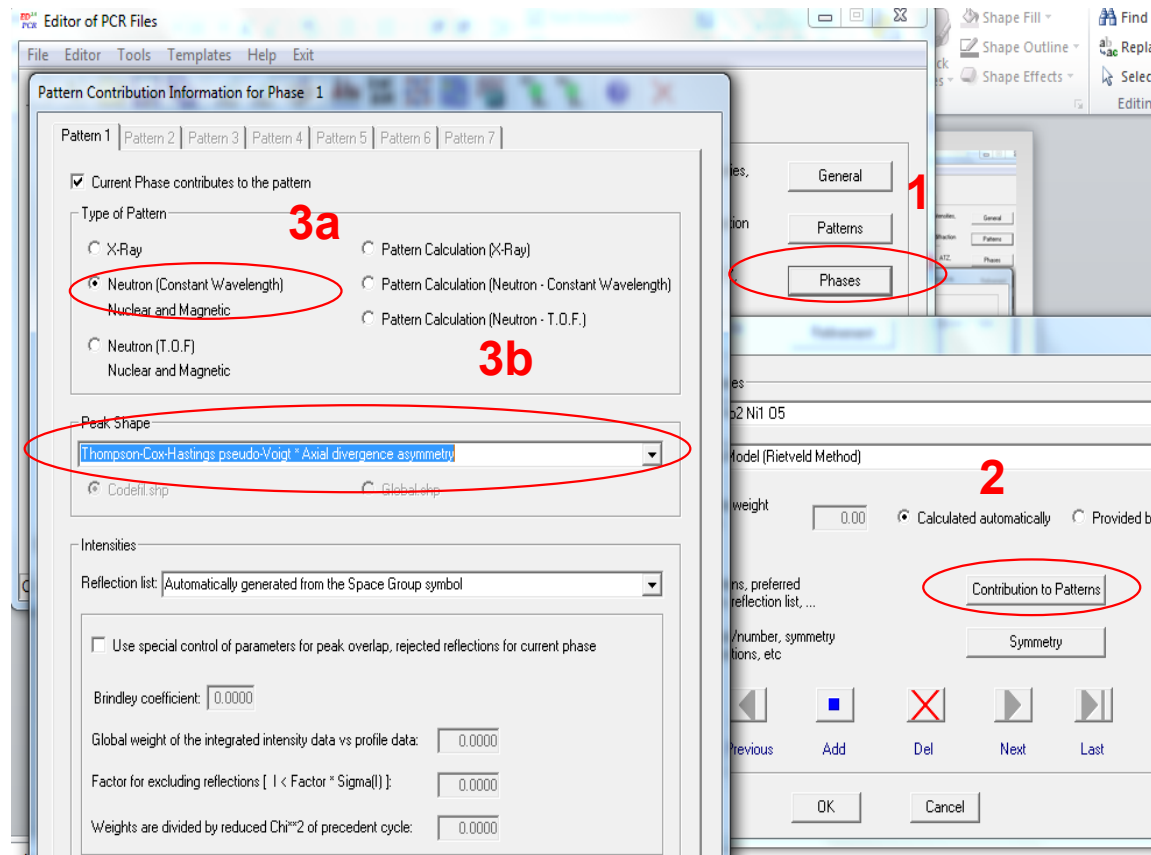


- In the “Patterns” tab , clock on the “Refinement/Simulation”, and make sure that “Neutron-CW” option is selected, and in the “Pattern calculation” the “Thompson-Cox-Hastings pseudo-Voigt” peak shape is chosen



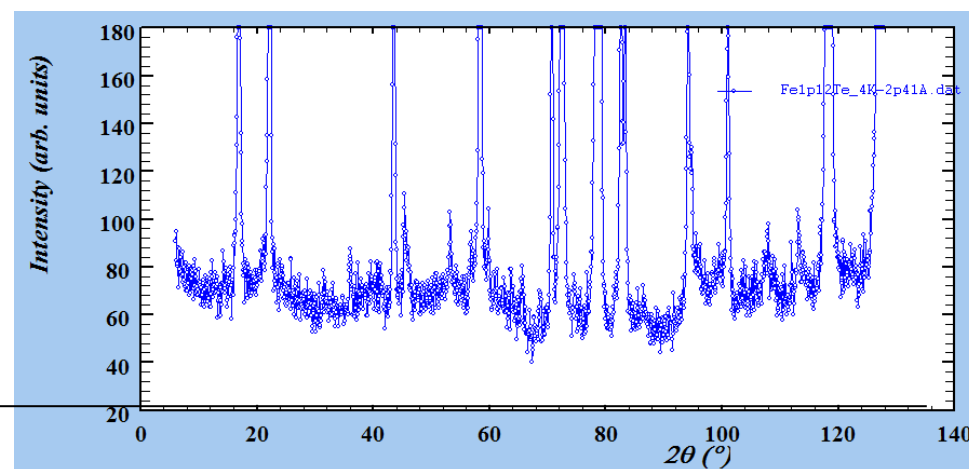
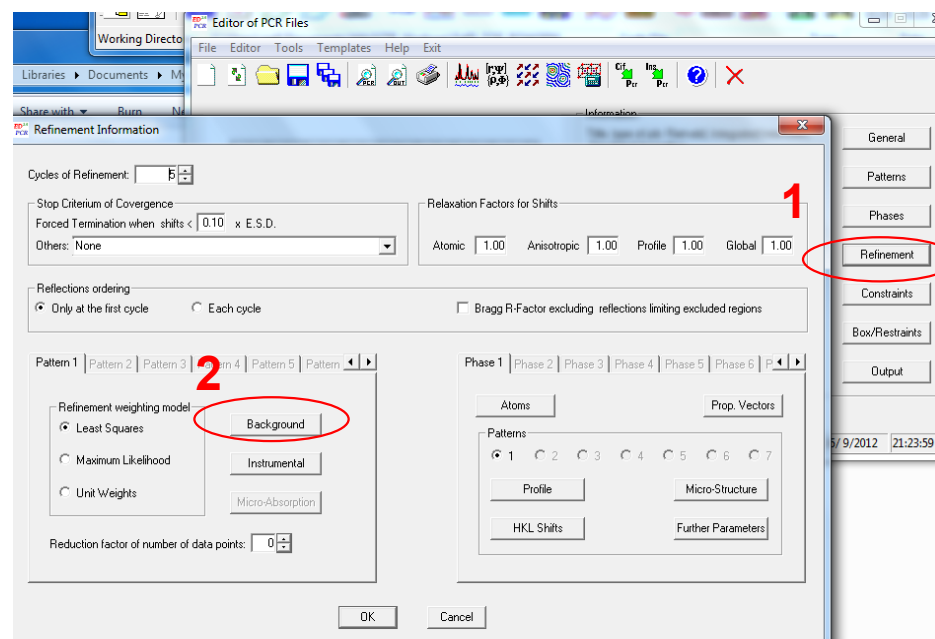
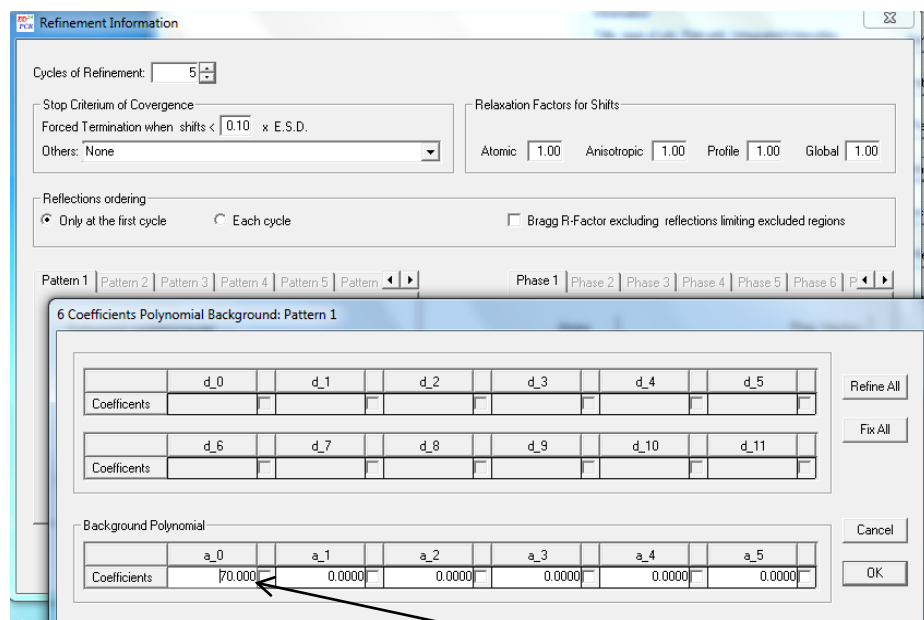
- For the background information, select the “6-coefficients polynomial function”

- Add one excluded region with the scattering range 123-130 deg

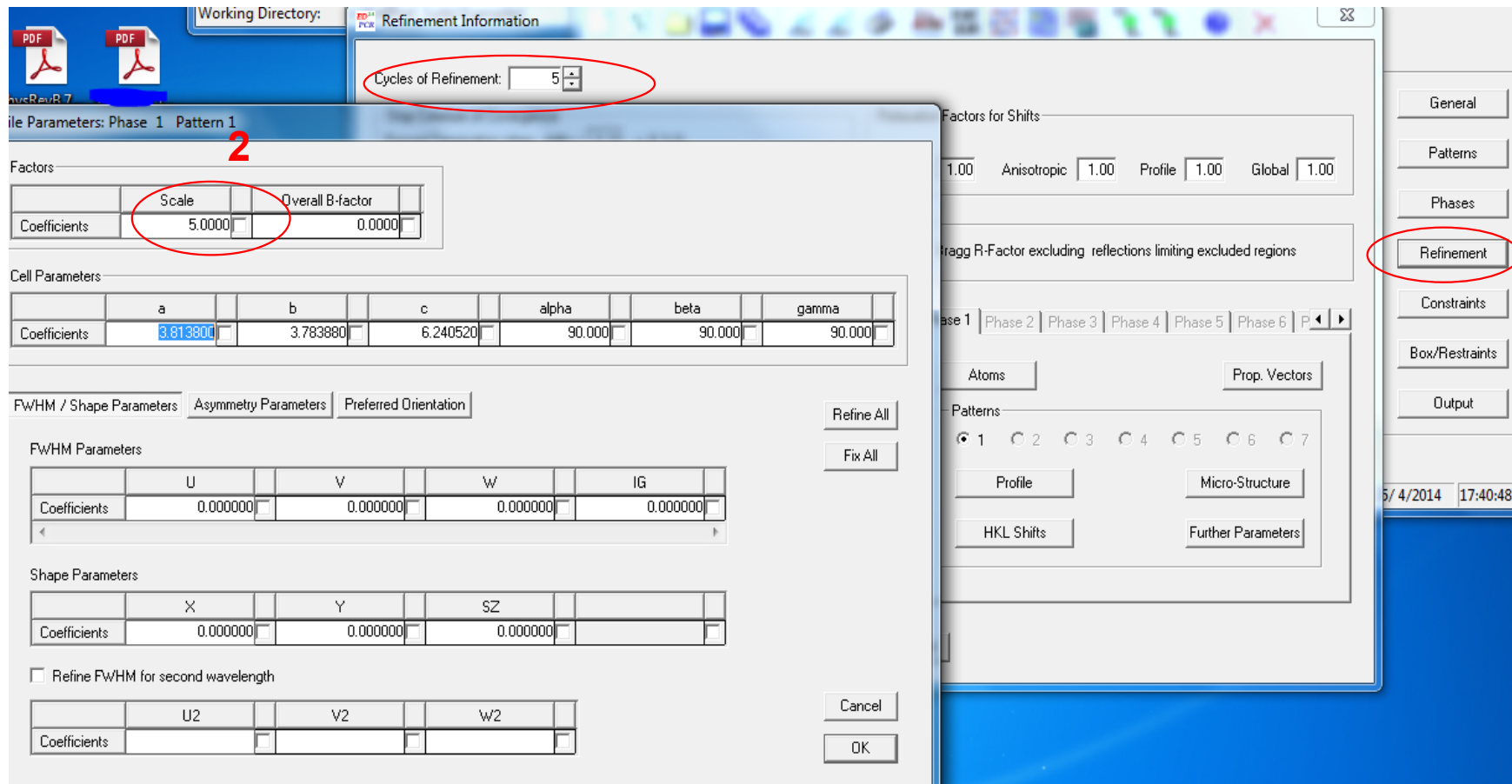


- From the main window of EdPcr, open the “Phases” tab (1) and then click on the “Contribution to patterns” (2) and then select the “current phase contributes to the pattern” & “neutron (constant wavelength)” (3a) and “Thompson-Cox-Hastings pseudo-Voigt” for the peak shape (3b)

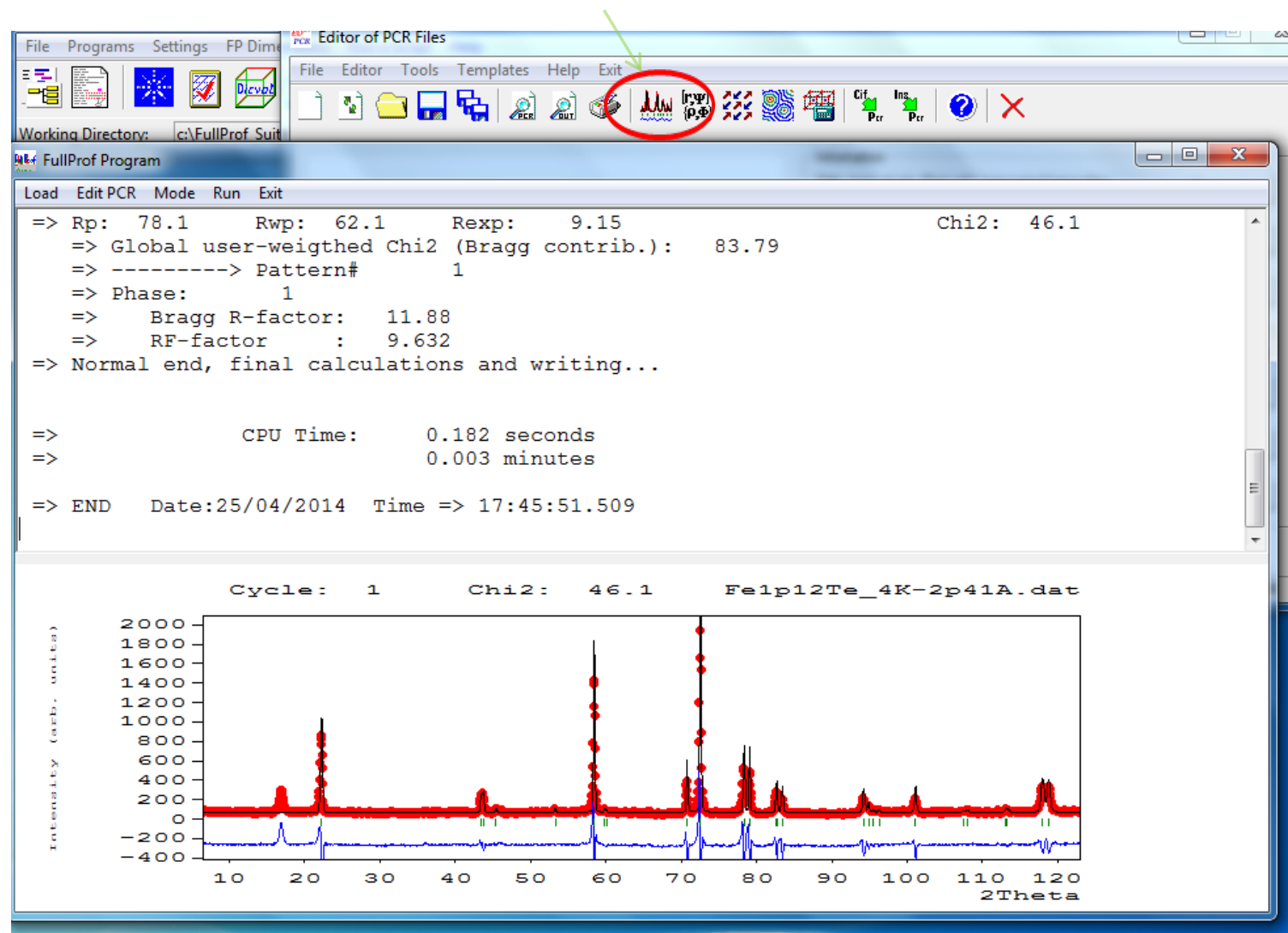
- Open the “Refinement” (1) and then the “Background” (2) and add a value for the “a₀” coefficient that will give a first flat approximation for the background (~70, read it from the data file)



- From the same “Refinement” window (1) , click on the “Profile” tab and set a number for the “scale factor” (~ 5 for this example). The number of “cycles of refinement” can also be increased at this time
- save the PCR file by clicking the “Save” button, every time a change has been made



- Run the Fullprof program by click on button indicated below.
All the parameters are fixed at this time.



- Refine a number of parameters (e.g: scale factor, lattice parameters, FWHM, coefficients of background polynomial, 2theta zero shift) to improve the fit.

Profile Parameters: Phase 1 Pattern 1

Factors	
Scale	Overall B-factor
Coefficients 5.3143	0.0000

Cell Parameters						
	a	b	c	alpha	beta	gamma
Coefficients	3.812655	3.782954	6.240563	90.000	90.000	90.000

FWHM / Shape Parameters Asymmetry Parameters Preferred Orientation

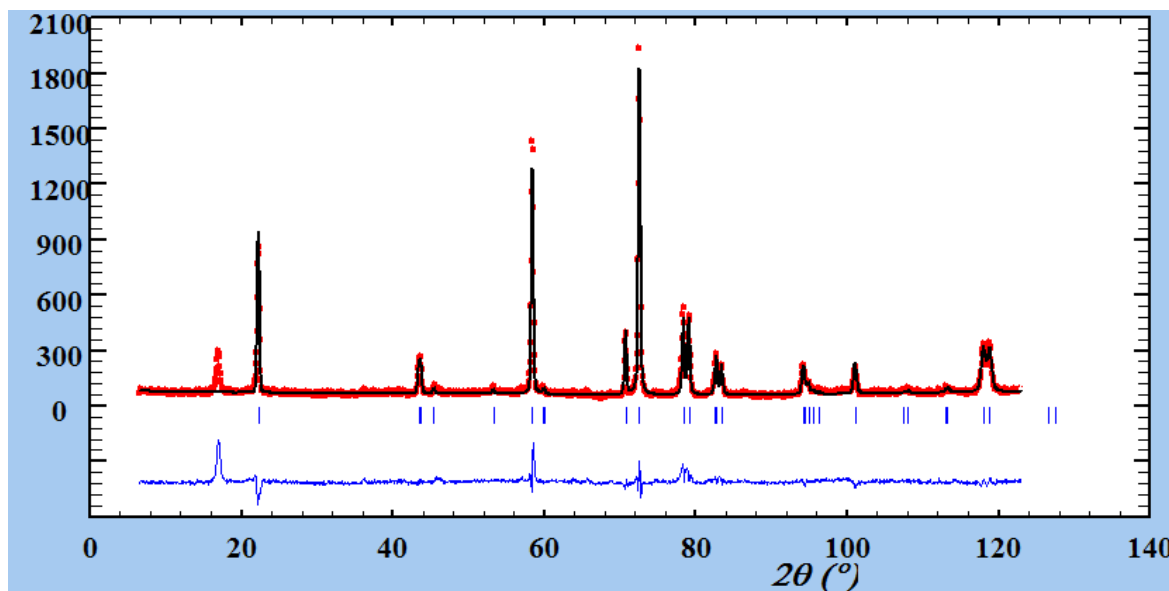
FWHM Parameters			
	U	V	W
Coefficients	0.000000	0.000000	0.022450

Shape Parameters			
	X	Y	SZ
Coefficients	0.143094	0.000000	0.000000

☐ Refine FWHM for second wavelength

	U2	V2	W2
Coefficients			

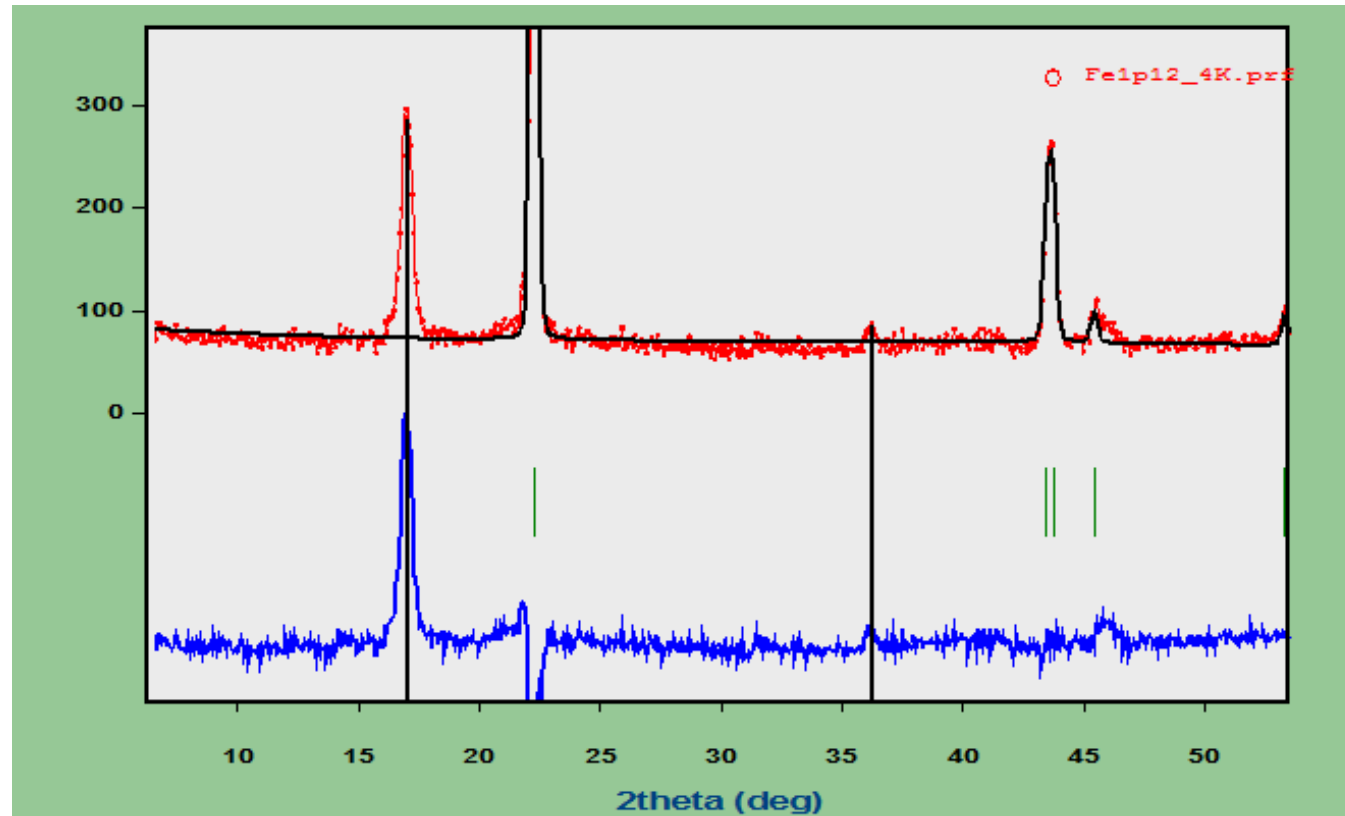
Buttons: Refine All, Fix All, Cancel, OK



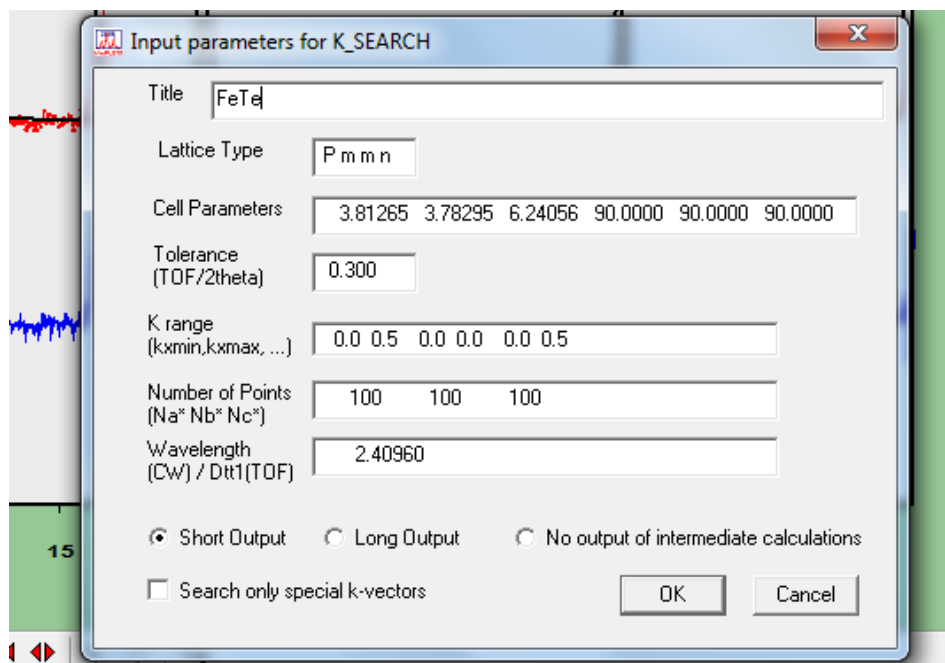
- Open the PRF file using WINPLOTR to observe the quality of the fit.
- Notice the un-indexed peaks that can be associated to the magnetic long range

Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP2: Determine the k-wave vector

- Open the PFR file (Rietveld plot) with the WINPLOTR-2006 and select the magnetic reflections. Go to “Calculations” – “Peak detection” – “Enable”, followed by “Calculations” – “Peak detection” – “Insert peak”
- Select two peaks: at 2theta ~16.9 and ~ 36.3 deg and save them in a “K-search format” (“Calculations” – “Peak detection” – “Save peaks”)

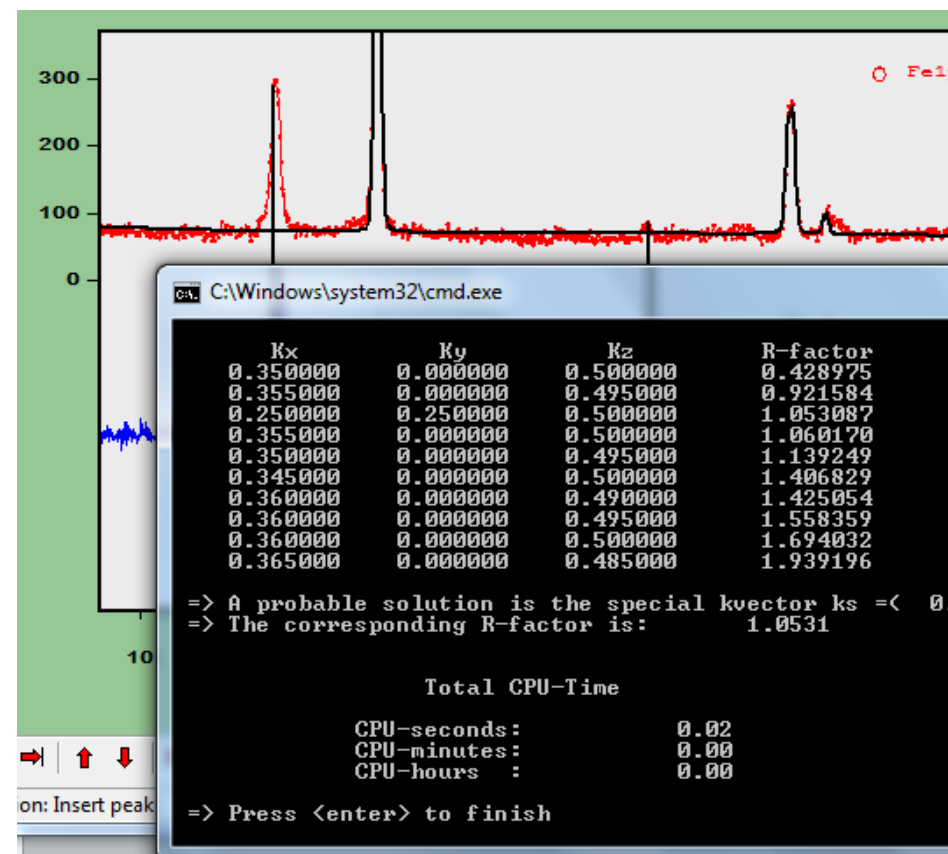


- Run the “k-search “ program to find the propagation vector and see the results listed in the file “k_search.kup”



- A number of incommensurate solutions are suggested.
Select the $\mathbf{k} = (0.35 \ 0 \ 0.5)$

- Make sure to unselect the box “Search only special k-vector” and restrict K range for limiting number of solutions



Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP3: Symmetry analysis

- use the web-based SARAh program to generate the Irreducible representations and basis vectors associated with $k = (0.35, 0, 0.5)$ and Pmmn (#59)

HOME SOFTWARE **WEB SOFTWARE** DOCUMENTS/PAPERS OTHER FERMAT-E SITES

SARAh webRefine - FullProf (beta version)

Two pieces of advice for using SARAh webRefine : 1. change your browser settings to allow you to select where you save documents. 2. when you click on the button '<evaluate>', it will look like nothing is happening for a few seconds. Look in the tab '4. Help and Strategies' for more information.

-Andrew (February 2022)

POWERED BY Wolfram

Space group : {59:1, P m m n:1, D 2h 13} ▾

Propagation vector :
0.35 0 0.5

Crystallographic coordinates in the form :
or Cu2 1/2 1/2 -1/2

Fe1	0.75000	0.25000	0.00320
Fe2	0.25000	0.25000	0.72000

Submit

Space group: #59:2 / P m m n :2

Propagation vector

Positions of two Fe atoms

- The analysis performed with Sarah will give 4 IRs. as shown in the table:

1. Conventional basis vectors (as projected)	2. Stationary vector combinations	3. Exchange multiplets	4. Help and strategies
---	-----------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Method 1. Conventional analysis - as projected basis vectors

Select command (generate template for magnetic phase for pcr; edit pcr with magnetic phase present):

1. powder format ▾ 2. make template pcr ▾

<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_1 \psi_1$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_4 \psi_2$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_4 \psi_1$
<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_2 \psi_1$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_1 \psi_1$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_4 \psi_2$
<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_2 \psi_2$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_2 \psi_1$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_3 \psi_1$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_2 \psi_2$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fe1 $\Gamma_4 \psi_1$	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 $\Gamma_3 \psi_1$	

(Your browser should be set to ask for the download location so the pcr file can be overwritten. Please look in '4. Help and strategies' for an explanation/help.)

Table. The basis vectors projected from the different IRs :

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_1 \psi_1 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \ 0. \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \ 0. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ 0. \ 0.907981 - 1.78201 i \ 0. \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_2 \psi_1 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \ 0. \ 0. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ -0.907981 + 1.78201 i \ 0. \ 0. \end{array} \right\}, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_2 \psi_2 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \ 0. \ 0. \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ 0. \ 0. \ 0.907981 - 1.78201 i \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_3 \psi_1 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \ 0. \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \ 0. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ 0. \ -0.907981 + 1.78201 i \ 0. \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_4 \psi_1 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \ 0. \ 0. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ 0.907981 - 1.78201 i \ 0. \ 0. \end{array} \right\}, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_4 \psi_2 \\ \text{Fe1 } 1) \ 0. \ 0. \qquad \qquad \qquad 2. \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 2) \ 0. \ 0. \ -0.907981 + 1.78201 i \end{array} \right\}$

	<i>P m m n</i>	
Irreps	Fe1_1	Fe1_2
Γ_1	(0 1 0)	(0 ξ 0)
Γ_2	(1 0 0)	(- ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 ξ)
Γ_3	(0 1 0)	(0 - ξ 0)
Γ_4	(1 0 0)	(ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 - ξ)

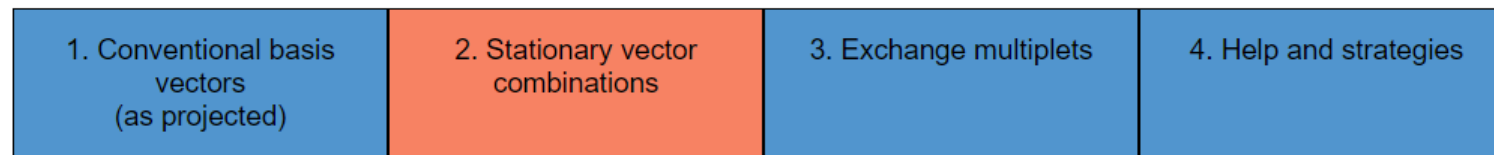
$$\xi = \exp(-2i\pi kT),$$

- Several models will successively be tested:

- 1) only the BV of $\Gamma_3 \rightarrow$ SDW
- 2) Combining the BV of Γ_3 and $\Gamma_4 \rightarrow$ helix [bc-plane]
- 3) Combining the BV of Γ_3 and $\Gamma_2 \rightarrow$ cycloid [ab-plane]

Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP4: Adding the magnetic phase as a second phase

- Sarah program can create a Fullprof-ready file (PCR) with the magnetic phase information or insert the magnetic phase into the original pcr file.
- Use the option “add new phase to pcr”, and choose the pcr file that you want to use, as shown below



Method 2. Basis vectors combined according to stationary vectors

Select command (generate template for magnetic phase for pcr; edit pcr with magnetic phase present):

1. powder format ☒ 1. add new phase to pcr ☒ Choose File Fe1p16_4K_nuc.pcr

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_1 η_1 ψ_1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_4 η_1 ψ_2	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_4 η_1 ψ_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_2 η_1 ψ_1	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_1 η_1 ψ_1	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_4 η_1 ψ_2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_2 η_1 ψ_2	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_2 η_1 ψ_1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_3 η_1 ψ_1	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_2 η_1 ψ_2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fe1 Γ_4 η_1 ψ_1	<input type="checkbox"/> Fe2 Γ_3 η_1 ψ_1	

- In this example, I am selecting all basis vectors to make it easier to test multiple models. However, it is good to always keep in mind what BVs belong to the same Irrep.


```

Template magnetic phase by SARAH - web Representational Analysis
! Nat Dis Ang Pr1 Pr2 Pr3 Jbt Irf Isy Str Furth ATZ Nvk Npr More
! 2 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1 -1 -2 0 0 384.765 -1 7 0
!
! P -1 <--Space group symbol for hkl generation
! Nsym Cen Laue Trens N Bas
! 3 1 1 -2 6
! Real(0)-Imaginary(1) indicator for ci
! 0 0 0 0 0 0
!
! SYMM X , Y , Z
! BASR 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 2.
! BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! SYMM -1/2 + X , 1 - Y , 1 - Z
! BASR 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0 0 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0.908 0 0 0 0 -0.908
! BASI 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 0 0 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 1.782 0 0 0 0 -1.782
! BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! SYMM 1/2 + X , 1 - Y , 1 - Z
! BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
! BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
!
! Atom Typ Mag Vek X Y Z Biso Occ c1 c2 c3
! Fe1 MFE3 1 0 0.75000 0.25000 0.00320 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
! 1.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
! Fe2 MFE3 2 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
! 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
!
! -----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 -----> Phase # 2
! Scale Shape1 Bov Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
! 5.317600 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
! 0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
!
! U V W X Y Gausiz Lorsi
! 0.000000 0.000000 0.022062 0.143147 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
!
! a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
! 3.812897 3.783150 6.240530 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000
! 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
!
! Pref1 Pref2 Asy1 Asy2 Asy3 Asy4 S_L D_L
! 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
!
! Propagation vectors:
! 0.3500000 0.0000000 0.5000000
! 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000
!
! Propagation Vector 1

```

Number of k vectors (Nvk) needs to be changes to “-1” to account for the fact that k and -k are not equivalent.

The BV of all 4 Irreps

Coefficients of the basis vectors

Propagation vector

```

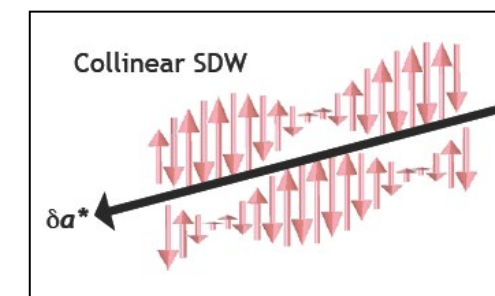
Template magnetic phase by SARAH - web Representational Analysis
!Nat Dis Ang Pr1 Pr2 Pr3 Jbt Irf Isy Str Furth ATZ Nvk Npr More
! 2 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1 -1 -2 0 0 384.765 -1 7 0
!
! P -1
! Nsym Cen Laue Ireps N_Bas
! 3 1 1 -2 6
! Real(0)-Imaginary(1) indicator for ci
! 0 0 0 0 0 0
!
SYMM X , Y , Z
BASR 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 2.
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SYMM -1/2 + X , 1 - Y , 1 - Z
BASR 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0 0 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0.908 0 0 0 0 -0.908
BASI 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 0 0 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 1.782 0 0 0 0 -1.782
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SYMM 1/2 + X , 1 - Y , 1 - Z
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
!
! Atom Ty Mag Vek X Y Z Biso Occ C1 C2 C3
! C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 MagPh
Fe1 MFE3 1 0 0.75000 0.25000 0.00320 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000
! 1.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Fe2 MFE3 2 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000
! 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
!
! -----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 -----> Phase # 2
! Scale Shape1 Bov Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
! 5.317600 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
! 0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
!
! U V W X Y Gausiz LORS
! 0.000000 0.000000 0.022062 0.143147 0.000000 0.000000 0.00
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
!
! a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
! 3.812897 3.783150 6.240530 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000
! 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
!
! Pref1 Pref2 Asy1 Asy2 Asy3 Asy4 S_L D_L
! 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
! 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
!
! Propagation vectors:
! 0.3500000 0.0000000 0.5000000 Propagation Vector 1
! 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000
! 2th1/2001 2th2/2002 Pattern to plot

```

The BV of IR3

	<i>P m m n</i>	
Irreps	Fe1_1	Fe1_2
Γ_1	(0 1 0)	(0 ξ 0)
Γ_2	(1 0 0)	(- ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 ξ)
Γ_3	(0 1 0)	(0 - ξ 0)
Γ_4	(1 0 0)	(ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 - ξ)

Use only the c4, for the IR3 (with a single basis vector to construct a spin density wave structure



Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP5: Refine by LSQ the magnetic phase

Atoms Information: Phase 2

- In the EdPCR GUI go to the “atom information for phase two and initialize the c4 coefficient to 1 and mark it for refinement.
- One can also refine the x component of the k- vector at this time:

List of Atoms

Number of Atoms: 2

	Label	Ntyp	Mag. Rot.	Prog. Vec.	X	Y	Z	B	Occ
Atom # 1	Fe1	MFE3	1	0	0.75000	0.25000	0.00320	0.30000	1.00000
Atom # 2	Fe2	MFE3	2	0	0.25000	0.25000	0.72000	0.30000	1.00000

	Rx	Ry	Rz	lx	ly	lz	MPhase
Atom #1							
Atom #2							

Basis Functions Coefficients

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Atom # 1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Atom # 2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Propagation vectors: Phase 2

Number of Propagation vectors: 1 ☒ -k is added to the list

	X	Y	Z
Vec #1	0.35000	0.00000	0.50000

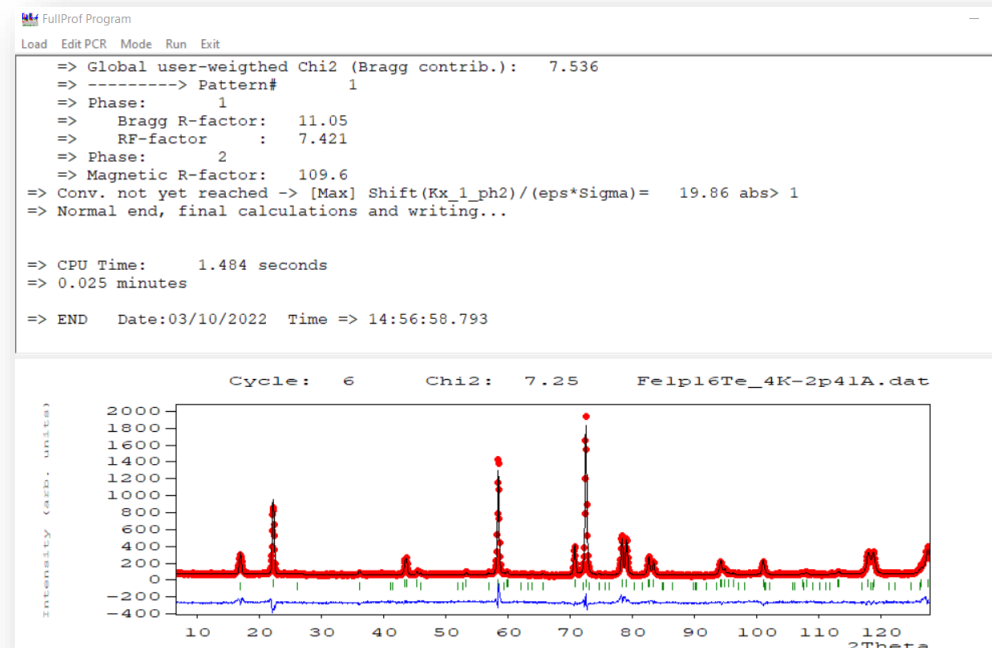
Refine All

Fix All

OK

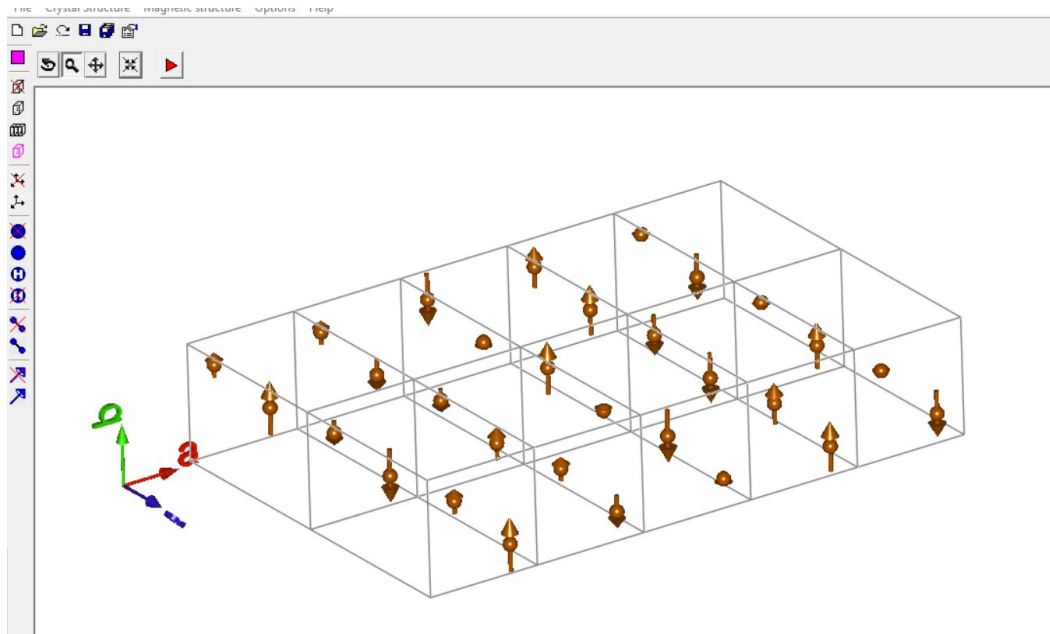
Cancel

- Run the Fullprof program and we'll obtain a satisfactory fitting of the magnetic peaks.



Fe_{1.16}Te: STEP6: Visualization of the magnetic structure

- to visualize the determined magnetic structure, you can use **FpStudio** program. It reads *.fst files, generated automatically by Fullprof



```
File Edit Search
? FILE for FullProf Studio: generated automatically by FullProf
?Title: magnetic
SPACEG P -1
CELL 3.812646 3.782932 6.240587 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 DISPLAY MULTIPLE
BOX -0.15 4.15 -0.15 1.15 -0.15 1.15

{
LATTICE P
K 0.35372 0.00000 0.50000
SYMM x,y,z
MSYM u,v,w,0.0
MATOM Fe1_1 FE 0.75000 0.25000 0.00300 SCALE 1.0 GROUP
SKP 1 1 0.00000 1.77116 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
MATOM Fe1_2 FE 0.25000 0.75000 0.99700 SCALE 1.0 GROUP
SKP 1 1 0.00000 -0.80411 0.00000 0.00000 -1.57811 0.00000 0.00000
}
```

- One can also use FpStudio to see the magnitude of the magnetic moment for any specific position, by selecting “Magnetic structure” – “List magnetic moments”

Magnetic lattice type : P
Unit Cell: 3.8129 3.7831 6.2405 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000
Current Box: 0 5 0 1 0 2
Magnetic k-vectors :
0.35371 0.00000 0.50000
Symmetry operations :
SYMM x,y,z
u,v,w,0.0

Atom : Fe1_1	Fe	x	y	z	Translation	k MSYM	m(a)	m(b)	m(c)	Mtot
		0.75000	0.25000	0.00320	(0, 0, 0)	1 1	0.00000	1.73424	0.00000	
					(0, 0, 1)	1 1	0.00000	-1.73424	0.00000	1.73424
					(0, 0, 2)	1 1	0.00000	1.73424	0.00000	1.73424
					(1, 0, 0)	1 1	0.00000	-1.05178	0.00000	1.05178
					(1, 0, 1)	1 1	0.00000	1.05178	0.00000	1.05178
					(1, 0, 2)	1 1	0.00000	-1.05178	0.00000	1.05178
					(2, 0, 0)	1 1	0.00000	-0.45846	0.00000	0.45846
					(2, 0, 1)	1 1	0.00000	0.45846	0.00000	0.45846

23

- define the
orthogonal BV as
imaginary

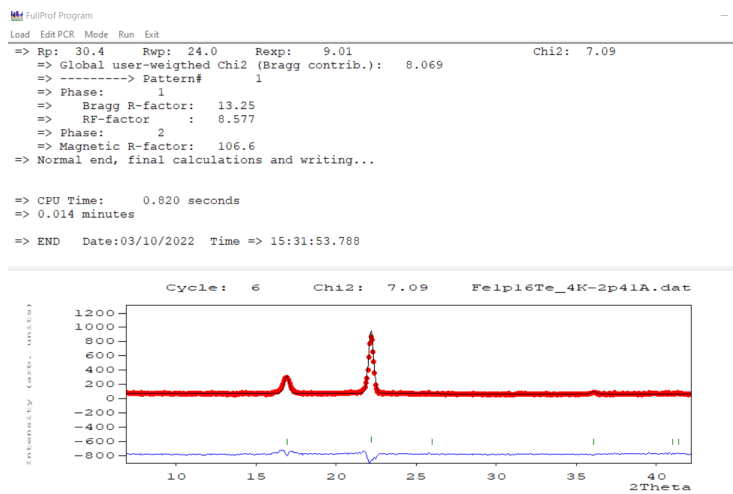
Use c4 and c6 ,
for constructing a
helical structure

NOTE: helical structure consists of orthogonal components that are perpendicular to the incommensurate \mathbf{k} vector.

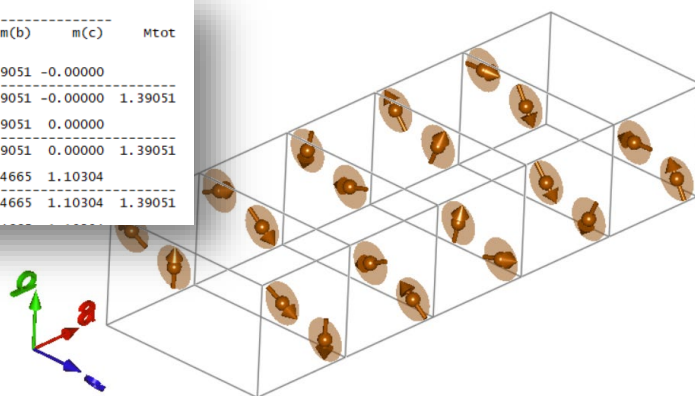
- The C4 and C6 can be refined independently or constrained. Identical values of coefficients will produce a circular helix

```
!
! Atom  Typ  Mag Vek  X      Y      Z      Biso  Occ  C1  C2  C3
!      C4  C5  C6      C7      C8      C9  MagPh
Fe1  MFE3  1  0  0.75000  0.25000  0.00320  0.30000  1.00000  0.000  0.000  0.000
      0.695  0.000  0.695  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.00000  0.00  0.00  0.00
      21.00  0.00  21.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
Fe2  MFE3  2  0  0.25000  0.75000  0.72000  0.30000  1.00000  0.000  0.000  0.000
      0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.00000  0.00  0.00  0.00
      0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00  0.00
!-----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 ----> Phase # 2
```

- run the Fullprof program and we'll obtain another satisfactory fitting of the magnetic peaks!
- visualize the helical magnetic structure



Atom	Fe1	Fe
X	0.75000	0.25000
Y	0.25000	0.00320
Z	0.00320	0.30000
Translation	(0, 0, 0)	
k MSYM	1 1	0.00000 1.39051 -0.00000
m(a)	0.00000	1.39051 -0.00000 1.39051
m(b)	0.00000	-1.39051 0.00000
m(c)	0.00000	-1.39051 0.00000 1.39051
Mtot	1 1	0.00000 -0.84665 1.10304
	0.00000	-0.84665 1.10304 1.39051
	(1, 0, 0)	
	(1, 0, 1)	



- You can edit the ".fst" file to display the envelope of the helical structure

```

File Edit Search
! FILE for FullProf Studio: generated automatically by FullProf
! title: Template magnetic phase by SARAH - web Representational Analysis
SPACEG P 1
CELL 3.812897 3.783150 6.240530 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 DISPLAY MULTIPLE
BOX -0.15 5.15 -0.15 1.15 -0.15 2.15

{
LATTICE P
K 0.35419 0.00000 0.50000
MSYM X,Y,Z
MSYM U,V,W,0.0
MATOM Fe1_1
SKP 1 1 0.00000 1.39051 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 -1.39051 0.00000
Fe 0.25000 0.75000 0.99680 SCALE 1.0 GROUP Envelop 1 0 0 1
MATOM Fe1_2
SKP 1 1 0.00000 -0.63129 1.23895 0.00000 -1.23895 -0.63129 0.00000
}

```

Fe_{1.16}Te: back to STEP4 - Considering cycloid model

- Let's consider a cycloidal structure given by the BV of Γ_3 (*b*-component) and BV1 (*a*-component) of Γ_2 .

```
P -1
! Nsym Cen Laue Ireps N_Bas
! 3 1 1 -2 6
! Real(0)-Imaginary(1) indicator for C1
! 0 1 0 0 0 0
!
SYMM X, Y, Z
BASR 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 0 0 0 2.
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SYMM -1/2 + X, 1 - Y, 1 - Z
BASR 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0 0 0.908 0 -0.908 0 0.908 0 0 0 0 -0.908
BASI 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 0 0 1.782 0 -1.782 0 1.782 0 0 0 0 -1.782
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
SYMM 1/2 + X, 1 - Y, 1 - Z
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
BASI 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
!
! Atom Typ Mag Vek X Y Z Biso Occ C1 C2 C3
! C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 MagPh
Fe1 MFE3 1 0 0.75000 0.25000 0.00320 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.695 0.000
0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.695 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000000
21.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Fe2 MFE3 2 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.30000 1.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000000
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
```

define the
orthogonal BV as
imaginary

Activate the
BV of IR2 by
non-zero C2

Use c4 and c2 ,
for constructing a
cycloid

	<i>P mmn</i>	
Irreps	Fe1_1	Fe1_2
Γ_1	(0 1 0)	(0 ξ 0)
Γ_2	(1 0 0)	(- ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 ξ)
Γ_3	(0 1 0)	(0 - ξ 0)
Γ_4	(1 0 0)	(ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 - ξ)

NOTE: cycloidal structure
consists of orthogonal
components, but one of
component runs along the
incommensurate *k* direction

- The C4 and C2 can be refined independently or constrained. Equal values will make a circular cycloid

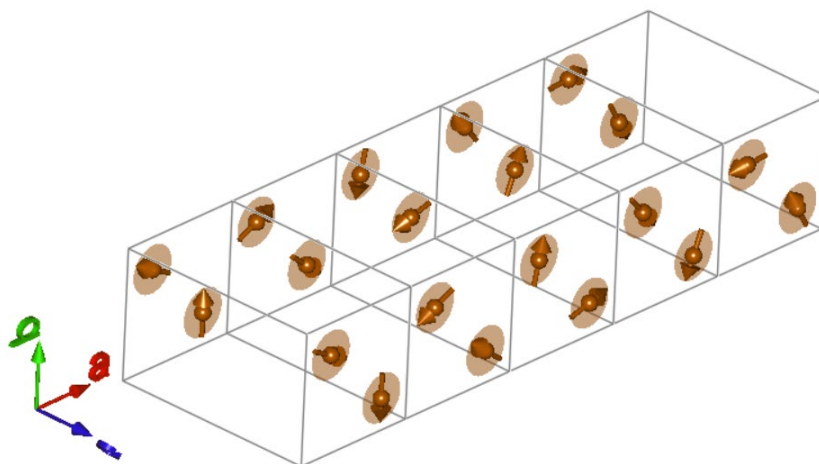
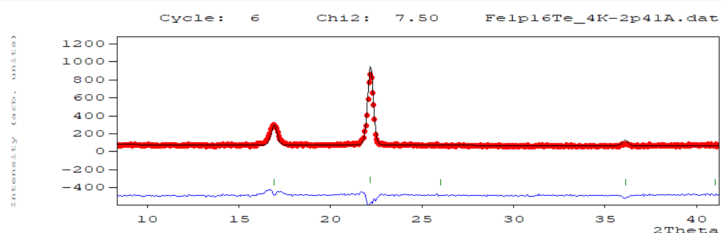
```

=> Rp: 30.9   Rwp: 24.7   Rexp: 9.01
=> Global user-weighted Chi2 (Bragg contrib.): 8.385   Chi2: 7.50
=> -----> Pattern# 1
=> Phase: 1
=> Bragg R-factor: 10.81
=> RF-factor : 7.191
=> Phase: 2
=> Magnetic R-factor: 114.8
=> Normal end, final calculations and writing...

=> CPU Time: 1.250 seconds
=> 0.021 minutes

=> END   Date:03/10/2022   Time => 15:49:03.265

```



List of Atoms
Number of Atoms: 2

	Label	Ntyp	Mag. Rot.	Prog. Vec.	X	Y	Z	B	Occ
Atom # 1	Fe1	MFE3	1	0	0.75000	0.25000	0.00320	0.30000	1.00000
Atom # 2	Fe2	MFE3	2	0	0.25000	0.25000	0.72000	0.30000	1.00000

	Rx	Ry	Rz	lx	ly	lz	MPhase
Atom #1							
Atom #2							

Basis Functions Coefficients

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Atom # 1	0.00000	0.69400	0.00000	0.69400	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Atom # 2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

- run the Fullprof program and we'll obtain another satisfactory fitting of the magnetic peaks!
- visualize the cycloid structure

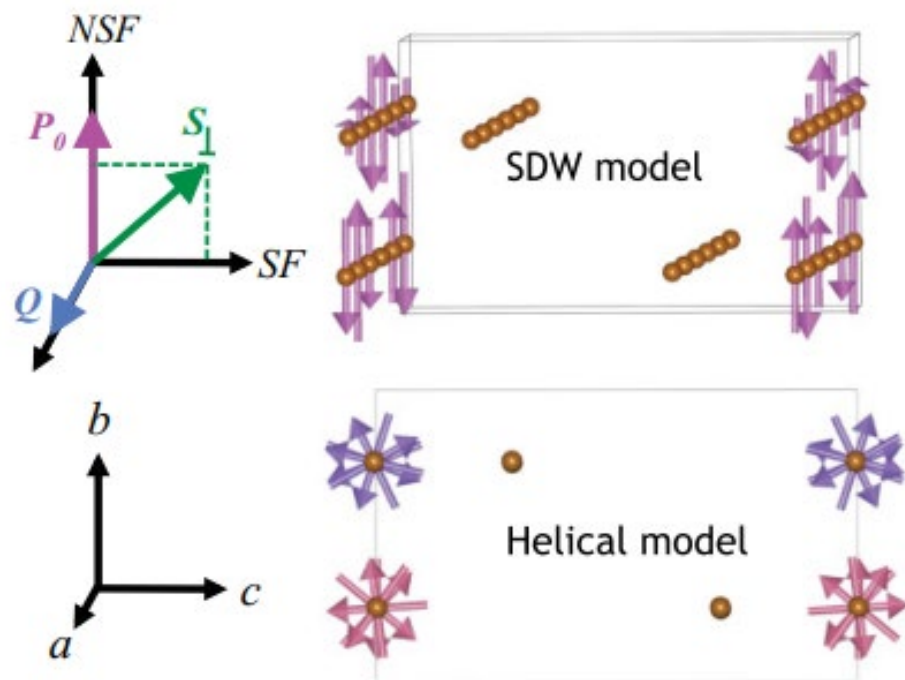
Symmetry operations :

SYMM x,y,z
u,v,w,0.0

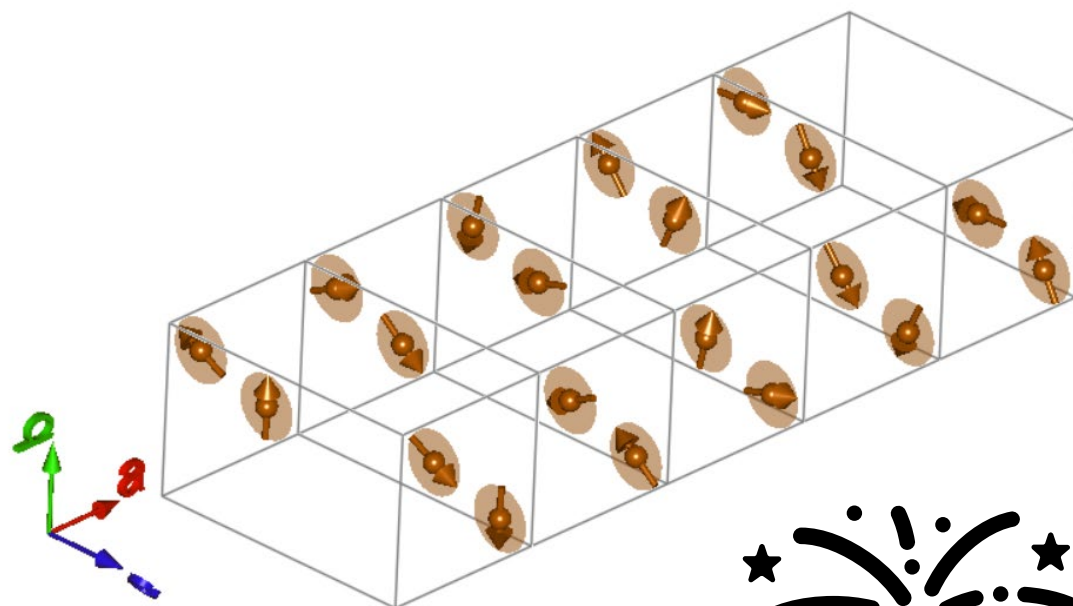
Atom : Fe1_1 Fe

	x	y	z	Translation	k MSYM	m(a)	m(b)	m(c)	Mtot
	0.75000	0.25000	0.00320	(0, 0, 0)	1	1	-0.00000	1.38890	0.00000
				(0, 0, 1)	1	1	0.00000	-1.38890	0.00000
				(1, 0, 0)	1	1	1.10129	-0.84629	0.00000
				(1, 0, 1)	1	1	-1.10129	0.84629	0.00000

Polarization analysis to determine the correct model



.. and the winner is



Helical magnetic structure

