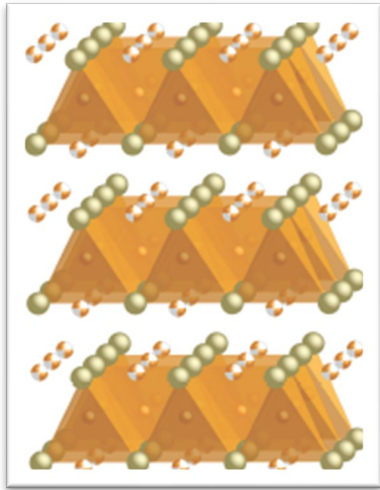


Determination of the incommensurate magnetic structure of $\text{Fe}_{1.16}\text{Te}$ using Super SpaceGroup method

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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

$T > 70\text{K}$,

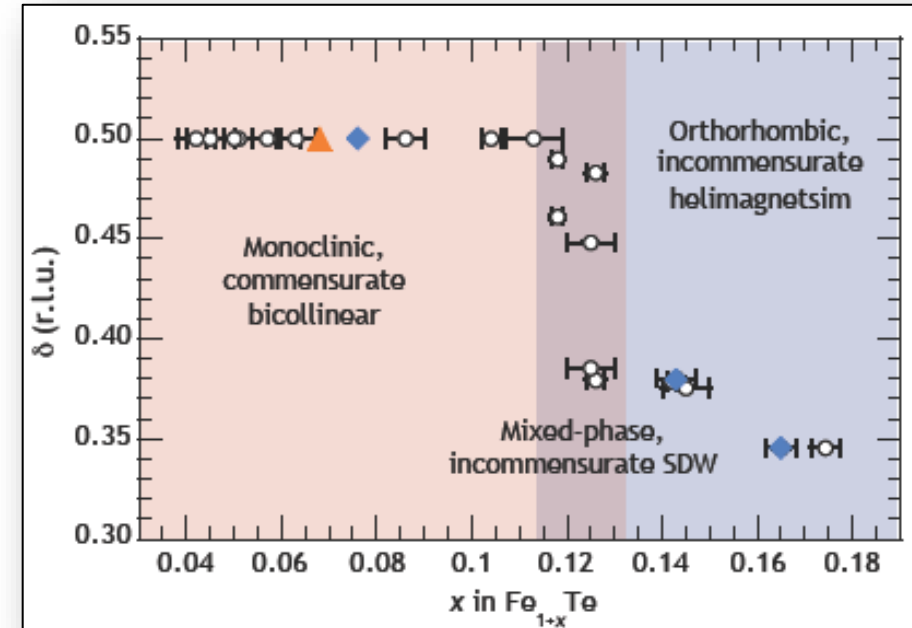
Paramagnetic phase:

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

$T < 70\text{K}$,

$x < 0.12 \rightarrow P2_1/m$, 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](#)

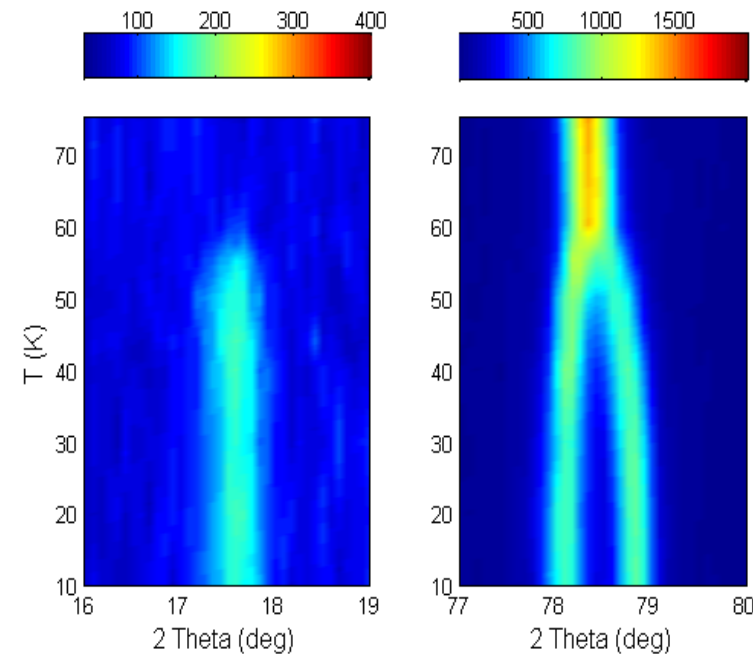
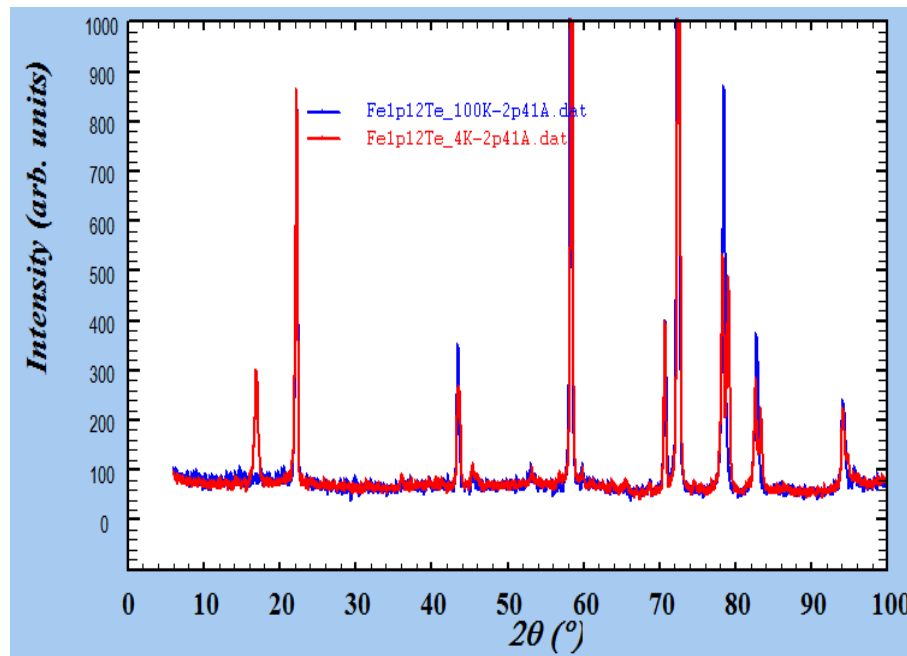


Steps for magnetic structure determination :

- I. Import the known crystal structure and input the instrument parameters to create a PCR file for nuclear phase refinement
- II. Refine the structural model and the profile parameters for 4K data
- III. Identify the magnetic reflections and determine the propagation vector (k-search in Winplotr)
- IV. Identify possible magnetic models using ISODISTORT (described by superspace group symmetry)
- V. Select a magnetic model (mcif) and convert it to PCR format (single phase magnetic & nuclear)
- VI. Configure the new PCR file for the actual experimental setting and perform refinement
- VII. Display the magnetic structure using *Vesta*

Fe_{1.16}Te: 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.

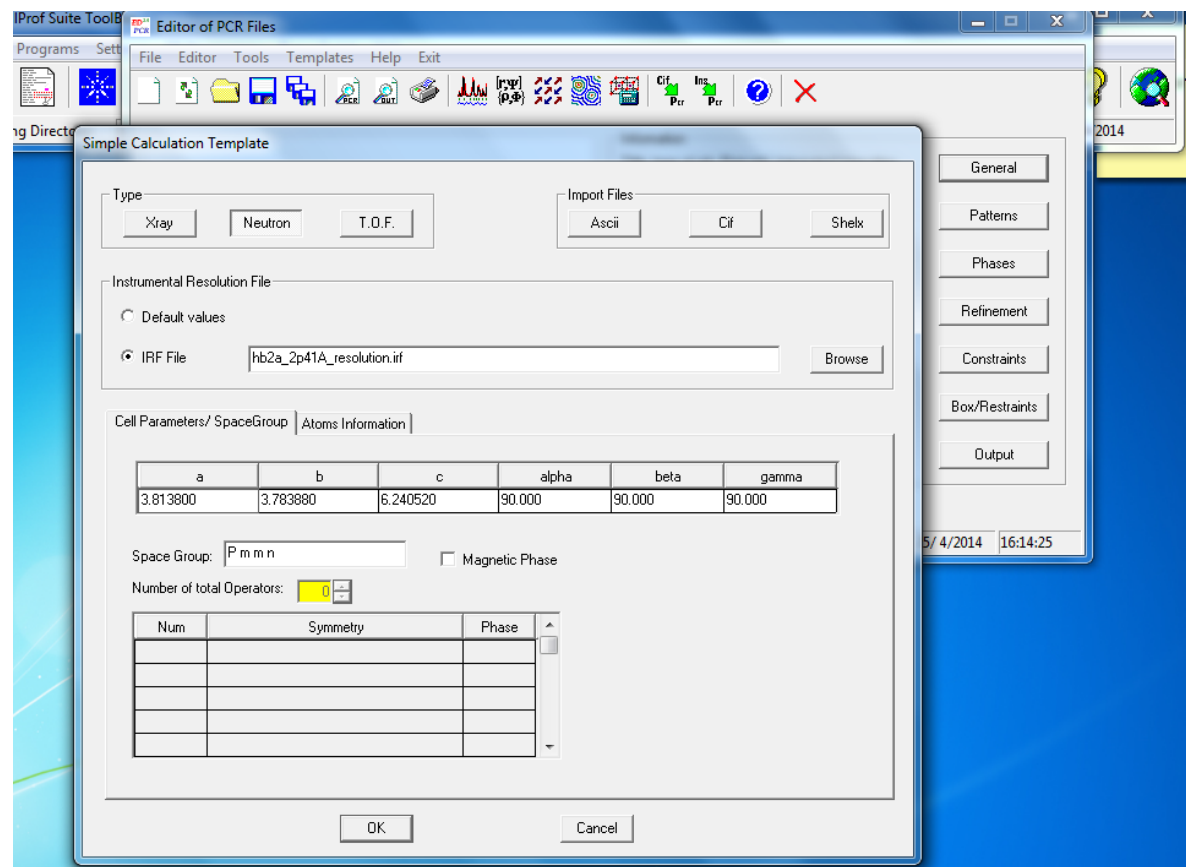


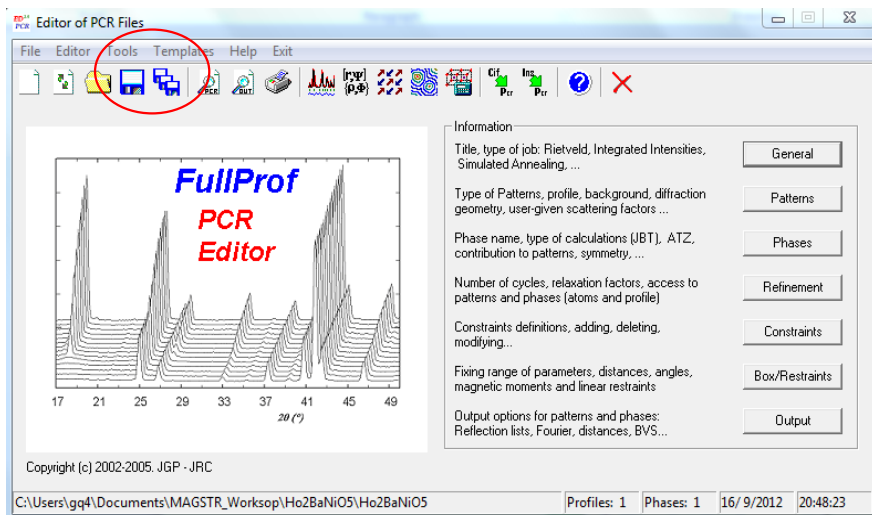
- use **EdPCR** to create the input file for FullProf (*.PCR)
- import the crystallographic information file CIF ([Fe1p16_4K.cif](#))

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

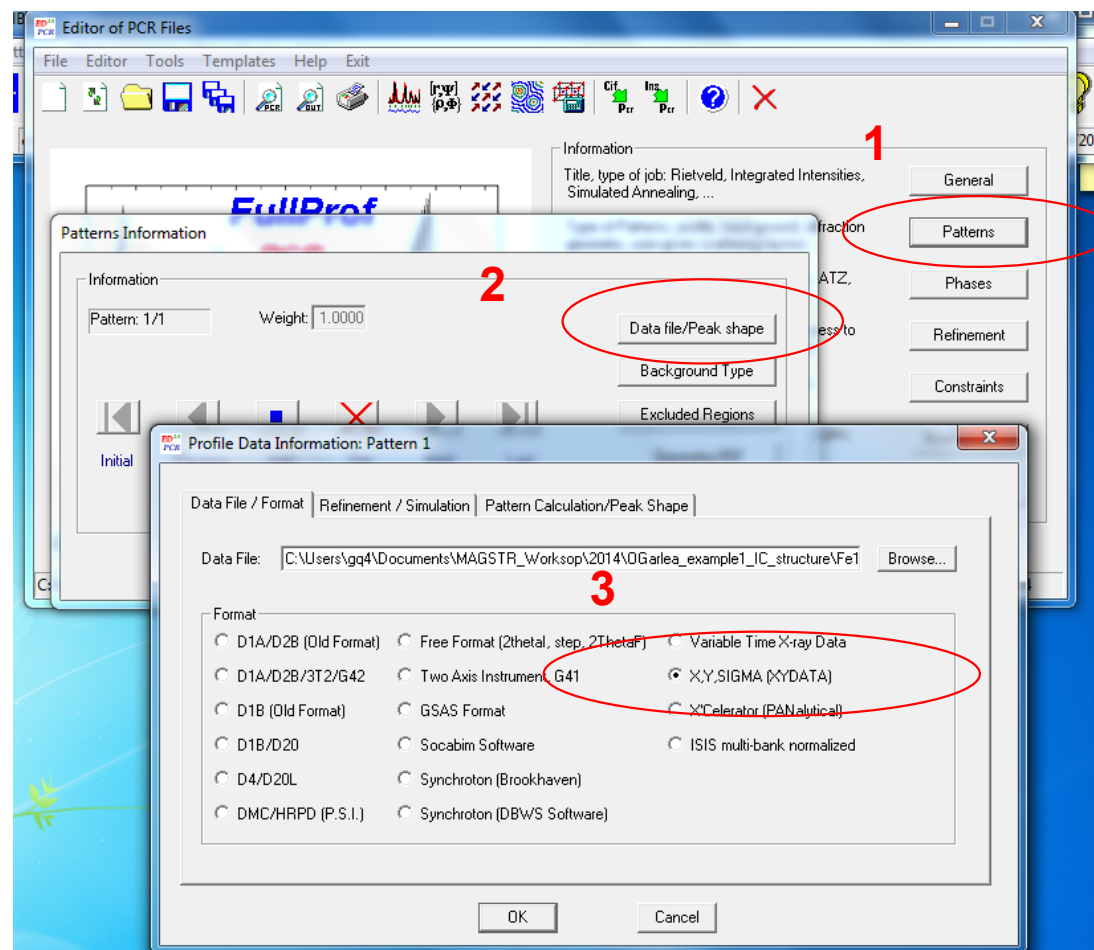
- in the new window, select the “Neutron” tab for the type of calculations
- use the “Browse” button to upload the instrument resolution file “IRF”
[hb2a_2p41A_resolution.irf](#)



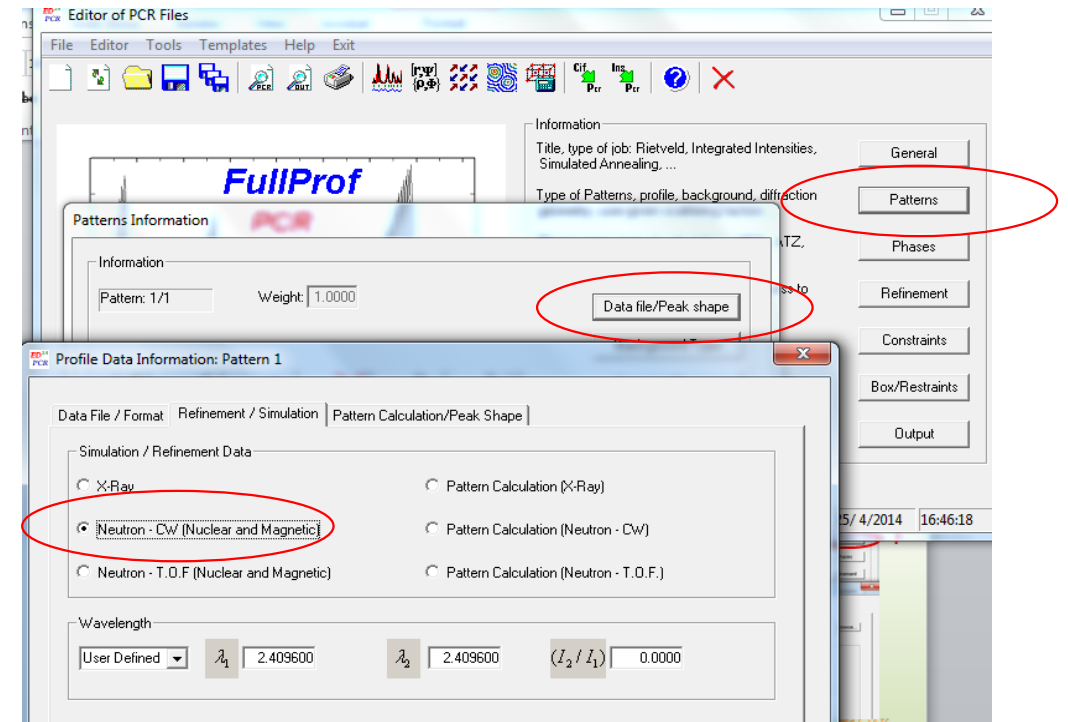
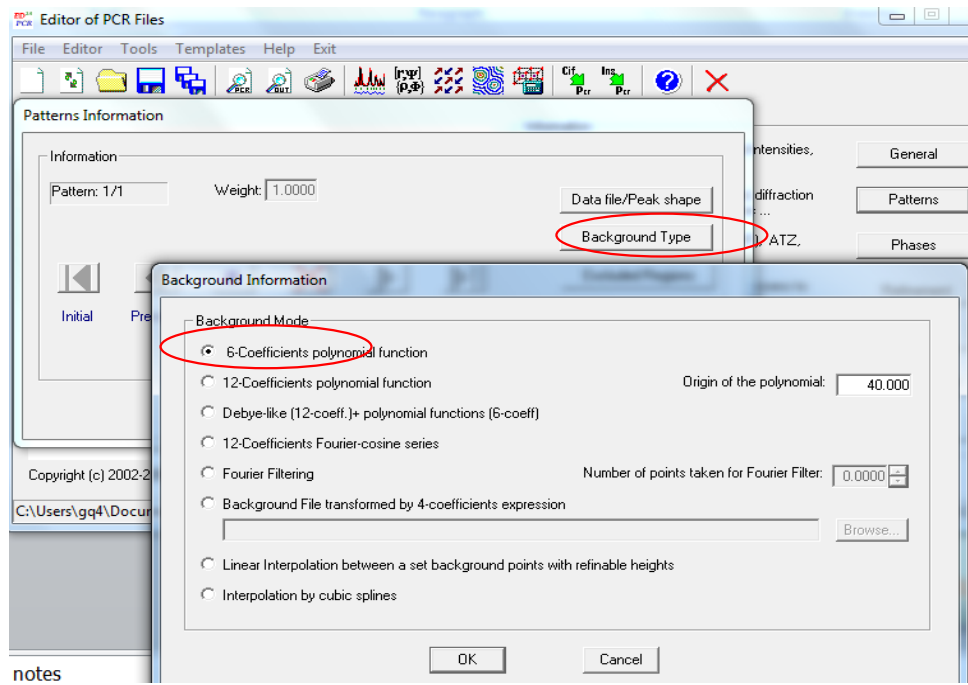


- save the PCR file by clicking the “Save” button

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

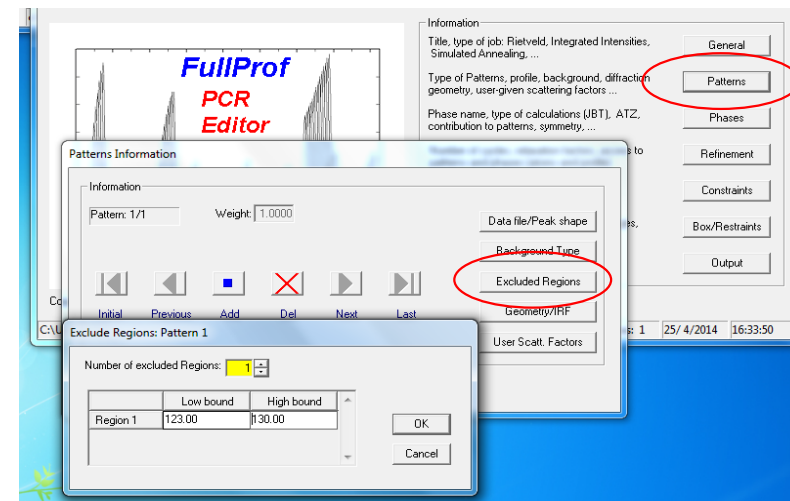
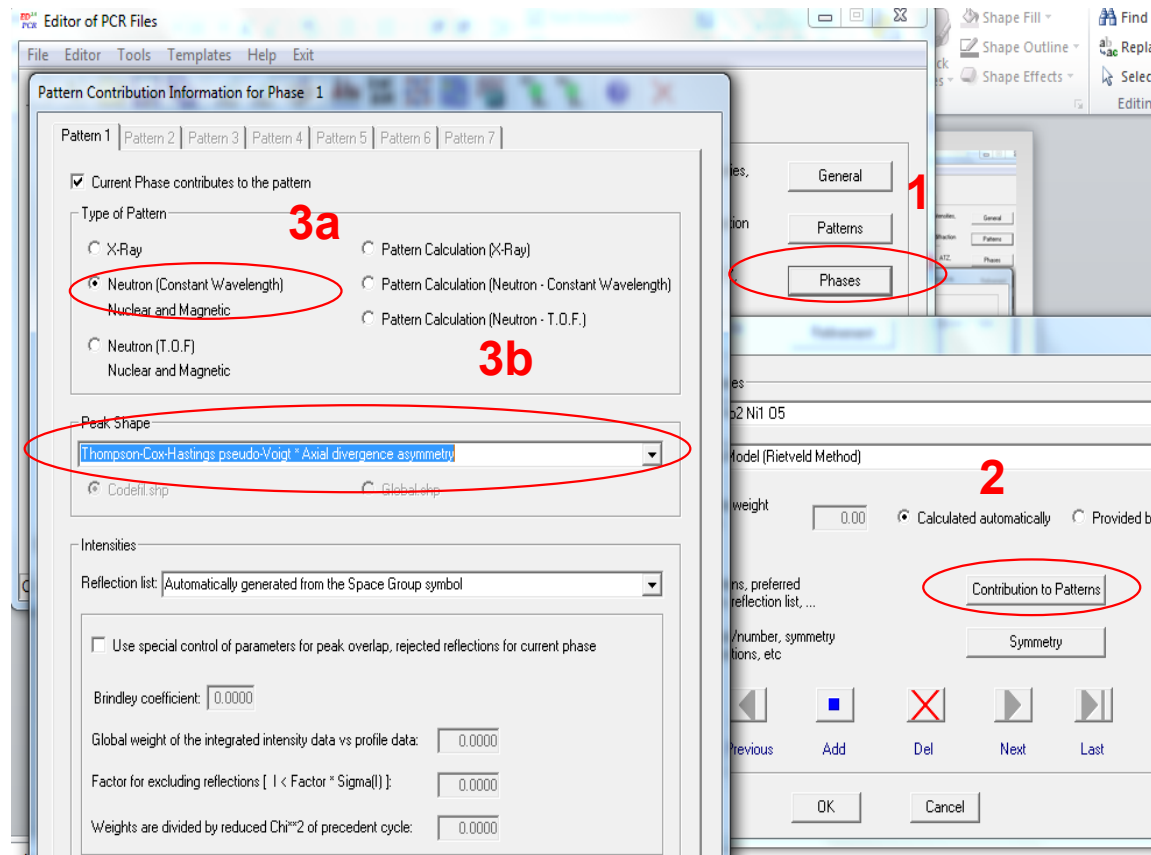


- In the “Patterns” tab , clock on the “Refinement/Simulation”, and make sure that “Neutron-CW” option is selected, and in the “Pattern calculation” the “Thompson-Cox-Hastings pseudo-Voigt” peak shape is chosen



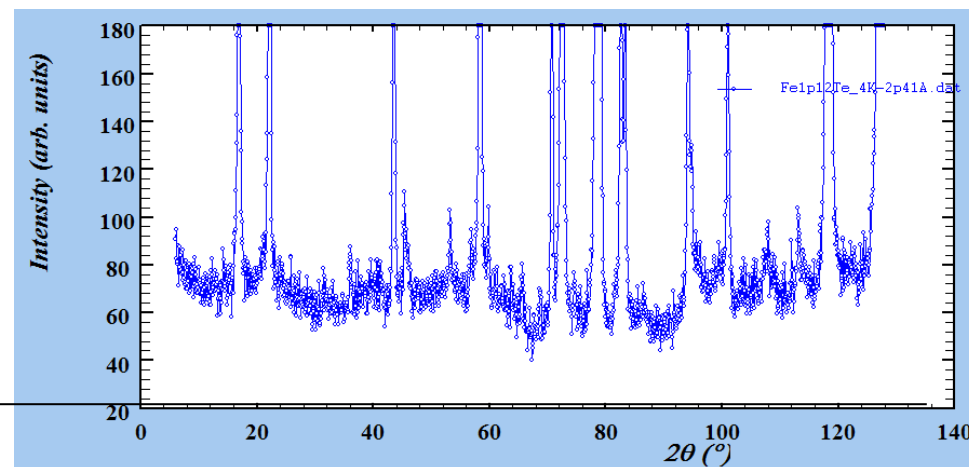
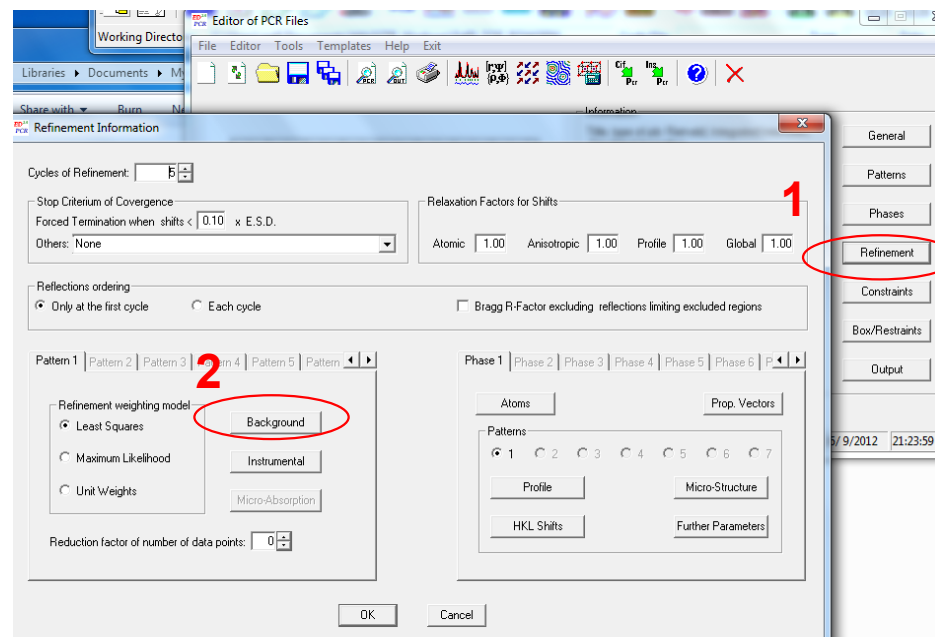
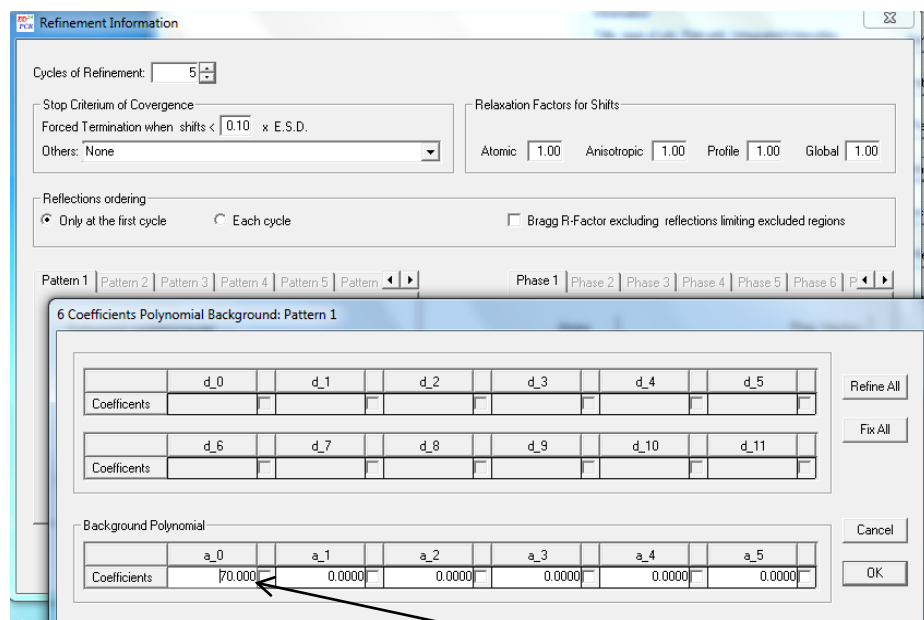
- For the background information, select the “6-coefficients polynomial function”

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

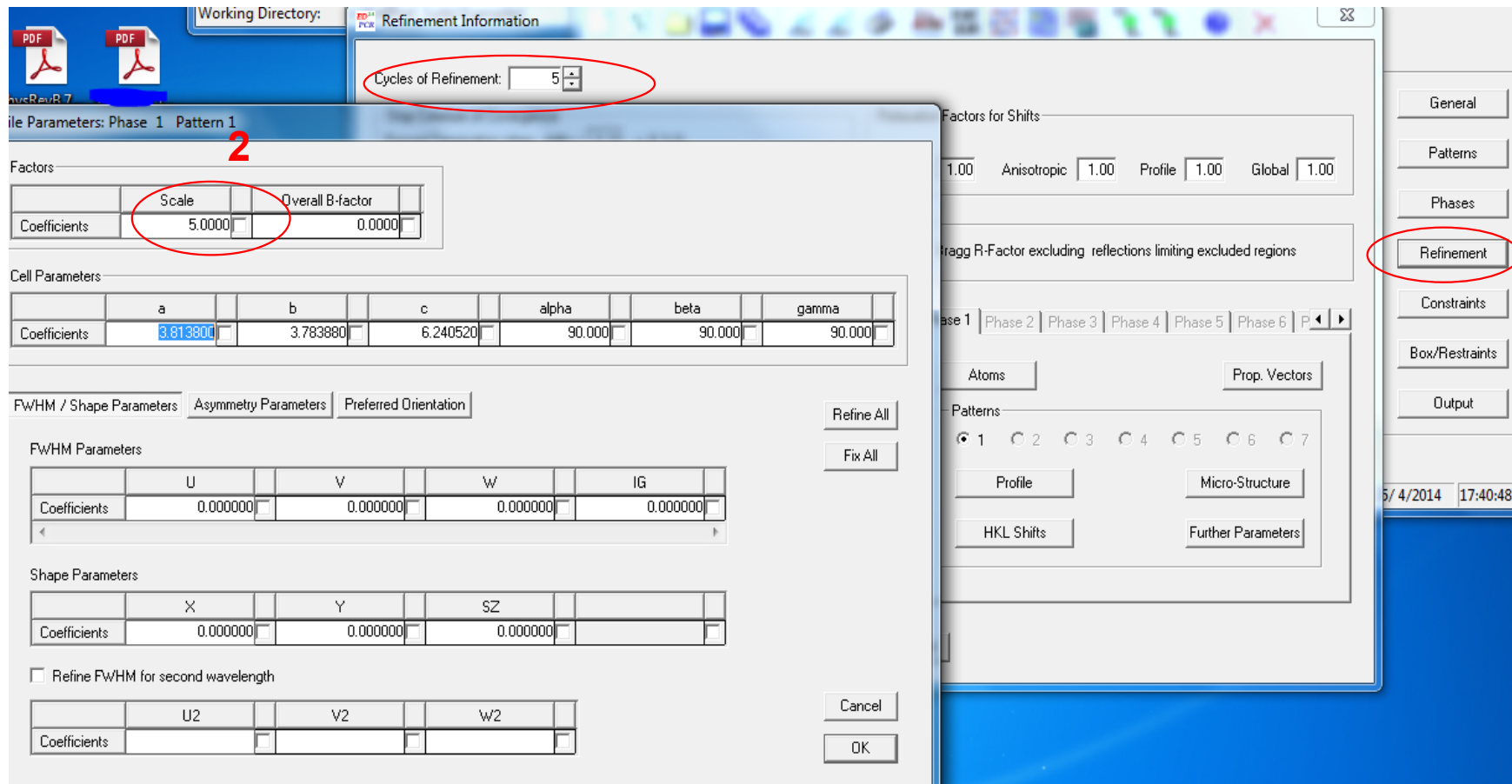


- From the main window of EdPcr, open the “Phases” tab (1) and then click on the “Contribution to patterns” (2) and then select the “current phase contributes to the pattern” & “neutron (constant wavelength)” (3a) and “Thompson-Cox-Hastings pseudo-Voigt” for the peak shape (3b)

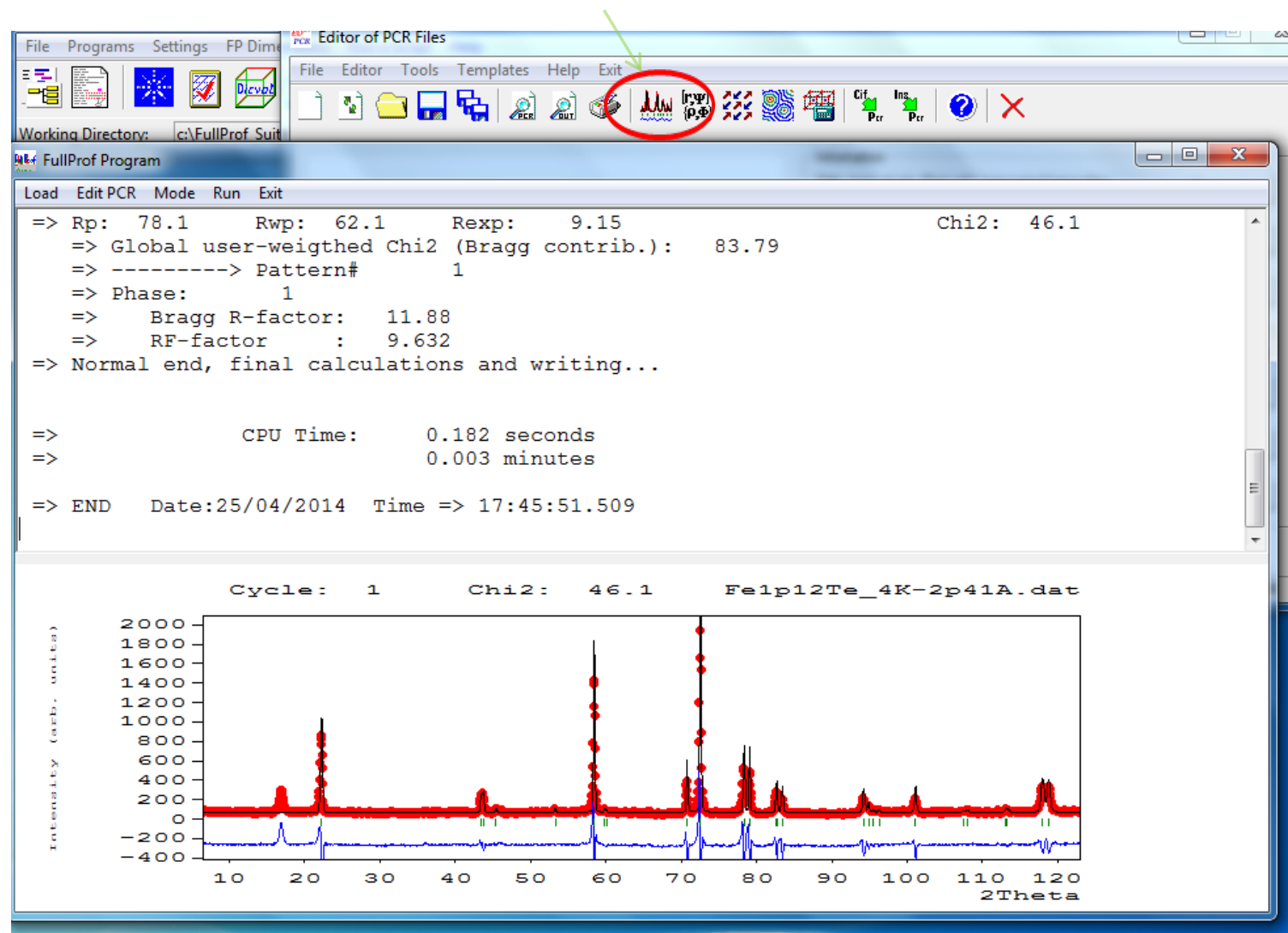
- Open the “Refinement” (1) and then the “Background” (2) and add a value for the “a₀” coefficient that will give a first flat approximation for the background (~70, read it from the data file)



- 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

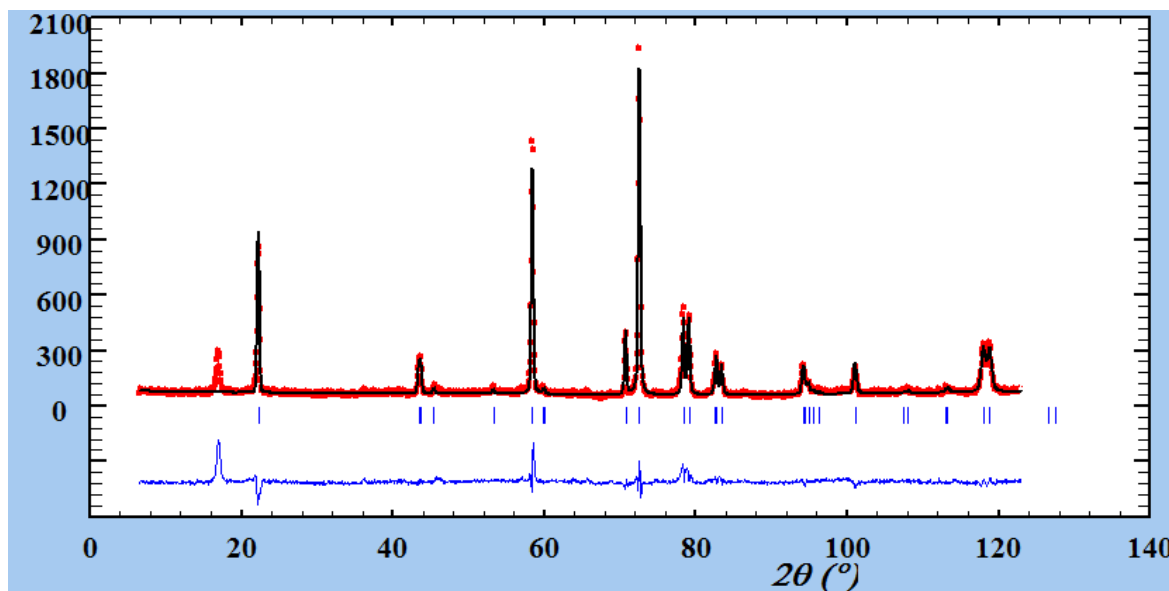
FWHM Parameters			
	U	V	W
Coefficients	0.000000	0.000000	0.022450

Shape Parameters			
	X	Y	SZ
Coefficients	0.143094	0.000000	0.000000

☐ Refine FWHM for second wavelength

	U2	V2	W2
Coefficients			

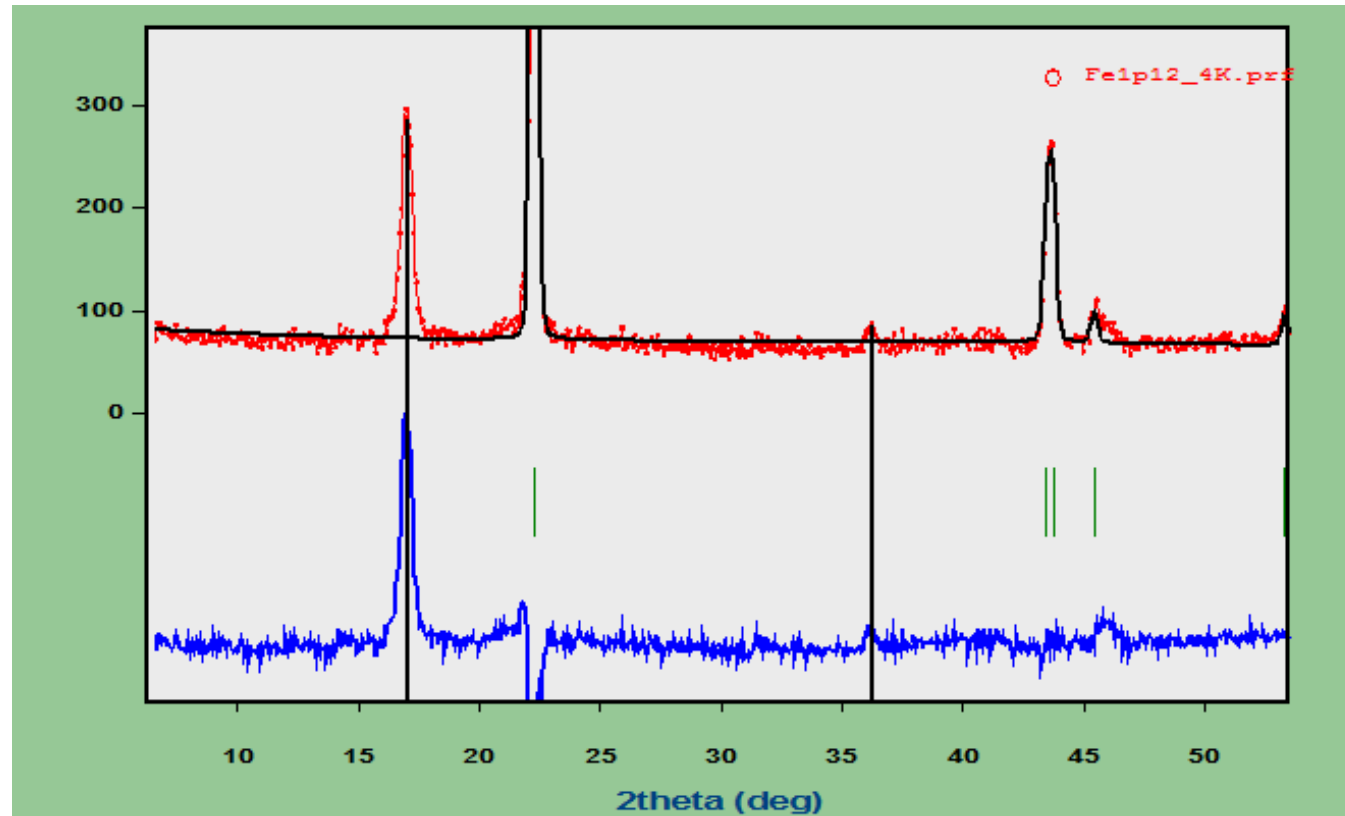
Buttons: Refine All, Fix All, Cancel, OK



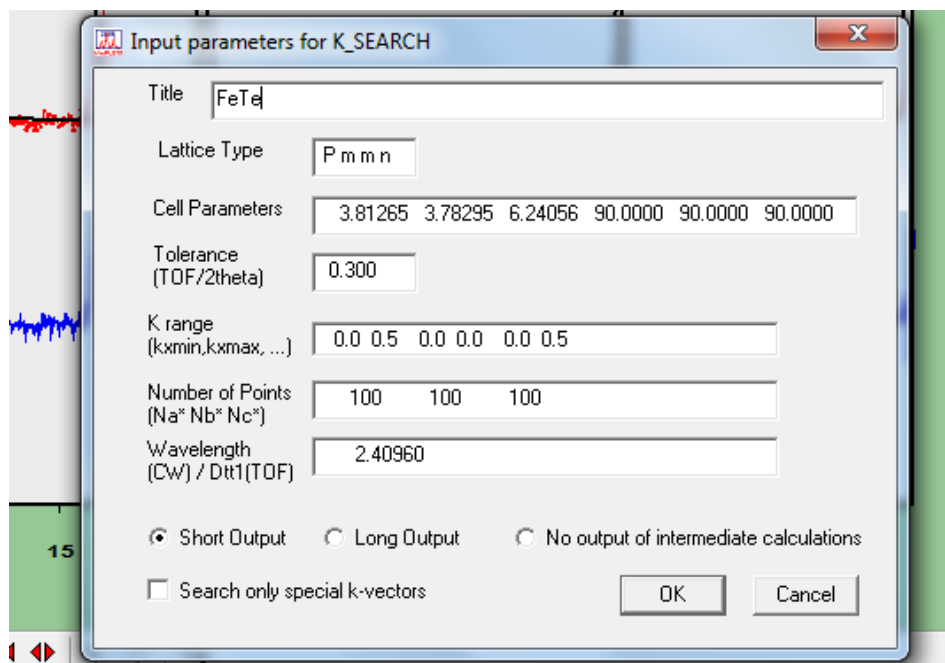
- Open the PRF file using WINPLOTR to observe the quality of the fit.
- Notice the un-indexed peaks that can be associated to the magnetic long range

Fe_{1.16}Te: 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”)

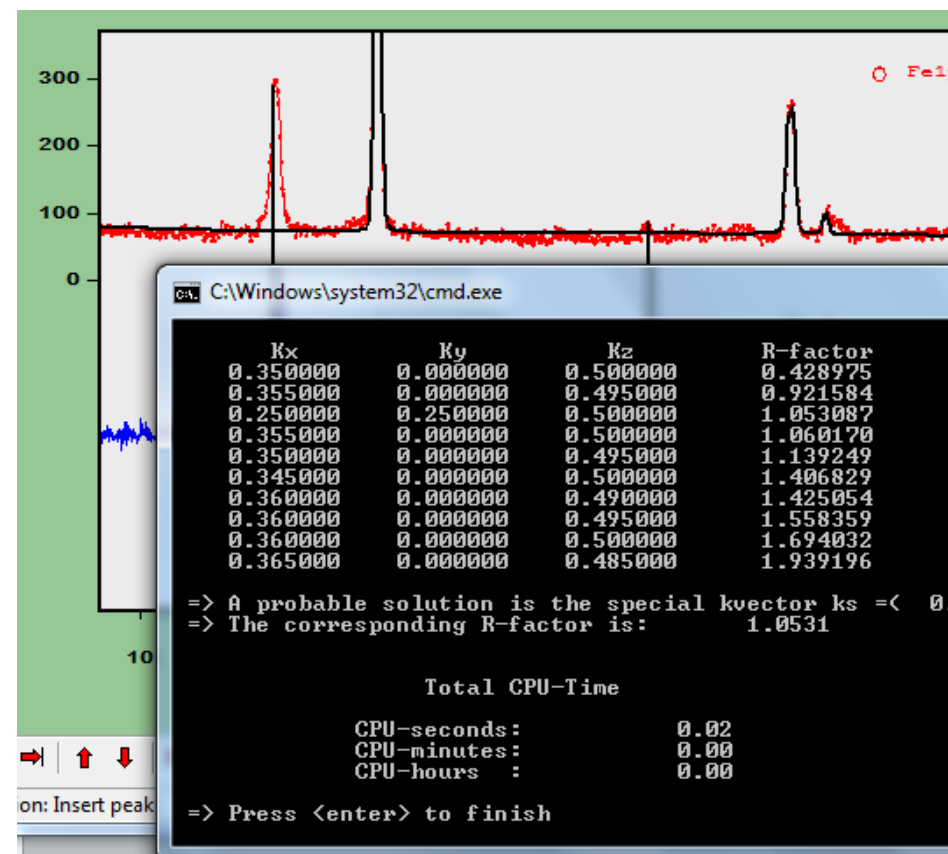


- Run the “k-search “ program to find the propagation vector and see the results listed in the file “k_search.kup”



- 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: Symmetry analysis

- use **ISODISTORT** program (<https://stokes.byu.edu/iso/isodistortform.php>) to generate the “mcif” file in superspacegroup formalism for the helical structure solution
- load the provided Fe1p16_4K.cif file in **ISODISTORT**
- For types of distortions select the magnetic only for Fe atom

Begin by entering the structure of parent phase: ?

[Get started quickly with a cubic perovskite parent.](#)

Import parent structure from a CIF structure file: Fe1p16_4K.cif

If you don't have a parent CIF, create one using [ISOCIF](#).

ISODISTORT: search

Space Group: 59 Pmmn D2h-13, Lattice parameters: a=3.81380, b=3.78388, c=6.24052, alpha=90.00000, beta=90.00000, gamma=90.00000

Default space-group preferences: monoclinic axes a(b)c, monoclinic cell choice 1, orthorhombic axes abc, origin choice 2, hexagonal axes, SSG standard setting

Fe1 2b (1/4,3/4,z), z=-0.00320, Fe2 2a (1/4,1/4,z), z=-0.28000, occ=0.16000, Te1 2a (1/4,1/4,z), z=0.28620

Include magnetic Fe distortions

Types of distortions to be considered ?

strain: ☐
Displacive: all ☐ none ☐ Fe ☐ Te ☐
Occupational: all ☐ none ☐ Fe ☐ Te ☐
Magnetic: all ☐ none ☐ Fe ☒ Te ☐
Rotational: all ☐ none ☐ Fe ☐ Te ☐

Important: You must click on Change to implement any changes in the above type of distortions to be considered.

- Use “Method 2” to specify the k point and indicate the number of superimposed IRs

Method 2: General method - search over specific k points OK ?

k vector 1: $a=$ $b=$ $g=$ # of independent incommensurate modulations=

k vector 2: $a=$ $b=$ $g=$ # of independent incommensurate modulations=

Change number of superposed IRs: Change ?

Important: You must click on Change to implement any changes in the number of superposed IRs.

- For the helical structure we will select the IR3 and IR4

ISODISTORT: irreducible representation

Space Group: 59 Pmmn D2h-13, Lattice parameters: $a=3.81380$, $b=3.78388$, $c=6.24052$, $\alpha=90.00$

Default space-group preferences: monoclinic axes $a(b)c$, monoclinic cell choice 1, orthorhombic axes

Fe1 2b (1/4,3/4,z), $z=-0.00320$, Fe2 2a (1/4,1/4,z), $z=-0.28000$, occ=0.16000, Te1 2a (1/4,1/4,z), $z=0.2$

Include magnetic Fe distortions

k point: A, k12 (a,0,1/2), $a=0.35500$ (1 incommensurate modulation/1 arm)

k point: A, k12 (a,0,1/2), $a=0.35500$ (1 incommensurate modulation/1 arm)


Choose each superposed IR and OPD (optional)

IR 1: $OPD=$?

IR 2: $OPD=$ OK

	<i>P m m n</i>	
Irreps	Fe1_1	Fe1_2
IR1	(0 1 0)	(0 ξ 0)
IR2	(1 0 0)	(- ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 ξ)
IR3	(0 1 0)	(0 - ξ 0)
IR4	(1 0 0)	(ξ 0 0)
	(0 0 1)	(0 0 - ξ)

- Select the first the first option

Finish selecting the distortion mode by choosing an order parameter direction 

☒ P-P (a,0|b,0) 18.1.10.4.m17.2 P2_122_1.1'(0,1/2,g)000s, basis={ (0,1,0,0), (0,0,1,0), (1,0,0,0), (0,0,0,1) }, origin=(1/4,1/4,1/2,0), s=1, i=2, k-active= (0.35500,0,1/2)

☐ P-P (a,0|0,b) 11.1.6.4.m51.2 P2_1/m.1'(1/2,0,g)00s, basis={ (0,0,1,0), (0,-1,0,0), (1,0,0,0), (0,0,0,1) }, origin=(1,1,1/2,0), s=1, i=2, k-active= (0.35500,0,1/2)

☐ C-C (a,b|c,d) 4.1.6.3.m8.2 P2_1.1'(1/2,0,g)0s, basis={ (0,0,1,0), (0,-1,0,0), (1,0,0,0), (0,0,0,1) }, origin=(1/4,1,1/2,0), s=1, i=4, k-active= (0.35500,0,1/2)

OK

- Mark the box for using an alternate setting for the lattice, to reverse to the parent setting

☒ Use alternate (possibly nonstandard) setting in CIF output (matrix S^{-1t})

Relative to ☒ parent ☐ subgroup

Basis vectors of subgroup lattice (rational numbers):

$$a'_{s1} = \boxed{1} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

$$a'_{s2} = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{1} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

$$a'_{s3} = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{1} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

$$a'_{s4} = \boxed{1} a_{s4}$$

Origin of subgroup (either rational or decimal numbers):

$$t' = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

- Select the first the first option

Finish selecting the distortion mode by choosing an order parameter direction ?

☒ P-P (a,0|b,0) 18.1.10.4.m17.2 P2_122_1.1'(0,1/2,g)000s, basis={{(0,1,0,0),(0,0,1,0),(1,0,0,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(1/4,1/4,1/2,0), s=1, i=2, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}

☐ P-P (a,0|0,b) 11.1.6.4.m51.2 P2_1/m.1'(1/2,0,g)00s, basis={{(0,0,1,0),(0,-1,0,0),(1,0,0,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(1,1,1/2,0), s=1, i=2, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}

☐ C-C (a,b|c,d) 4.1.6.3.m8.2 P2_1.1'(1/2,0,g)0s, basis={{(0,0,1,0),(0,-1,0,0),(1,0,0,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(1/4,1,1/2,0), s=1, i=4, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}

OK

- Select the “CIF file” box and initialize the moment amplitudes for Fe1

Include magnetic Fe distortions
k point: A, k12 (a,0,1/2), a=0.35500 (1 incommensurate modulation/1 arm)
IR: mA3, mk12t3
k point: A, k12 (a,0,1/2), a=0.35500 (1 incommensurate modulation/1 arm)
IR: mA4, mk12t4
P-P (a,0|b,0) 18.1.10.4.m17.2 P2_122_1.1'(0,1/2,g)000s, basis={{(0,1,0,0),(0,0,1,0),(1,0,0,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(1/4,1/4,1/2,0), s=1, i=2, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}
Lattice parameters of undistorted supercell: a=3.78388, b=6.24052, c=3.81380, alpha=90.00000, beta=90.00000

☐ Save interactive distortion ? ☒ CIF file ? ☐ Distortion file ? ☐ Domains ? ☐ Modes details ☐ Compl
Enter mode and strain amplitudes: ?

Pmmn[0.35500,0,1/2]mA3 (a,0) 59.1.10.6.m406.2 Pmmn.1'(0,1/2,g)000s, basis={{(1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0),(0,0,1,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(0,0,0,0), s=1, i=1, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}

[Fe1:b.mag]B1(a)

[Fe2:a.mag]B1(a)

Pmmn[0.35500,0,1/2]mA4 (a,0) 59.1.10.7.m406.2 Pmmn.1'(0,1/2,g)s00s, basis={{(1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0),(0,0,1,0),(0,0,0,1)}, origin=(0,0,0,0), s=1, i=1, k-active=(0.35500,0,1/2)}

[Fe1:b.mag]B2(a)

[Fe1:b.mag]A2(a)

[Fe2:a.mag]B2(a)

[Fe2:a.mag]A2(a)

- Mark the box for using an alternate setting for the lattice, to reverse to the parent setting , before saving the CIF file

☒ Use alternate (possibly nonstandard) setting in CIF output (matrix S^{-1t})

Relative to ☒ parent ☐ subgroup

Basis vectors of subgroup lattice (rational numbers):

$$a'_{s1} = \boxed{1} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

$$a'_{s2} = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{1} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

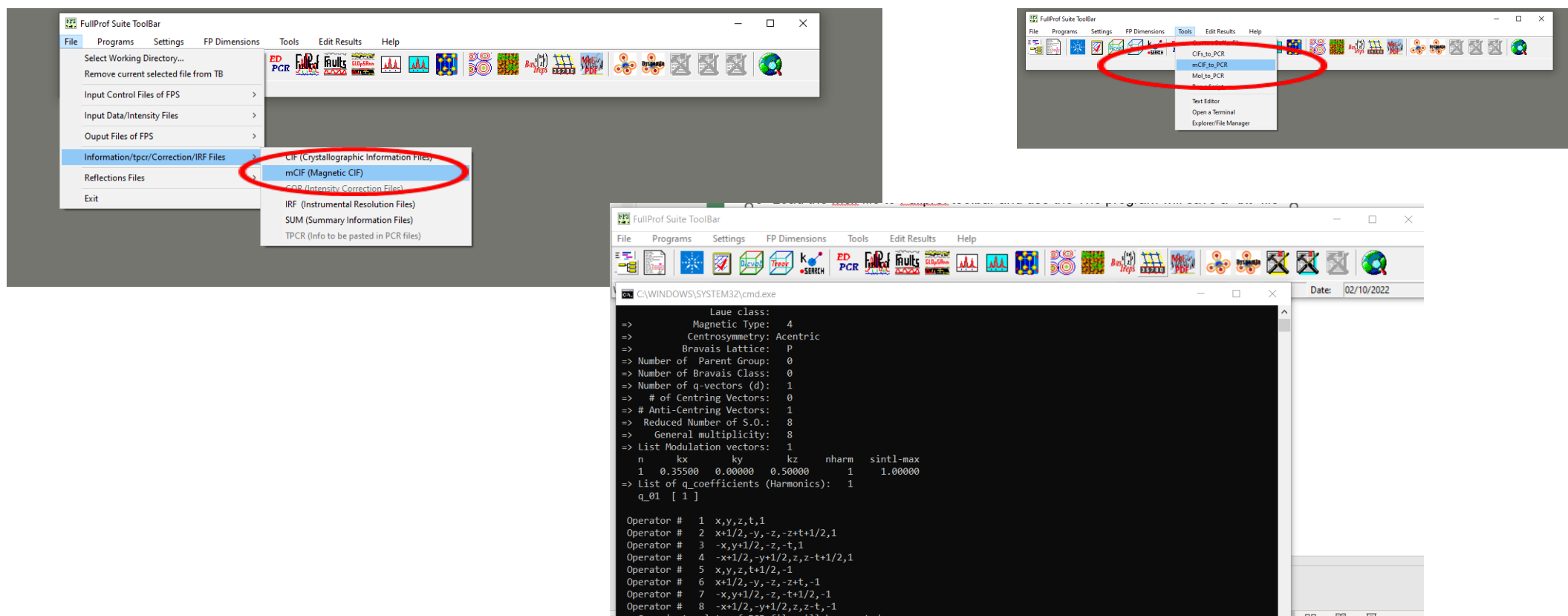
$$a'_{s3} = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{1} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

$$a'_{s4} = \boxed{1} a_{s4}$$

Origin of subgroup (either rational or decimal numbers):

$$t' = \boxed{0} a_{s1} + \boxed{0} a_{s2} + \boxed{0} a_{s3} + \boxed{0} a_{s4}$$

- The program will save a “subgroup_cif.txt” file that you need to rename to “anyname.mcif”
- Load the mcif file to FullProf Toolbar and use the “mcif_to_PCR” from “Tools” to convert to file to a PCR . Note : the Fullprog program will be run from the toolbar. The EdPCR is not configured to recognize the pcr format used for this approach.



Fe_{1.16}Te: Configure the new PCR file and perform the refinement

- Open the new PCR with a text editor and copy the section describing magnetic/nuclear phase into the previously prepared PCR file, used for fitting the nuclear contribution.

```
0      !Number of refined parameters
?
Zero    Code    SyCos    Code    SySin    Code    Lambda    Code MORE -> Patt# 1
0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00000    0.00 0

-----
! Data for PHASE number: 1 ==> Current R Bragg for Pattern# 1: 999.00
-----
Nuclear and Magnetic Structure of: iso ir34 opt1 VARV mxmymz McosMsin
!Nat Dis Ang Pr1 Pr2 Pr3 Jbt Irf Isy Str Furth ATZ Nuk Npr More
3 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.0 7 0 2 0 0 0.000 1 7 0
P2 122 1.1' (0,1/2,g)000s 18.1.10.4.m17.2 <--Magnetic Super Space group symbol (name &
Transform to standard: a2,a3,a1,a4;0,0,0,0
Parent Space Group: IT number: 0
Transform from Parent:
! Generators
Genr x,y,z,t,1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t+1/2,1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t,1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t+1/2,1
Genr x,y,z,t+1/2,-1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t,-1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t+1/2,-1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t,-1
N.qc 1
Q.coef 1
1
!Atom Typ Max_Qcoeff X Y Z Biso Occ N ty
?
Fe1_1 MFE2 1 Mcosx beta11 Mcosy beta22 Mcosz beta33 Msinx beta12 Msiny beta13 Msinz beta23
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
MagM0-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
Mcos-Msin-1: 0.85379 0.85379 -0.52062 0.52062 0.52062 0.85379
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Fe2_1 MFE2 1 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.00000 0.04000 1
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
MagM0-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
Mcos-Msin-1: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Te1_1 Te 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.28620 0.00000 0.25000 0
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000

-----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1
! Scale Shape1 Bou Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
1.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
?
U U W X Y GauSiz LorSiz Size-Model
0.176002 -0.197806 0.091452 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0
0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0
?
a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
3.813800 3.783800 6.240520 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000 #MULTICELL
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000

-----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 -----> Phase # 1
! Scale Shape1 Bou Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
5.317600 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
?
U U W X Y GauSiz LorSiz Size-Model
0.000000 0.000000 0.022062 0.143147 0.000000 0.000000 0
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 0.00000
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
?
2Th1/TOF1 2Th2/TOF2 Pattern to plot
6.525 127.894 1
58
```

```

Nuclear and Magnetic Structure of: iso_ir34_mod1 VARY mxmymz McosMsin
Nat Dis Ang Pr1 Pr2 Pr3 Jbt Irf Isy Str Furth ATZ Nuk Npr More
3 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.0 7 0 2 0 0 192.383 1 7 0
P2_122_1.1'(0,1/2,g)000s 18.1.10.4.m17.2 <--Magnetic Super Space group symbol (name & number)
Transform to standard: a2,a3,a1,a4;0,0,0,0
Parent Space Group: IT_number: 0
Transform from Parent:
Generators
Genr x,y,z,t,1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t+1/2,1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t,1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t+1/2,1
Genr x,y,z,t+1/2,-1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t,-1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t+1/2,-1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t,-1
N_qc 1
Q_coeff 1

Atom Typ Max_Qcoeff X Y Z Biso Occ N_type Spc / Line below:Codes
Fe1_1 MFE2 0.25000 0.75000 -0.00320 0.00000 0.25000 1 0 #
MFE2-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
Mcos-Msin-1: 1.34601 1.34601 -1.01284 1.01284 1.34601 <-Amplitudes of Modulat
11.00000 11.00000 -11.00000 11.00000 11.00000 11.00000
Fe2_1 MFE2 1 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.00000 0.04000 1 0 #
MFE2-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
Mcos-Msin-1: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <-Amplitudes of Modulat
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Te1_1 Te 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.28620 0.00000 0.25000 0 0 #
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000

Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 Phase # 1
Scale Shape1 Bou Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
5.295298 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
U U W X Y GauSiz LorSiz Size-Model
0.000000 0.000000 0.022601 0.140304 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
3.813800 3.783880 6.240520 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000 #MULTCELL 5 1 4
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:
0.3550000 0.0000000 0.5000000 1 1.0000 <-- Propagation Vector, nharm, sint1 lim 1
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000

2Th1/TOF1 2Th2/TOF2 Pattern to plot
4 525 123 000 1

```

- The command line VARY mxmymz McosMsin is automatically varying all allowed magnetic moment projections for all sites. Remove that command as we will set the refinements flags manually
- Make sure that the atoms identifiers (for magnetic form factor) are correct. Here the label must be MFE2. If you are dealing with a rare-earths, then the format is: JRE3 (e.g. JDY3)
- For the first refinement of magnetic moments, fix all the other parameters, that have been varied for nuclear refinement.
- Copy to your new PCR the line at the end of the file that defines the propagation vectors. Make sure that you have the same lattice definition as given for the parent phase.

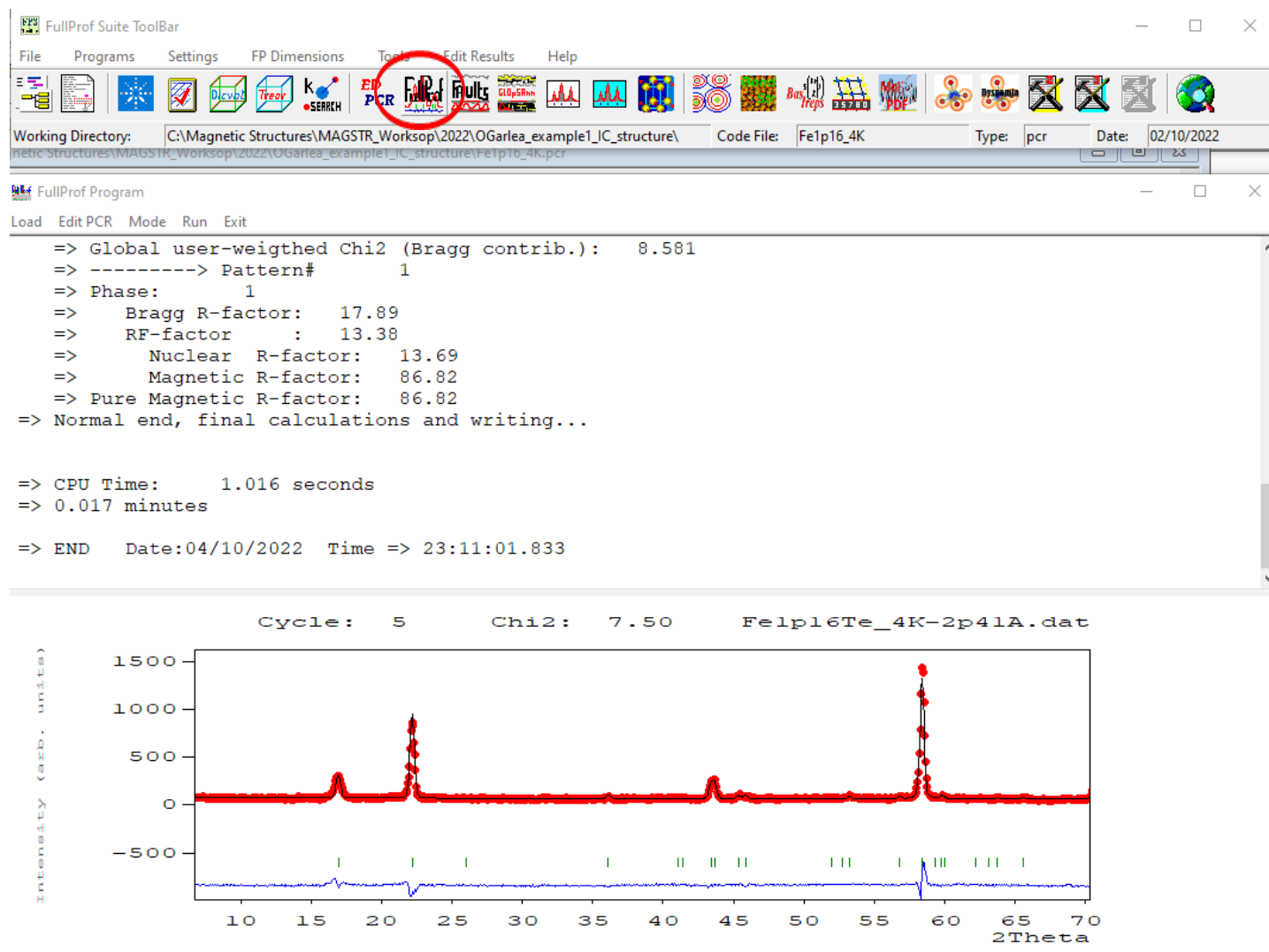
```

3 0 0 0.0 0.0 1.0 / 0 2 0 0 192.383 1 / 0
?
P2_122_1.1'(0,1/2,g)000s 18.1.10.4.m17.2 <--Magnetic Super Space group symbol (name & number)
Transform to standard: a2,a3,a1,a4;0,0,0
Parent Space Group: IT_number: 0
Transform from Parent:
? Generators
Genr x,y,z,t,1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t+1/2,1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t,1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t+1/2,1
Genr x,y,z,t+1/2,-1
Genr x+1/2,-y,-z,-z+t,-1
Genr -x,y+1/2,-z,-t+1/2,-1
Genr -x+1/2,-y+1/2,z,z-t,-1
N_qc 1
Q_coeff
1
?
?Atom Typ Max_Qcoeff N M Y Z Biso Occ N type Spc / Line below:Codes
? Mcosx Mcosy Mcosz Msinx Msiny Msinz / Line below:Codes
? beta11 beta22 beta33 beta12 beta13 beta23 / Line below:Codes
Fe1_1 MFE2 1 0.25000 0.75000 -0.00320 0.00000 0.25000 1 0 #
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
MagM0-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Mcos-Msin-1: 0.00000 1.34601 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 1.34601 <-Amplitudes of Modulated r
0.00000 11.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 11.00000
Fe2_1 MFE2 1 0.25000 0.25000 0.72000 0.00000 0.04000 1 0 #
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
MagM0-Moment: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <- Homogeneous magnetic moment
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Mcos-Msin-1: 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 <-Amplitudes of Modulated r
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
Te1_1 Te 0 0.25000 0.25000 0.28620 0.00000 0.25000 0 0 #
0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000
?-----> Profile Parameters for Pattern # 1 ----> Phase # 1
? Scale Shape1 Bov Str1 Str2 Str3 Strain-Model
5.295298 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0
0.00000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
? U U W X Y GauSiz LorSiz Size-Model
0.000000 0.000000 0.022601 0.140304 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
? a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
3.813800 3.783800 6.240520 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000 #MULTICELL 5 1 4
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:
0.3550000 0.0000000 0.5000000 1 1.0000 <-- Propagation Vector, nharm, sint1_lim 1
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
? 2Th1/T0F1 2Th2/T0F2 Pattern to plot

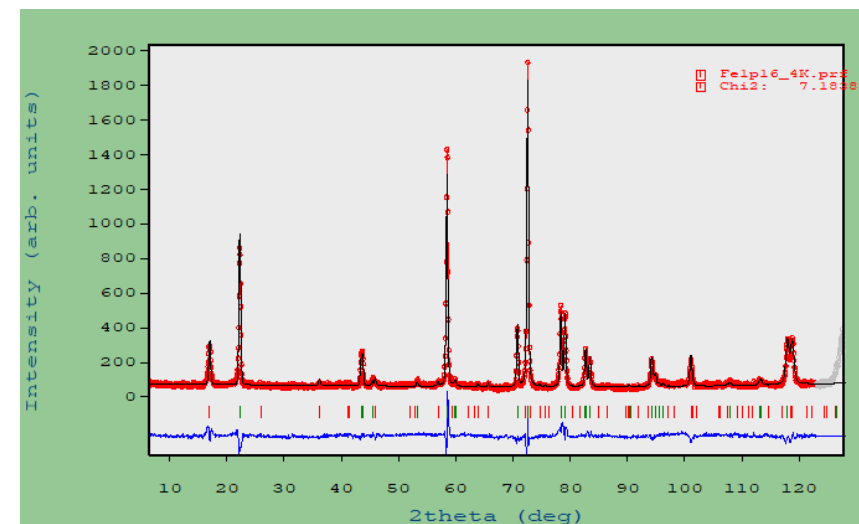
```

- To create a helix we only need two orthogonal components (Mcosy and Msinz) that are perpendicular to the IC kx direction.
- Since the data only shows one magnetic peak, we will constrain the two amplitudes to be equal for a circular helix

- Load the new PCR into the Toolbar and run FullProf refinement



- the fit can be improved by refining the k-vector, lattice parameters, profile parameter, background.



Fe_{1.16}Te: Display the magnetic structure using Vesta

- to visualize the magnetic structure one can use **VESTA** program, which reads the *.mcif file, generated automatically by Fullprof.
- The mcif created by FullProf is set to display the moment modulation across preselected multiple unit cells

```
! SCALE / UNIT CELL PARAMETERS FOR FULLPROF # 1 / UNITS # 1
Scale 5.295298 Shape1 0.000000 B0v 0.000000 Str1 0.000000 Str2 0.000000 Str3 0.000000 Strain-Model 0
0.000000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
! U U W X Y GauSiz LorSiz Size-Model
0.000000 0.000000 0.022601 0.153345 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
! a b c alpha beta gamma #Cell Info
3.813800 3.783880 6.240520 90.000000 90.000000 90.000000 #MULTCELL 5 1 4
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
! Pref1 Pref2 Asy1 Asy2 Asy3 Asy4 S_L D_L
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
! Propagation vectors:
0.3543174 0.0000000 0.5000000 1 1.0000 <-- Propagation Vector, nharm, sint1_lim 1
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
! 2Th1/TOF1 2Th2/TOF2 Pattern to plot
6.525 123.000 1
```

