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Synthesis, Structural, and Magnetic Properties of $\text{CoCr}_2\text{O}_4/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ nanocomposites.

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Nanocomposites have gained interest in current research because of the unique properties and scientific significance it has shown[1-2]. It was found that composites that comprise of ferrimagnetic (FiM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) materials exhibit fascinating magnetic phenomena including proximity effect and exchange bias[2,3]. These phenomena manifest due to strong exchange coupling between FiM and AFM material[3]. Cu_2O is an AFM material with a monoclinic crystal structure, that undergoes two magnetic transitions at $T_{N1}=213\text{K}$ and $T_{N2}=230\text{K}$ [3]. The novel properties of Cu_2O such as weak FM and superparamagnetic (SPM) are attributed to size effects[4]. CoCr_2O_4 is a FiM material with a cubic crystal structure, exhibiting three magnetic transitions at $T_C=93\text{K}$, $T_s=26\text{K}$, and $T_L=15\text{K}$ [5]. T_s is the temperature associated with the formation of a magnetic conical spin state anomaly due to the spiral ordering causes a multiferroic in a material[5]. T_L is the temperature associated with the transition from the commensurate to the incommensurate magnetic phase where spiral orderings are fully developed[5]. CoCr_2O_4 is a well-studied ternary multiferroic spinel with a conical structure and it manifests itself below T_s . CoCr_2O_4 exhibit an exchange bias without mixing with different magnetic material[5]. Rath et al.[7] investigated the magnetic properties of CoCr_2O_4 nanoparticles with average size 10-12 nm. SPM behaviour was observed, with a blocking temperature between 50-60K[7]. The disordered spin at the surface and distribution of nanoparticle sizes play important roles in the observation of SPM behavior in a material[7]. In order to expand on these observations, the present study considers a $\text{CoCr}_2\text{O}_4/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite that was synthesized using two-step methods. The initial step uses the sol-gel method[6] to synthesize the CoCr_2O_4 nanoparticles. The sample was calcined at 400°C for 2 hours and characterized using different techniques. Single-phase CoCr_2O_4 formed, with the particle size of $12.47 \pm 0.50\text{nm}$, and the particles undergo a FiM from a PM transition at $T_C=98\text{K}$. T_s and T_L were not observed due to the weak Cr-Cr interaction and size effect[8]. The following step involves co-precipitation to synthesize the $\text{CoCr}_2\text{O}_4/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ composite, with cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) used as a capping agent. The sample was again calcined at 400°C to adjust the particle size [9]. X-ray diffraction (XRD) results confirm the formation of multiphases associated with the Fd-3m and C_{12}/c_1 space groups[4,6] related to the crystal structure of CoCr_2O_4 and Cu_2O , respectively. The average crystallite size was estimated to be less than $43 \pm 1\text{nm}$. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was employed to determine the average particle size and morphology. Both CoCr_2O_4 and $\text{CoCr}_2\text{O}_4/\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ particles reflected non-uniform sizes and spherical shapes. Magnetic measurements were done using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). The magnetic susceptibility as a function of temperature shows a PM to FiM transition at 94K for composite. The magnetic hysteresis loop shows SPM behaviour at 75K, while no exchange bias was observed at low temperatures for the composite.

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