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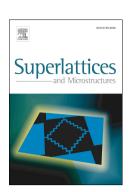
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Low dimensional mixed-spin Ising model with next-nearest neighbor interaction

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Abstract

In this study, the effects of next-nearest neighbor interaction on a one-dimensional mixed spin 3 - spin 3/2 system was investigated using Cellular Automaton (CA). The Ising model hamiltonian contains the antiferromagnetic nearest neighbor interaction (J₁), the ferromagnetic next- nearest neighbor interaction (J₂) and the external magnetic field (h=H/J₁). Magnetization (M) of the mixed spin system was obtained in the interval $0 \le R \le 1$ of the interaction ratio (R=J₂/J₁) using field cooling (FC) and zero-field cooling (ZFC) processes. Hysteresis curves were drawn for several R values in the interval -0.1 \le h \le 0.1 using FC results. The functional behavior for coercive field (H_C) was determined depending on R. Thus, the mixed spin system became a hard magnetic material and the lattice geometry also changed from one dimensional linear chain to triangular chain with increasing R value.

Keywords: Hysteresis, Coercive field, Ising model, cellular automaton. PACS Numbers: 05.20.-y, 75.10.Hk, 05.10.-a, 75.60.-d.

1. Introduction

Developments in material science have lead to technological innovations. Cyano-bridged magnetic molecules are one of these innovations. Cyano-bridged assemblies have properties such as high relaxation barrier, change of interlayer superexchange interactions, humidity sensitivity, photoinduced metal-to-metal charge transfer and high coordination number of metal centers due to inclusion of ions with high anisotropy. Thus, the cyano-bridged assemblies gain various functionalities such as slow magnetic relaxation [1,2], cooling-rate dependent magnetism [3], humidity-induced magnetization [4], photo-induced magnetization [5,6] and high temperature magnetization [7]. One of these cyano-bridged assemblies was synthesized by Guo et al. to obtain high temperature magnetism [8]. They studied cyano-bridged Tb (III) -Cr (III) bimetallic assembly

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