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## Lattice sites of Fe in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> following implantation of <sup>57</sup>Mn

Radioactive <sup>57</sup>Mn ( $T_{1/2} = 1.5$  min) has been implanted into Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> single crystals held at 110 –666 K at the ISOLDE facility at CERN. Mössbauer emission spectra were measured on the 14.4 keV  $\gamma$ -rays of the daughter <sup>57</sup>Fe nuclei. The analysis of the obtained Mössbauer spectra reveals four spectral components listed below (see Fig. 1) assigned as follows: Dam: A quadrupole-split component assigned to Fe<sup>2+</sup> in heavily damaged, possibly amorphous local environment created in the implantation process. S1: A single line due to Fe in cubic environment. The properties of this line are inconsistent with interstitial Fe; it is suggested to originate from Fe in nano-precipitates of  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. D1: A quadrupole-split component, which, on the basis of the hyperfine parameters and temperature dependence, is suggested to be due to Fe<sup>4+</sup>. Sx: A Fe<sup>3+</sup> magnetically-split sextet component showing slow paramagnetic relaxation. Analysis of the line broadening of this sextet component with the method described in [1] shows it to be compatible with (slow) spin-lattice relaxations. In-depth argumentation for the assignments of components will be presented and discussed together with comparison to supportive data obtained previously from stable <sup>57</sup>Fe [2] and radioactive <sup>57</sup>Co implantations [3].

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no

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oral

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