

## Lattice dynamics of $\text{HoGa}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ and $\text{HoFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$ crystals

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The crystals of the huntite family with the general formula  $\text{RX}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  ( $\text{R}$  = lanthanide ions,  $\text{X} = \text{Al}, \text{Ga}, \text{Fe}, \text{Cr}$ ) attract the special interest of the investigators. The stability of the huntite crystal structure due to rigidity of the  $\text{BO}_3$  polyhedron. The optical nonlinear and multiferroic properties lead to different practical applications of these materials [1-3]. The  $\text{HoFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  crystal undergoes the phase transition at  $T_C \approx 366$  K [4]. The low-temperature structure of the  $\text{HoFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  crystal is presented in Fig. 1. The structure of two magnetic ions of different types (3d and 4f) gives rise to magnetic order at low temperatures [5]. Coexistence of structural and magnetic order parameters can open new opportunities to control their physical characteristics. The  $\text{HoGa}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  crystal exhibits a strong magnetoelectric effect [6]. To interpret mechanisms and value of magnetoelectric relations it is necessary to know the structure of crystal vibrational spectra and mechanisms of them formation.

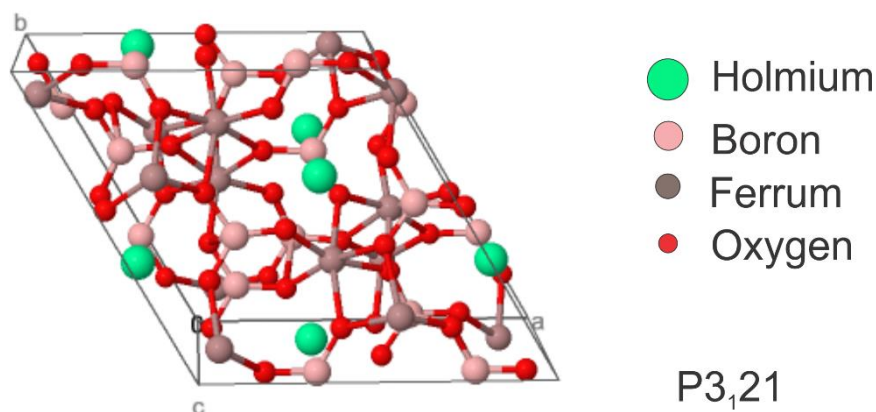


Figure 1. The structure  $\text{HoFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  crystal in the low-temperature phase.

The present work devoted to ab-initio theoretical study of the lattice dynamics of  $\text{HoGa}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  and  $\text{HoFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$  crystals. The calculation is based on the Density Functional Theory (DFT) approach with a plane-wave (PW) basis set using the generalized gradient approximation parameterized by Perdew, Burk and Ernzerhop Perdew (GGA-PBE) [7].

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