

Figure 1 shows the crystal structure of the  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phase. The structure consists of octahedral layers of Fe atoms between layers of tetrahedral Fe atoms. The octahedral layer has a hexagonal close-packed arrangement of Fe atoms, while the tetrahedral layer has a simple cubic arrangement. The distance between the octahedral and tetrahedral layers is approximately 0.26 nm.

The mechanical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are influenced by various factors, including particle size, porosity, and additives. The mechanical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are generally poor, with a low tensile strength of around 100 MPa and a low compressive strength of around 1 GPa. The addition of small amounts of additives, such as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or TiO<sub>2</sub>, can improve the mechanical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The addition of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> can increase the tensile strength to around 200 MPa, while the addition of TiO<sub>2</sub> can increase the compressive strength to around 1.5 GPa.

The thermal stability of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is relatively high, with a melting point of around 1800°C. The phase transition temperature from  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is around 900°C. The phase transition temperature from  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to  $\beta$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is around 1000°C.

The electrical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are also influenced by various factors, including particle size, porosity, and additives. The electrical resistivity of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is relatively high, with a value of around 10<sup>10</sup> ohm-meters. The addition of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or TiO<sub>2</sub> can decrease the electrical resistivity to around 10<sup>9</sup> ohm-meters.

In conclusion, the crystal structure of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is characterized by octahedral and tetrahedral layers of Fe atoms. The mechanical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are influenced by particle size, porosity, and additives. The thermal stability of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is relatively high, with a melting point of around 1800°C. The electrical properties of  $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are influenced by particle size, porosity, and additives.

