

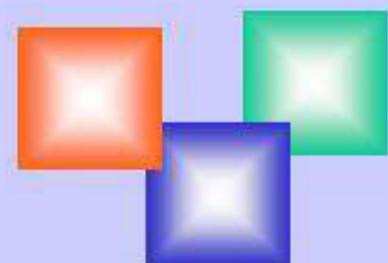
Лекция 7

Магнитные материалы и их применения

Разбавленные магнитные полупроводники

Сплавы Гейслера: Материалы со 100% спиновой поляризацией, Материалы с памятью формы, Материалы с магнитокалорическим эффектом.

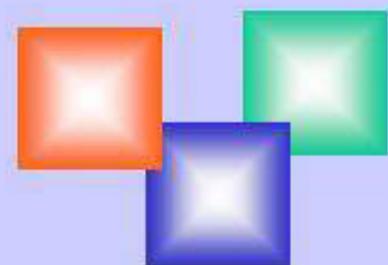
**А.Б. Грановский
кафедра магнетизма физического факультета
МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова**





- Введение
- Разбавленные магнитные полупроводники
- Магнитокалорический эффект (МКЕ)
- Магнитокалорические материалы
- Сплавы Гейслера
- Мартенситный переход
- Эффект памяти формы
- Заключение

“I swear to tell the truth, all the truth and nothing but the truth”





Novel, multifunctional and smart magnetic materials

Heusler alloys

Multiferroics

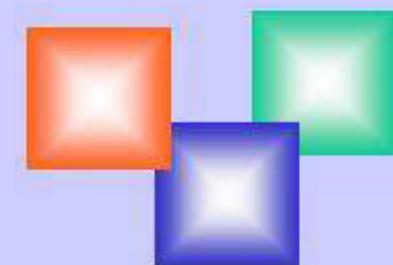
Magnetic fluids and composites

Magnetic polymers

Metamaterials

Superconductive materials

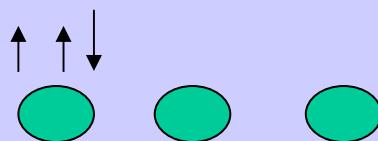
Diluted magnetic semiconductors and oxides



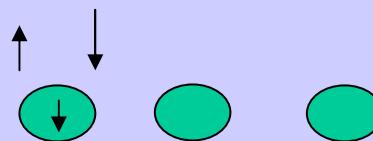


Спиновая поляризация= half-metallicity

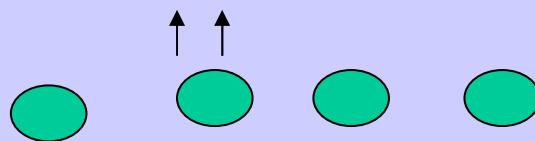
Для спинtronики необходимы материалы с высокой степенью спиновой поляризации носителей тока



$$P = (2-1)/3 = 0.33 = 33\%$$



$$P=0$$



$$P=1=100\%$$

Мечта: Ферромагнитный при комнатной температуре полупроводник с высокой степенью спиновой поляризации и высокой подвижностью носителей



Furdyna
Zavadskii
Nagaev
Ohno
Dietl
Matsumoto
Coey
Dubroca
Kaminski&
Sarma

Introduction

DMS

Low Temperature

Room Temperature

DMO

$\text{TiO}_{2-\delta}:\text{Co}$ (600-800 K)

2001

$\text{ZnO}:\text{TM}$, $\text{SnO}_2:\text{TM}$, $\text{CeO}_2:\text{TM}$ etc, TM=Mn, Co, Fe

d^0 magnetism=quasiferromagnetism

FM in nanostructures

$\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Se}$, $\text{Hg}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{Te}$

$\text{A}^{\text{II}}\text{B}^{\text{VI}}:\text{Mn}$

before 1987

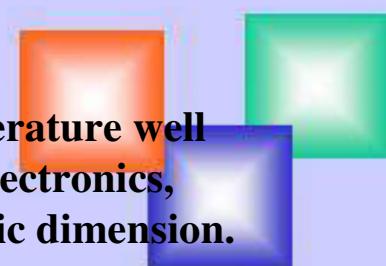
$\text{GaAs}:\text{Mn}$ ($T_c=173$ K)

Si:Mn (>400K) 2004

Si, HfO_2 2004

TiO_2 , ZnO, In_2O_3 ,

Nanoparticles CeO_2 , Al_2O_3 , ZnO, In_2O_3 , and 2006.



There is an ongoing quest for ferromagnetic semiconductors with a Curie temperature well above room temperature, which could be used for a second generation of spin electronics, as well as a search for transparent ferromagnets which can add an optoelectronic dimension.



Собственный ферромагнетизм =Intrinsic Ferromagnetism
Высокие значения температуры Кюри
Высокая степень спиновой поляризации
Полупроводниковые свойства
Прозрачность для света
Однородность и стабильность

Questions:

1. Intrinsic or Extrinsic? (parasitic phases and ferromagnetic clusters)
2. Which ions bear magnetic moment?
3. Type of exchange? (carrier-mediated, superexchange, percolation etc)
4. Does a TM doping play key role?

Si:Mn and TiO_{2-δ}:Co



Dilute Magnetic Oxides $\text{TiO}_{2-\delta} : \text{Co}$

$\text{Ti}_{100-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{2-\delta}$

X=0.1-8.0 %

D= 0.2-0.6 μm

Substrate $\text{SrTiO}_3(100)$
 $\text{LaAlO}_3 (0\ 01)$

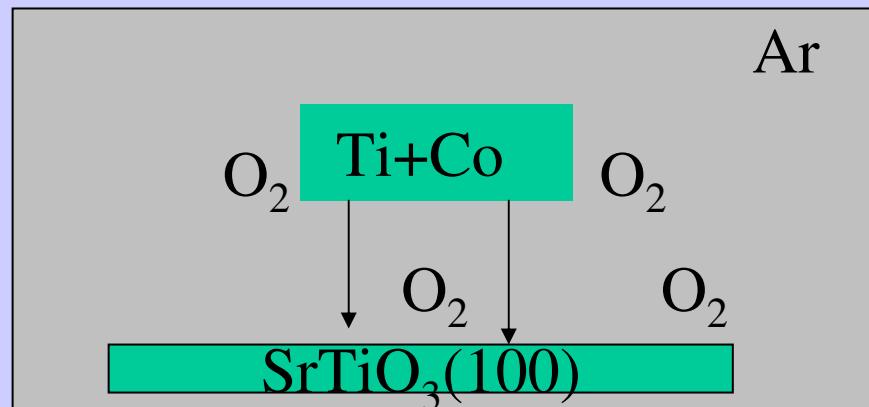
Magnetron sputtering

T_{substrate}=550°C

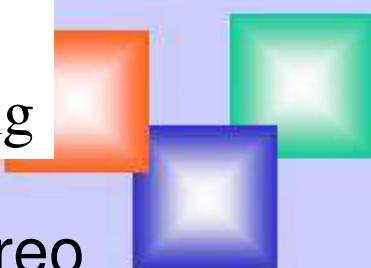
V= 0.05-0.09 nm/sec

XPS, XAS, XPS, SQUID, VSM, TKE, TEM, AFM

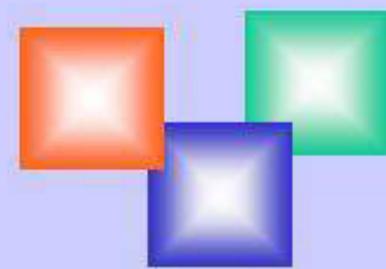
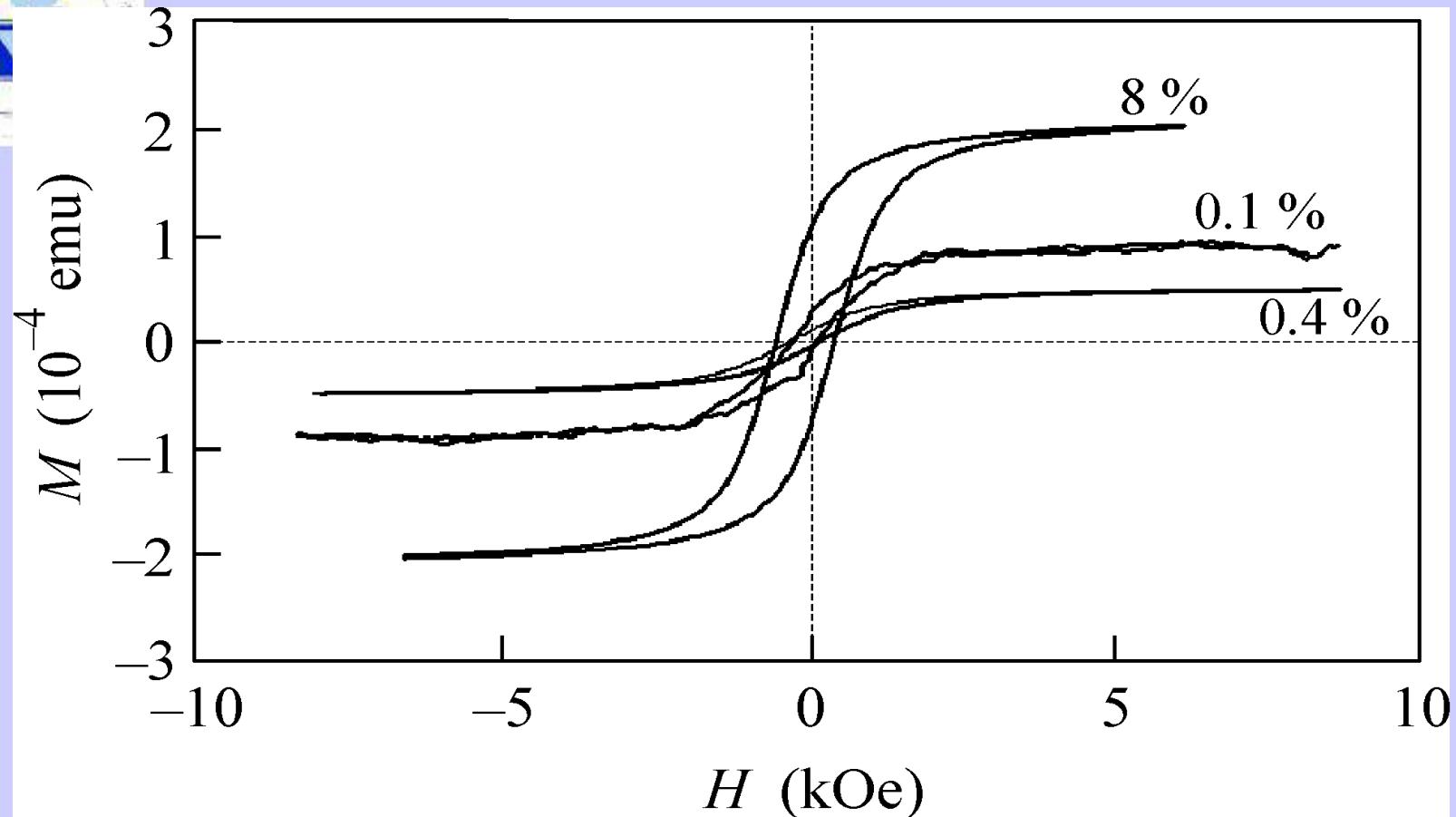
Rutile, anatase, TiO



Annealing,
Rapid Quenching



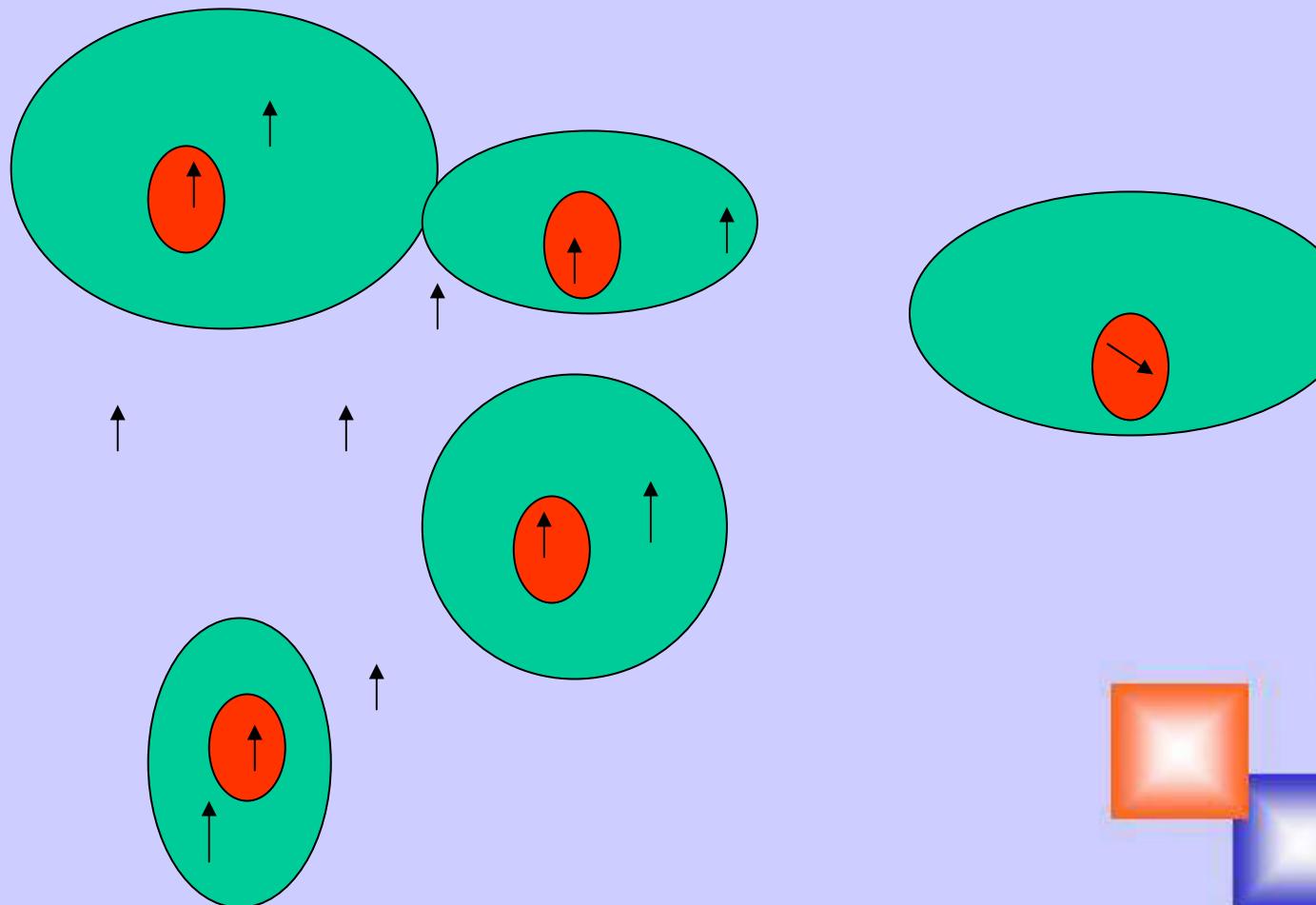
argon–oxygen atmosphere at oxygen partial pressure
 2×10^{-6} – 2×10^{-4} Torr.





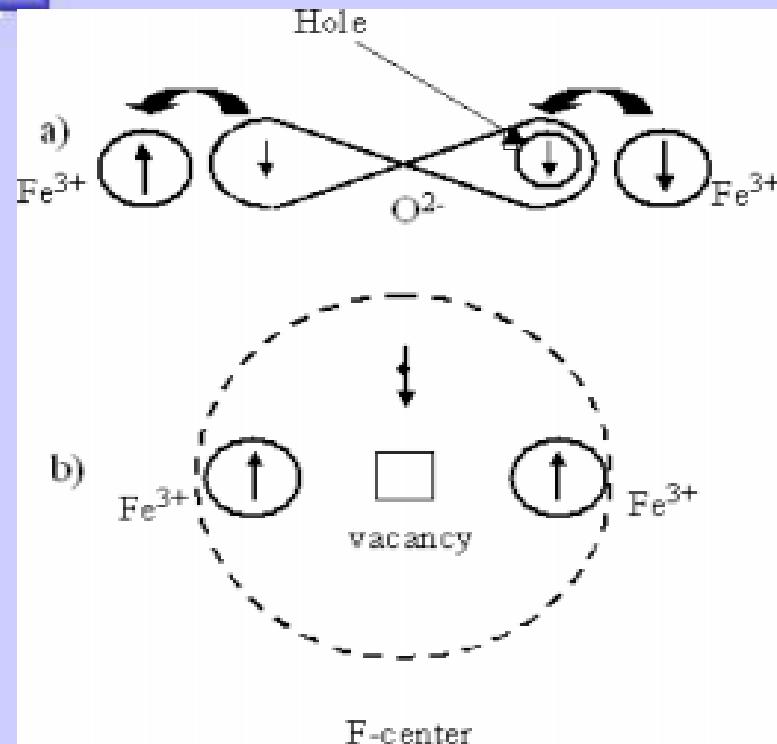
Обмен через электроны проводимости

Carrier-mediated FM (RKKY type) +percolation





Магнитный полярон

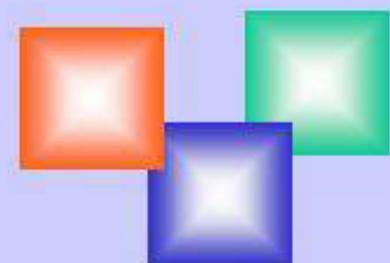


AF superexchange

Fe³⁺ –vacancy–Fe³⁺

=F-center=magnetic polaron

Coey, 2004



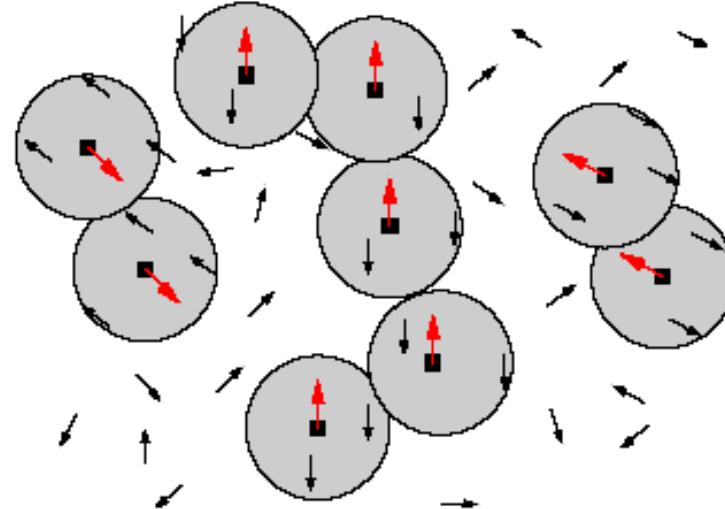
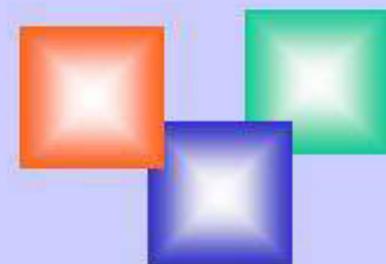


FIG. 1: Schematic representation of magnetic percolation in oxide based dilute magnetic semiconductors. The solid squares represent the oxygen vacancies where an electron, represented by an arrow, is localized. The gray circles represent the extension of the electron wave-function. Magnetic impurity spins are represented by small arrows whose orientation is established by antiferromagnetic exchange coupling with the localized carrier.

Sarma&Calderon, 2006





Ferromagnetism in Si: Prehistory

■ Si implanted by Ar and Ne – low temperature FM
(Khoklov&Pavlov 1976)

Si implanted with Si, Ar and irradiated by neutrons
(Dubroca et al 2006)

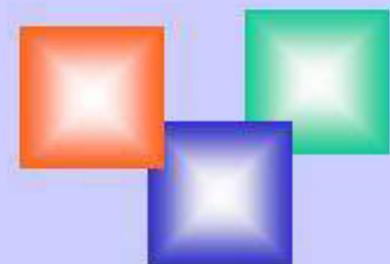
Si implanted by Xe and Kr (Adashkevich 2007)

Si-implanted by Mn (Bolduc 2005, Yoon 2006, MSU-Giredmet –
2005-2006, Bandaru 2006. Khaibibulin 2007)

Si-Mn (evaporation) Kim et al 2003 $T_c=210$ K

Si-Mn (crystalline) Zhang et al 2004 $T_c=400$ K

Si:Mn (sputtering) Demidov et al 2006 $T_c>400$ K





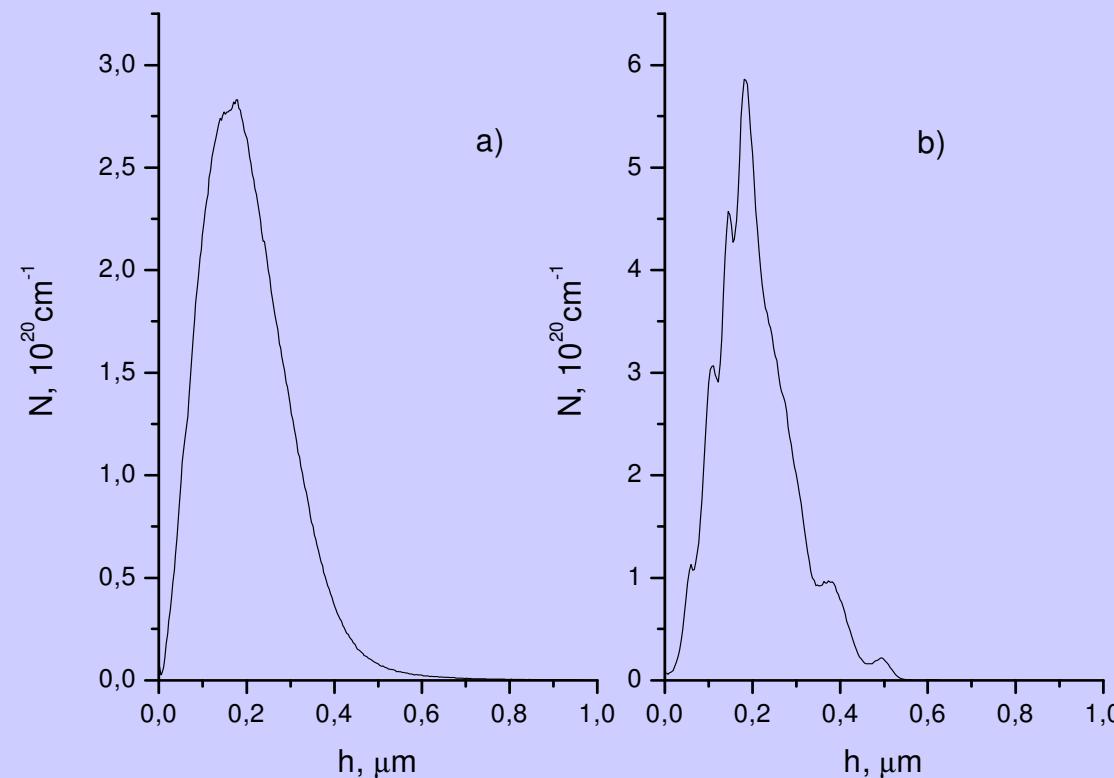
Above room temperature ferromagnetism in Si:Mn

Si wafers n-type and p-type ($D=0.044 \text{ cm}$)
 $9 \times 10^{14} - 2 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

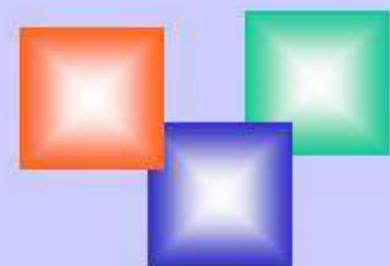
$^{55}\text{Mn}^+$ implantation $1.10^{15} - 5.10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

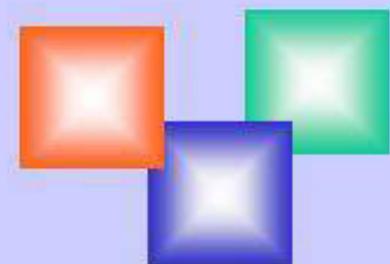
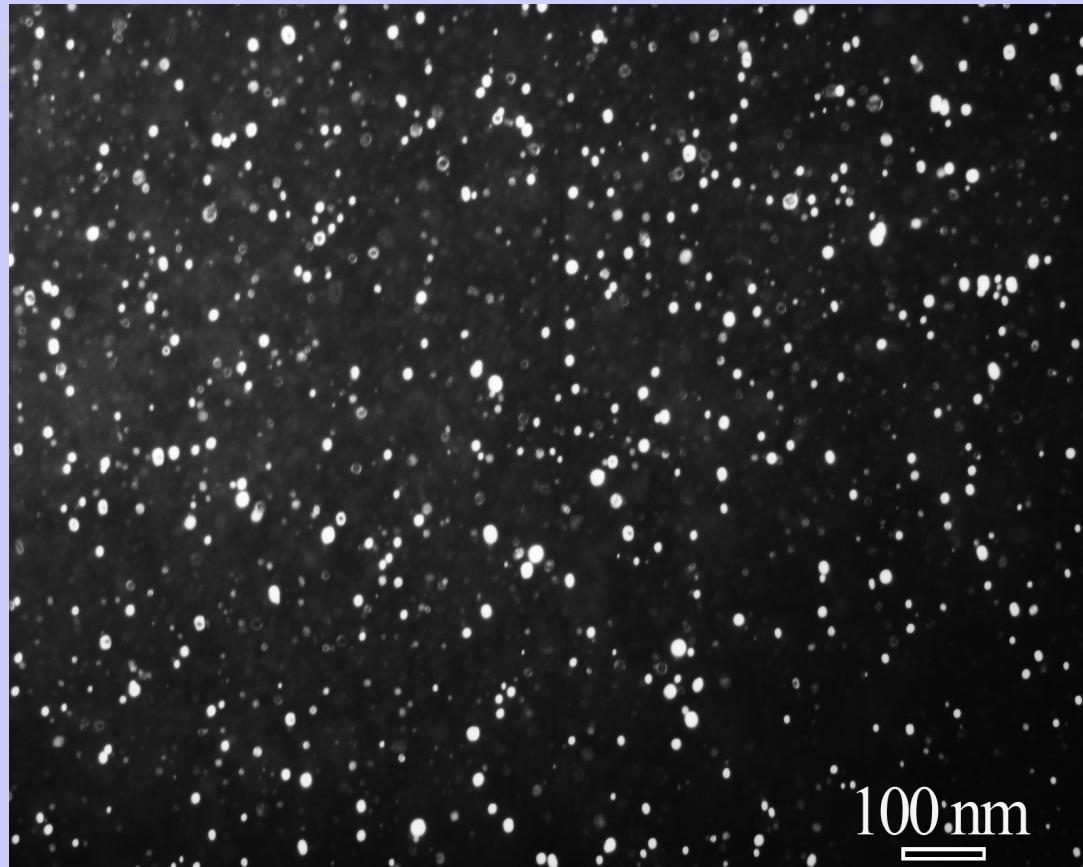
Extrion 1000

annealing at $850 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ during 5 min



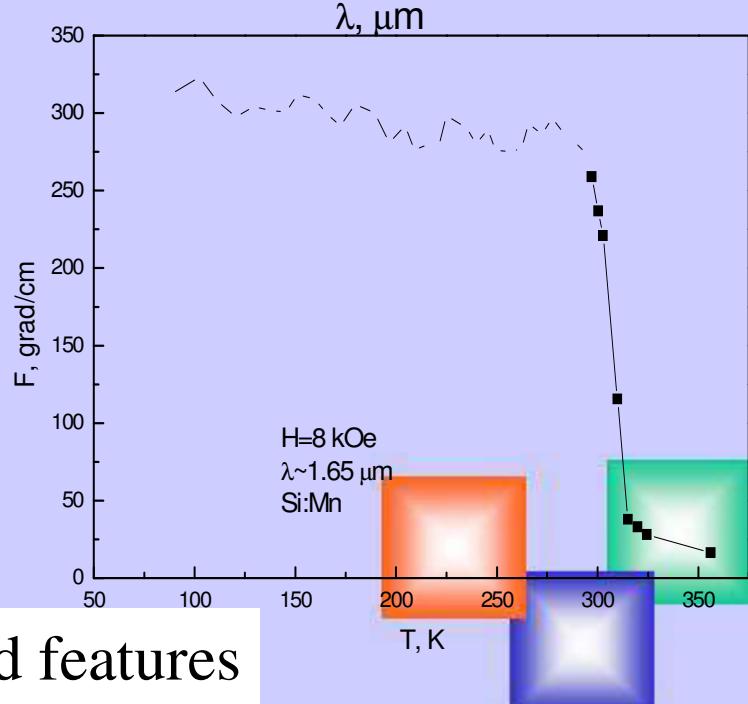
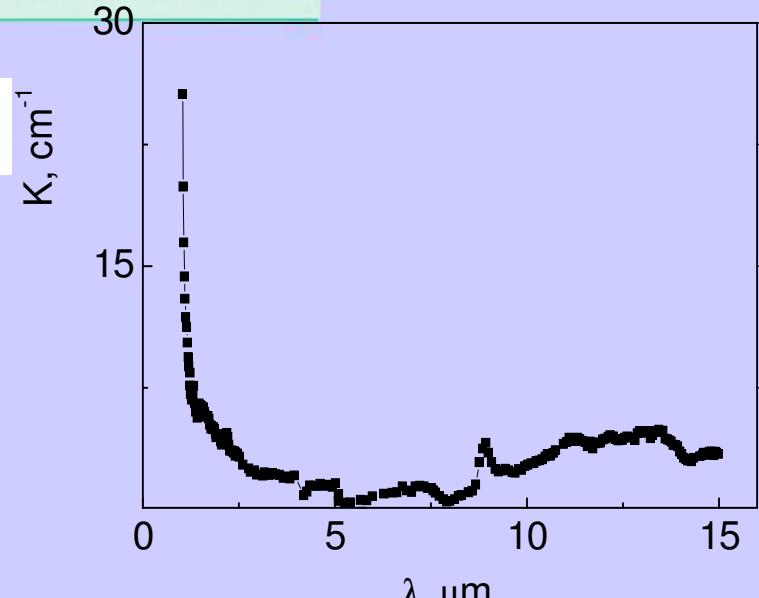
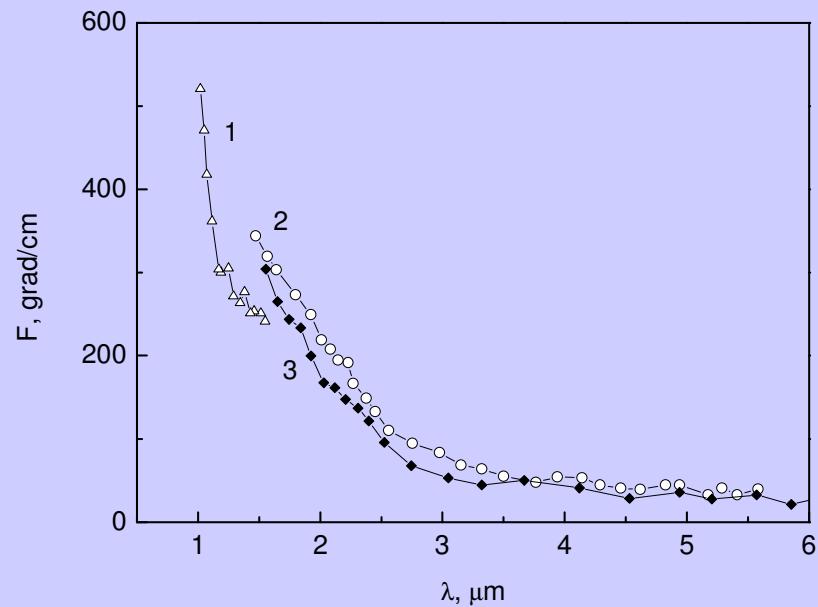
SIMS, SRP, TEM,
XRD, XAS, EXAFS,
VSM 300 K,
SQUID 4.2-400 K,
MO Faraday and Kerr
XMCD







Faraday Effect in Si:Mn



We are unable to explain some observed features



МАГНИТОКАЛОРИЧЕСКИЙ ЭФФЕКТ (МКЕ) – обратимое изменение температуры магнитного материала при приложении или выключении магнитного поля.

МАГНИТОКАЛОРИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ – магнитный материал со значительным МКЕ

МКЕ открыт Варбургом (Warburg) в 1881 г. Использовался для получения сверхнизких температур (Нобелевская премия по химии 1949 г), открытие материалов с большим МКЕ в середине 90-х годов и рост потребления энергии на холодильные установки и кондиционеры привел к активным исследованиям МКЕ и МКЕ материалов

Браун в 1976 г первый показал возможность МКЕ при комнате Грин в 1991 г показал реальное охлаждение 1997 г Ames Lab и после этого 30 прототипов. В 2002 G-8 (20%)



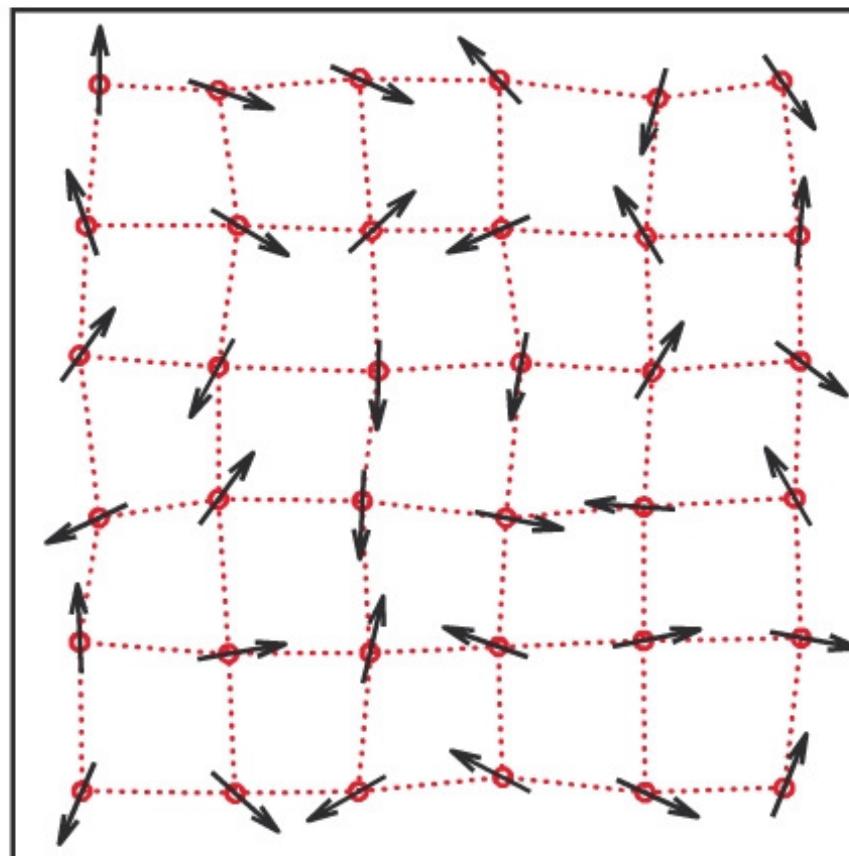
До 15% всей потребляемой в мире энергии идет на охлаждение.

Consumption related to temperature control alone (space heating, cooling, and refrigeration) accounts for 50% of the energy consumption in homes (2005 data) and 57% in commercial buildings (2003 data). Consequently, increasing the energy efficiency of refrigeration systems would have a noticeable effect on energy bills. **Magnetic refrigeration is a good candidate for making this improvement, as it is more energetically efficient than the process based on the compression/expansion of gases (magnetic refrigerator prototypes can achieve 60% of ideal (Carnot) efficiency, whereas the best commercial conventional refrigerator units can reach only 40%).** Moreover, as no refrigerant gases are required for magnetic refrigeration, there is no concern about ozone depletion or greenhouse effect, which contributes further to its environmental



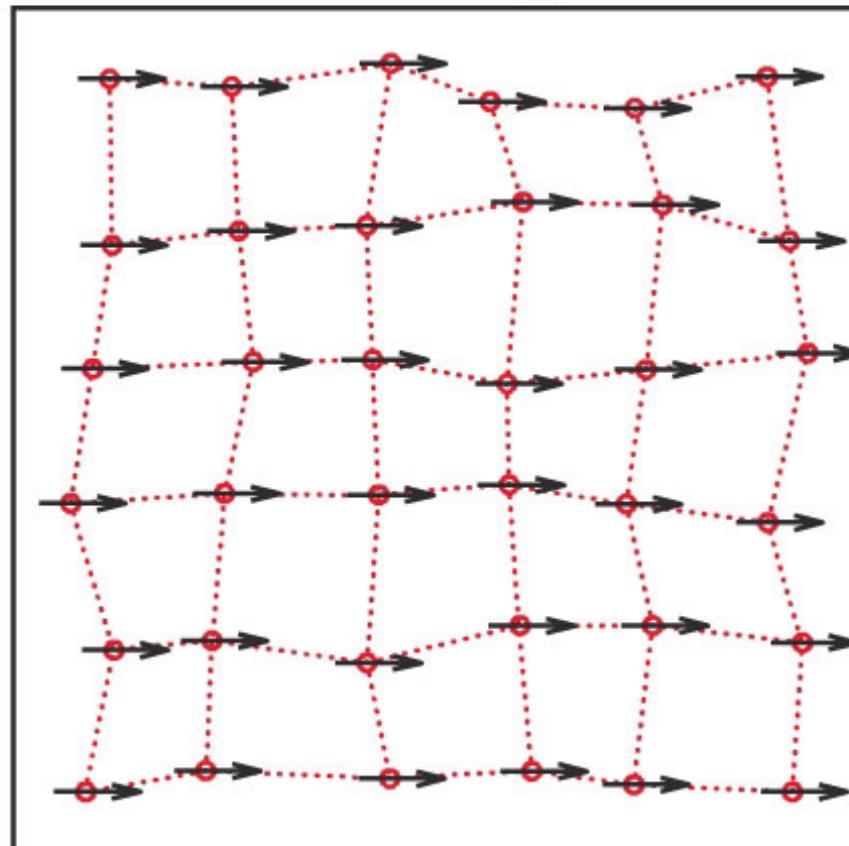
Magnetocaloric effect

15%



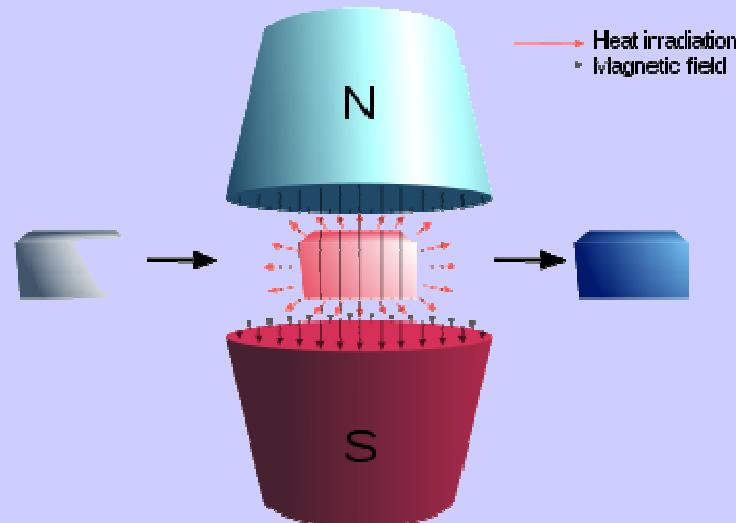


Refrigeration cycle 1.- Adiabatic Magnetization



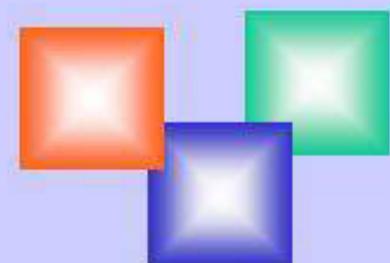
Magnetic field





Saving 30% of energy
Ecologically-friendly
Gd is the best material

We are working to find novel materials



Magnetism Department, Faculty of Physics, MSU

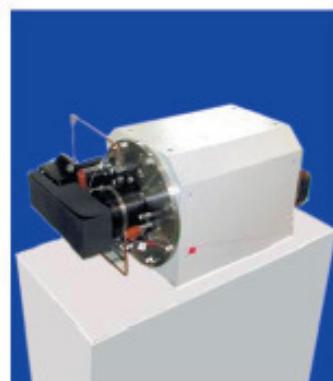
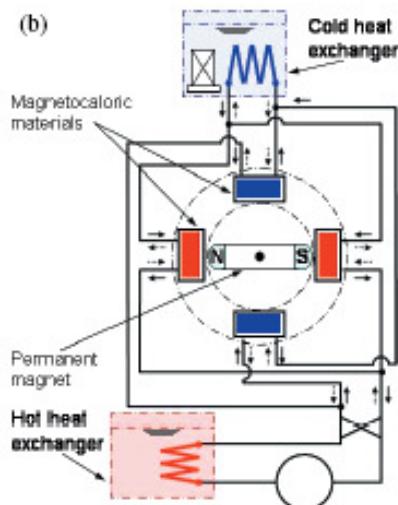
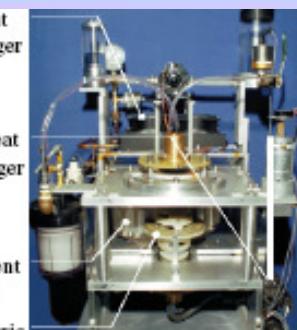
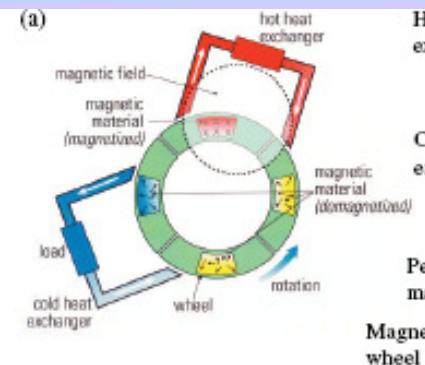
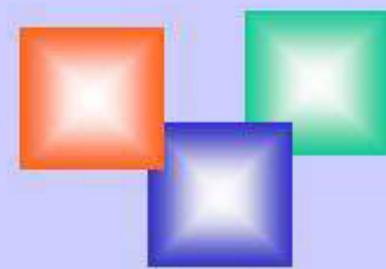


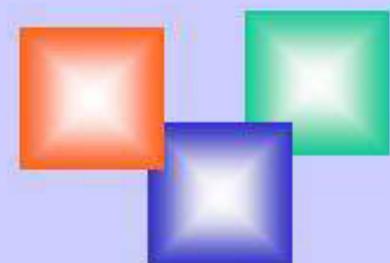
Figure 12. (a) The Astronautics Corporation of America rotary magnetic refrigeration (right) and a schematic representation of the device (left). A 14 kOe magnetic field around the magnetocaloric wheel filled with Gd spheres is produced by a permanent magnet. The refrigerator operates near room temperature with a maximum temperature span of $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ with a maximum cooling power of 95 W and operates at a frequency between 1 and 4 Hz. The photograph is courtesy of Astronautics Corporation of America, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (b) The Chubu/Toshiba rotary magnetic refrigerator (right) and a schematic representation of the device (left). The 7.6 kOe permanent magnet rotates inside of the four magnetocaloric beds, stopping momentarily to allow the appropriate fluid flows to occur before it moves to the next pair of beds. The beds contain Gd-Dy spheres of different Gd:Dy ratios. Using an alcohol water solution as the heat transfer fluid a cooling power of 40 W was obtained at a frequency of 0.28 Hz. The photograph and schematic is courtesy of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., Nagoya, Japan.





Требования к магнитокалорическим материалам для твердотельных холодильников

- Большой магнитокалорический эффект
- Рабочая температура в окрестности комнатной
- Поле не должно превышать 10 кЭ
- Температурный интервал (20-40 К)
- Долговременная работа
- Экологический
- Возможность массового производства в виде шариков
- Стоимость



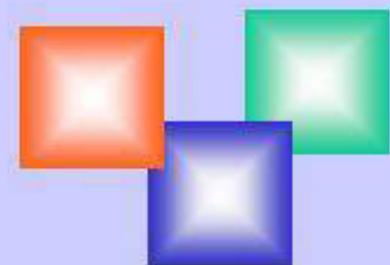


Параметры МКЕ

В адиабатических условиях магнетик не поглощает и не отдаёт теплоту ($\delta Q = 0$), поэтому энтропия S магнетика не меняется: $dS = \delta Q/T = 0$. При адиабатических условиях полный дифференциал энтропии $S=S(T, p, H)$ будет иметь вид:

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{H,p} dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{T,p} dH + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{T,H} dp = 0.$$

$$\Delta T = -\frac{T}{C_{H,p}} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{H,p} \Delta H.$$





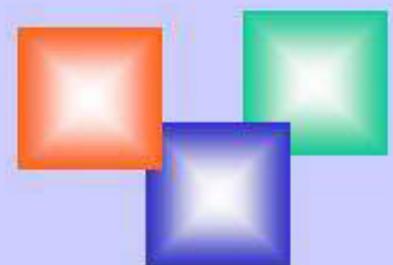
$$\Delta S_M(T, \Delta H)_{\Delta H} = S(T, H)_{T, H=H_f} - S(T, H)_{T, H=H_i},$$

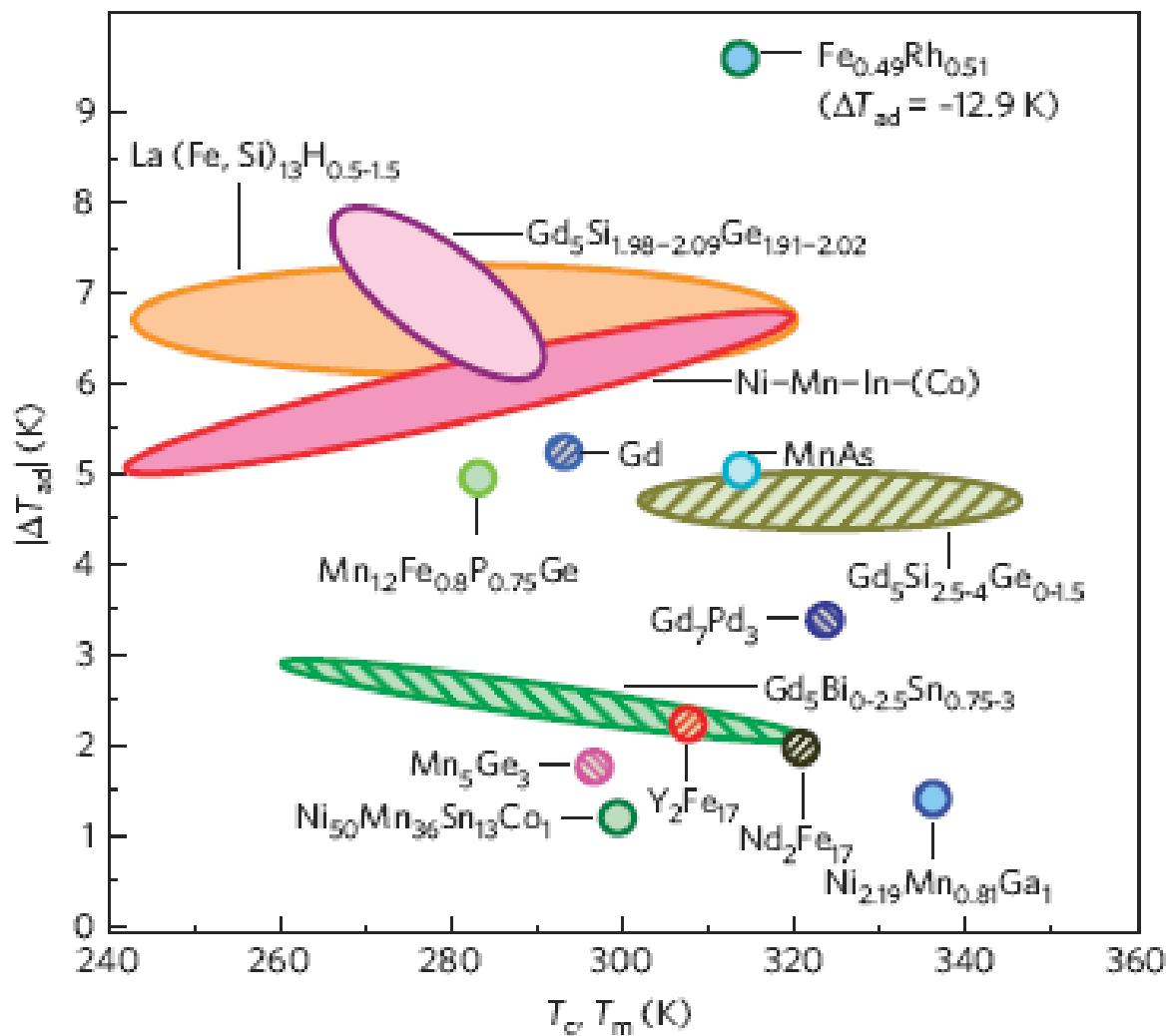
$$\Delta T_{ad}(T, \Delta H)_{\Delta H} = T(S, H)_{S, H=H_f} - T(S, H)_{S, H=H_i}.$$

$$\Delta S_M(T, \Delta H)_{\Delta H} = \mu_0 \int_{H_i}^{H_f} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_H dH$$

$$\Delta T_{ad}(T, \Delta H)_{\Delta H} = -\mu_0 \int_{H_i}^{H_f} \left(\frac{T}{C(T, H)} \times \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_H dH$$

$$RC(H) = \int \Delta S_M(T, H) dT$$



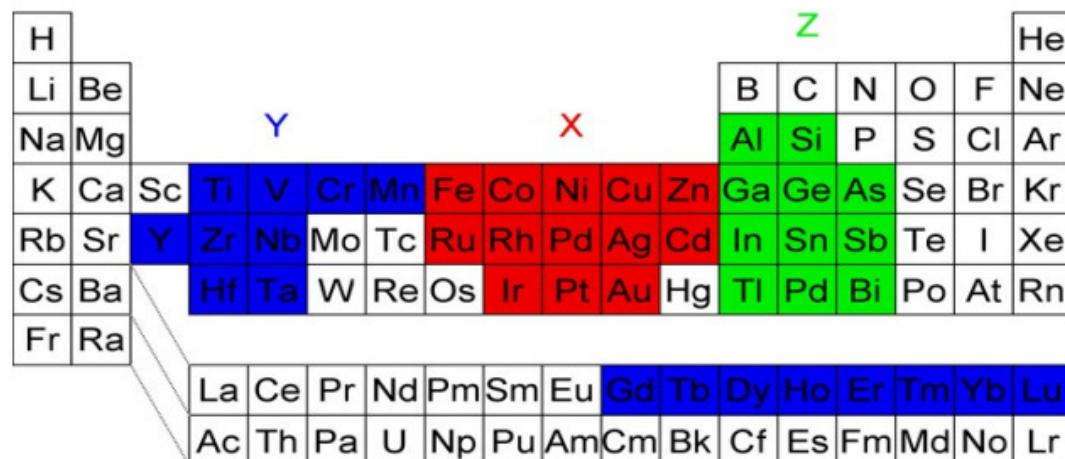


Liu et al. Nature, june 2012



X_2YZ - full-Heusler alloys
 XYZ - half-Heusler alloys

F. Heusler 1898
 Cu_2MnSb 1903

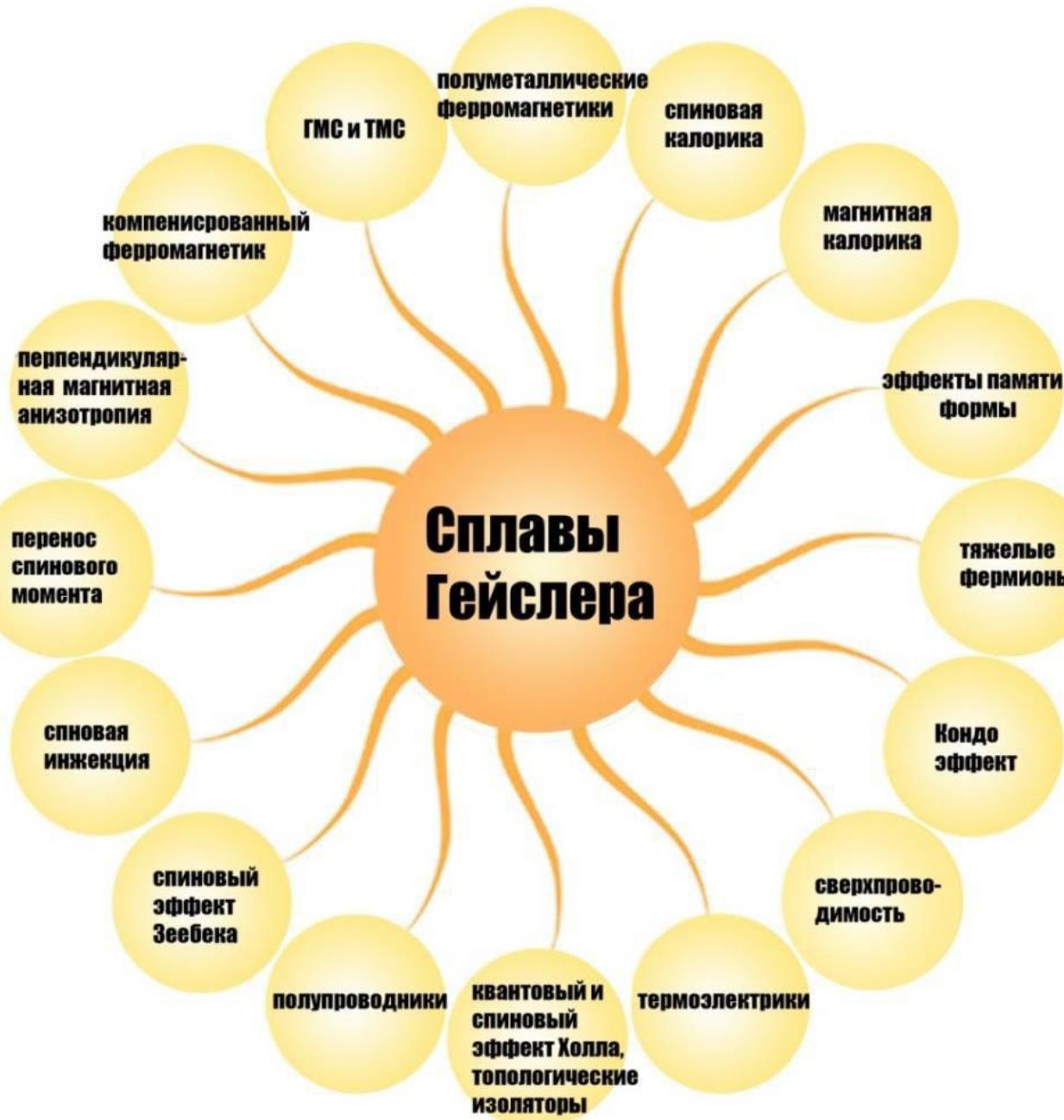


Quaternary XYZ+M

Ni-Mn-In-Z

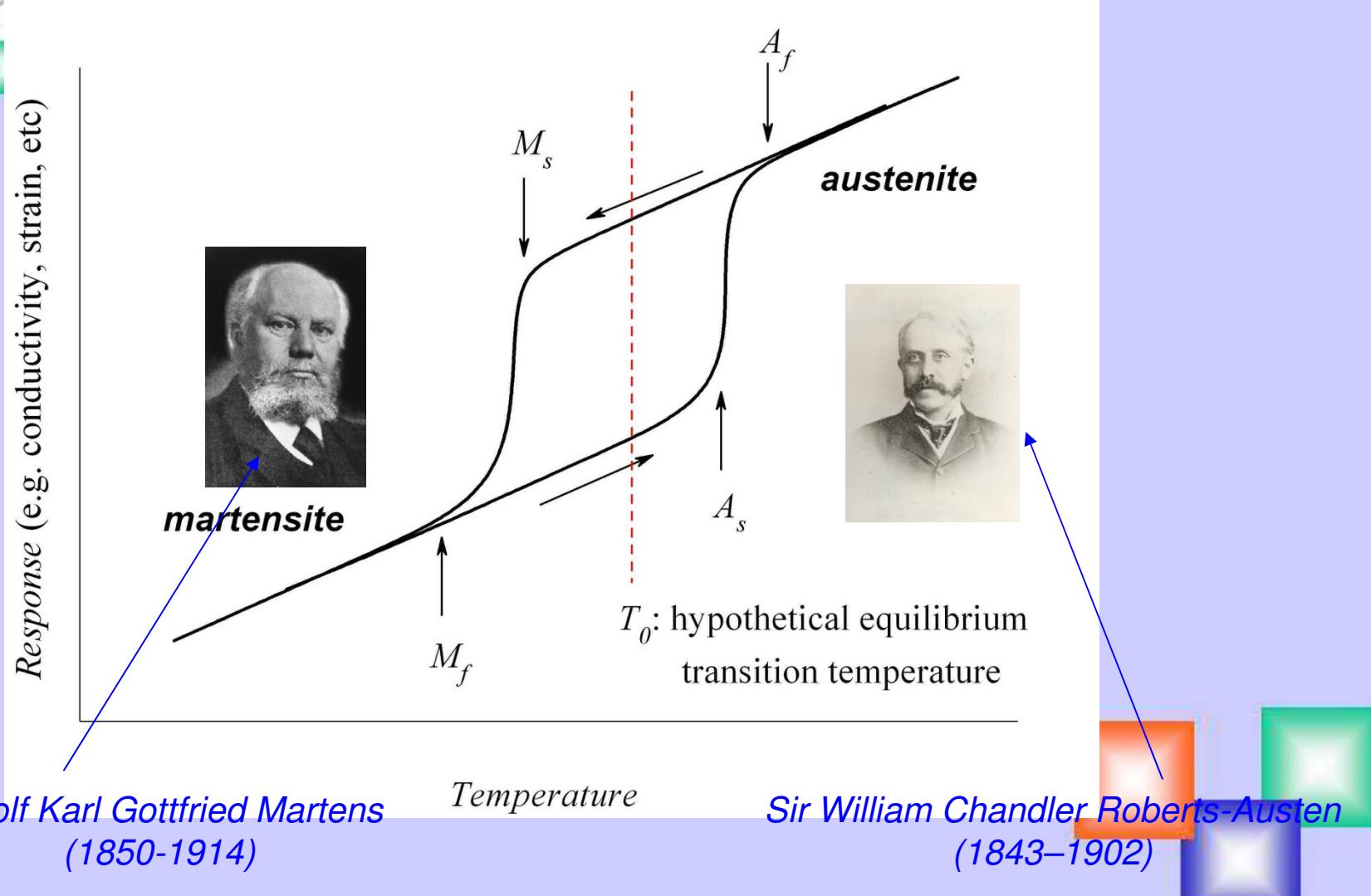
Groot et al (1983) half-metallicity in NiMnSb. Giant MOKE - PdMnSb
 Reis's group and Miyazaki's group (2006) Co_xMnSi

Martensitic transition: Magnetic Shape Memory (MSM) – Ni₂MnGa (up to 9%), Direct and Inverse Magnetocaloric Effect, Exchange Bias, Metamagnetism, Kinetic arrest etc

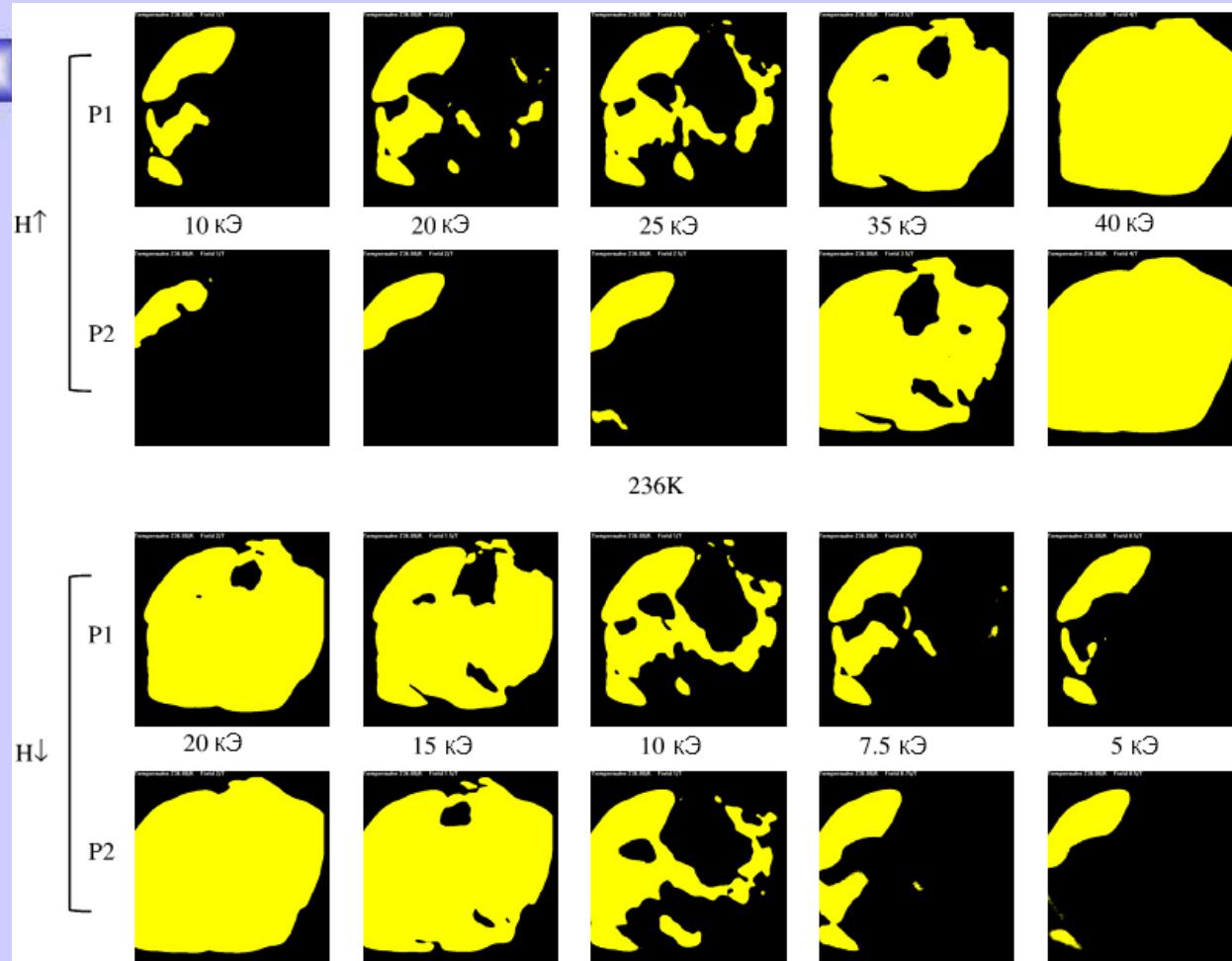




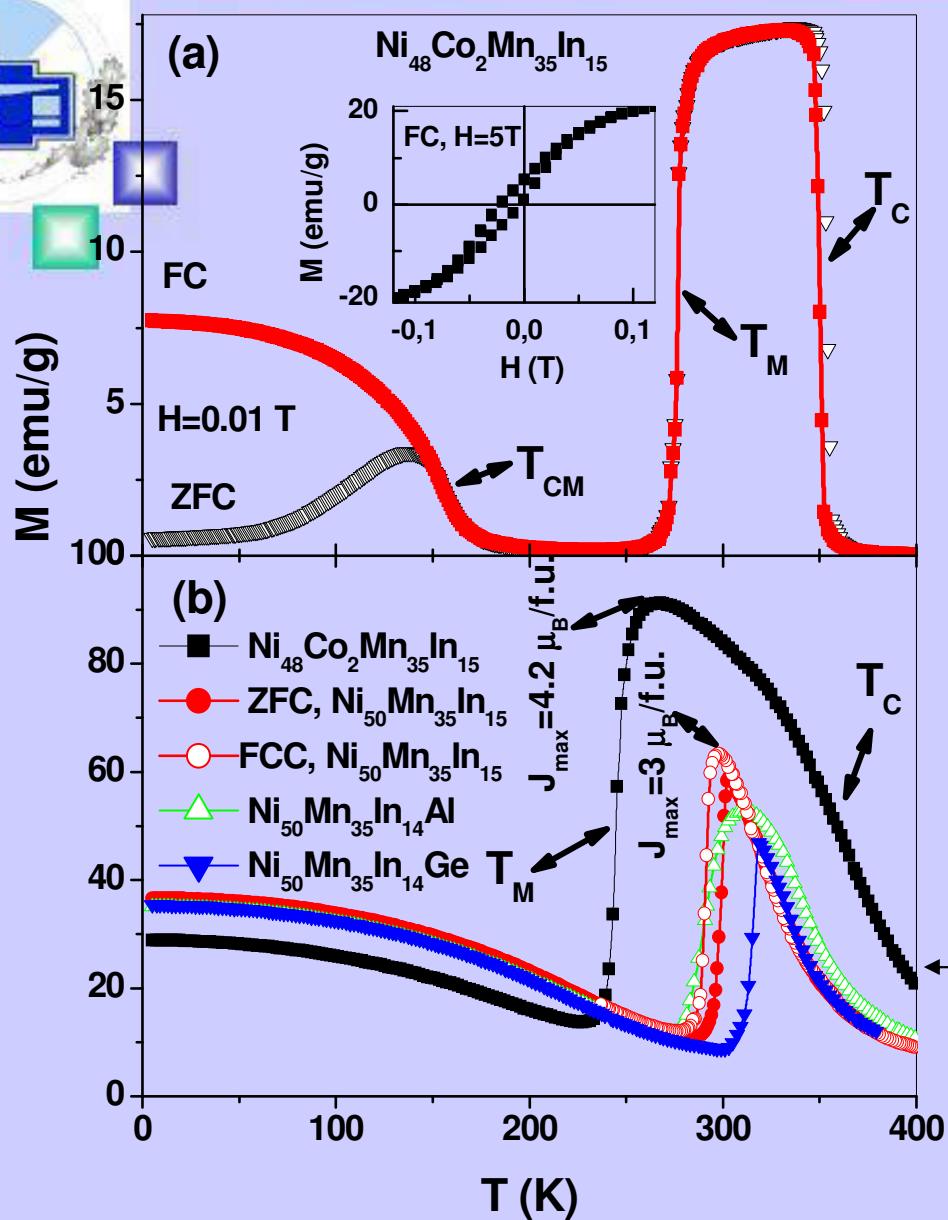
Transition temperatures



Courtesy of M.Acet

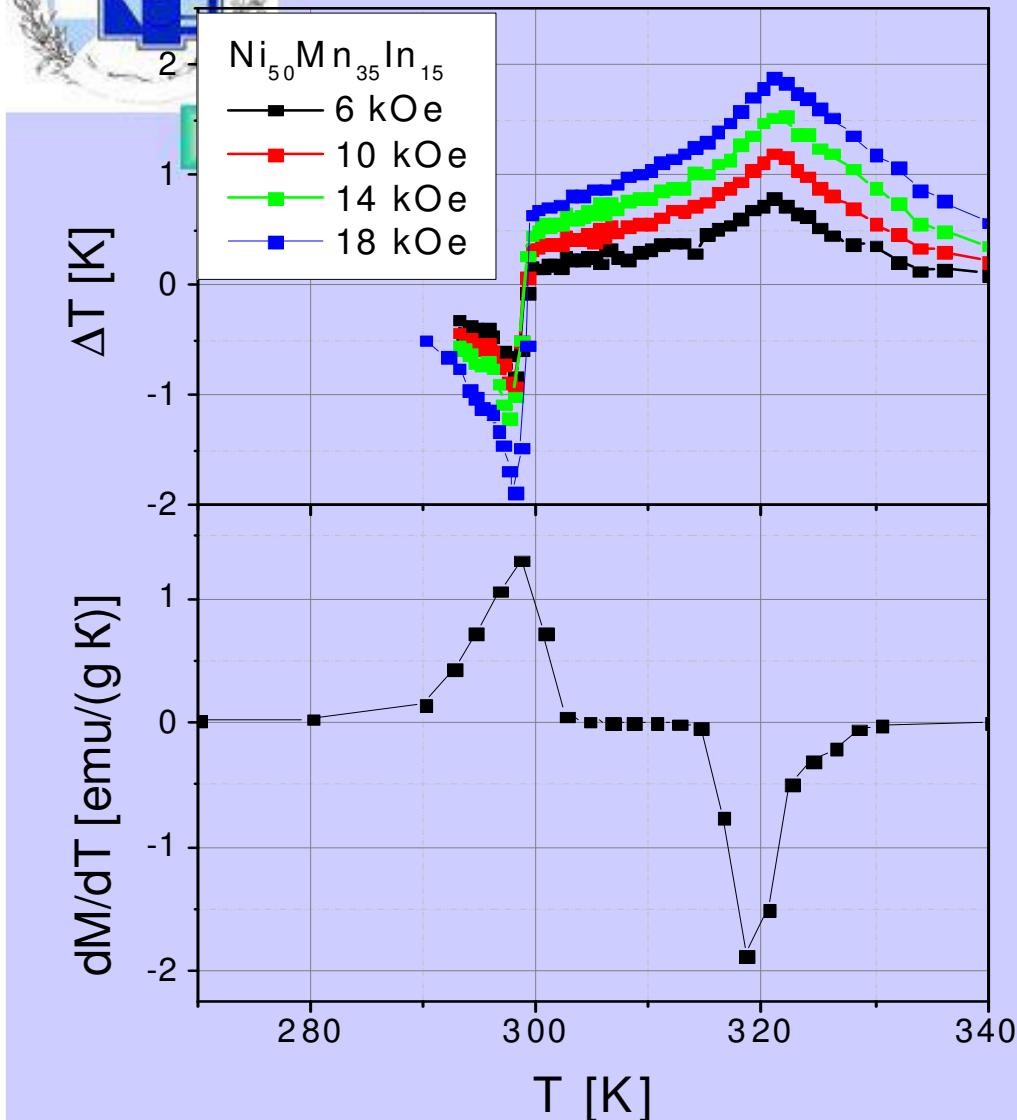


A scanning Hall probe imaging study of the field induced martensite–austenite phase transition in Ni₅₀Mn₃₄In₁₆ alloy/ V. K. Sharma, J. D. Moore, M. K. Chattopadhyay et al // J. Phys.: Condens. Matter. 2010. V. 22. P. 016008-8

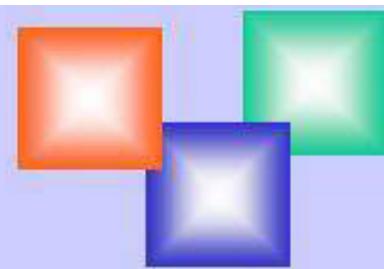


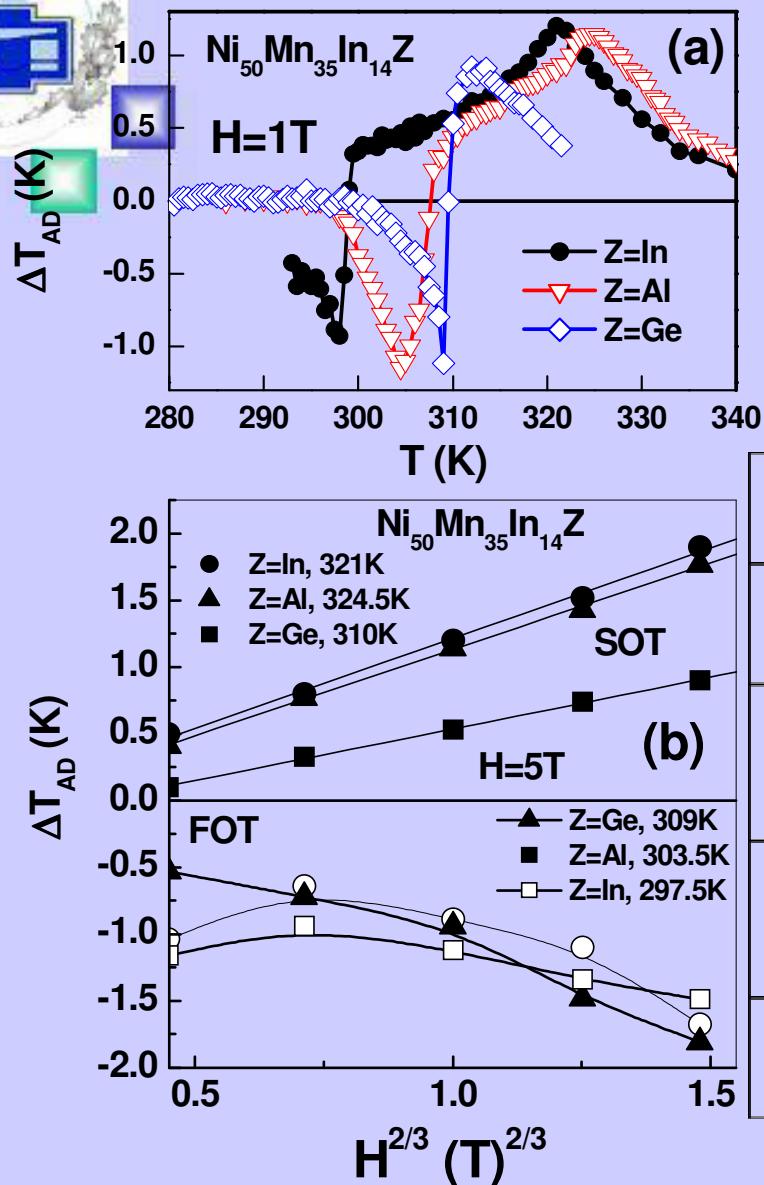
Prior the measurements, the samples were heated up to 400K. The measurements have been generally carried out during heating after the samples were cooled from 400 K to the starting temperature at zero magnetic field that corresponds to the zero field cooled (ZFC) measurements. Some of magnetization data were collected after samples being cooled in a field (FC) and during field cooling cycle (FCC).

$T=5\text{K}, H=5\text{T}$



Direct measurements of the adiabatic change of temperature, ΔT_{AD} , under an applied magnetic field have been done using adiabatic magnetocalorimeter ([MagEq MMS 801](#) set up) in a temperature range of 250-350 K, and in magnetic fields up to 1.8 T. The external magnetic fields have been ramped at a rate of up to 2T/sec during ΔT_{AD} measurements. The magnetic entropy changes (ΔS_M) were estimated from $M(H,T)$ curves using a procedure derived from the Maxwell relation





$$\Delta S_M \approx -1.07qR \left(\frac{g\mu_B J \Delta H}{kT_c} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{C_p}{T} \Delta T_{ad}$$

	$\Delta T_{M_A}, \text{K}$	$\Delta T_{T_c^a}, \text{K}$
$\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Mn}_{35}\text{In}_{15}$	-1,9	1,9
$\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Mn}_{35}\text{In}_{14}$ Al	-1,8	1,7
$\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Mn}_{35}\text{In}_{14}$ Ge	-1,5	1,4
Gd	$\sim 4,5$	

$H=1.8\text{ T}$



Материалы с памятью формы=МПФ

Эффект памяти формы — явление возврата к первоначальной форме при нагреве, которое наблюдается у некоторых материалов после предварительной деформации.

Сверхэластичность=как резиновый мячик



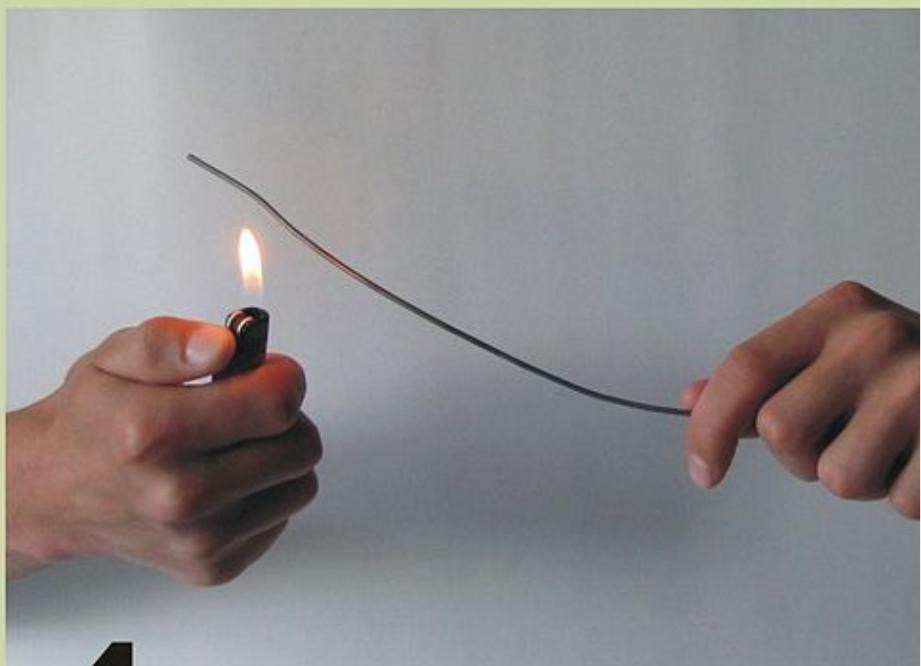
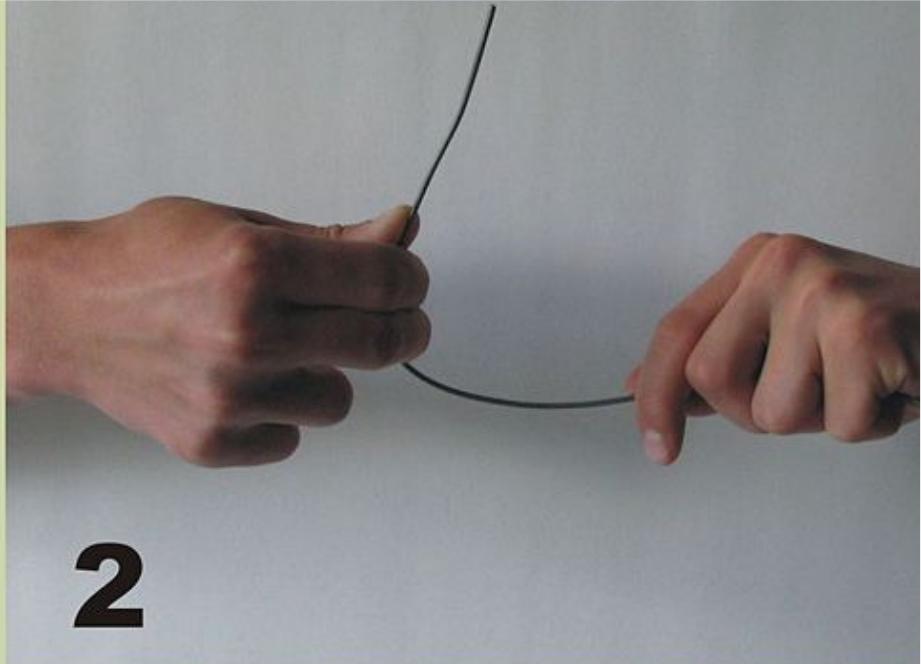
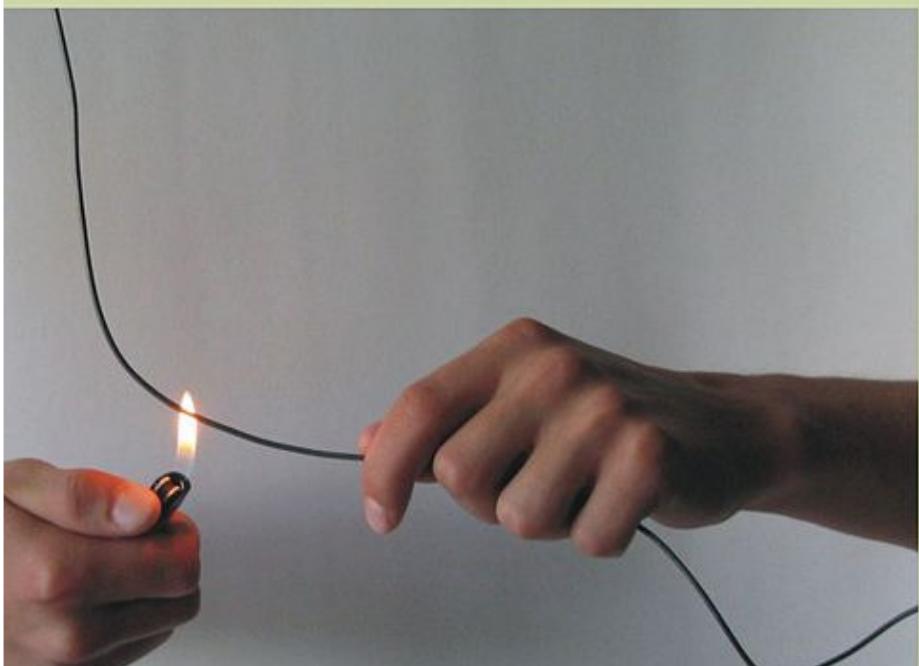
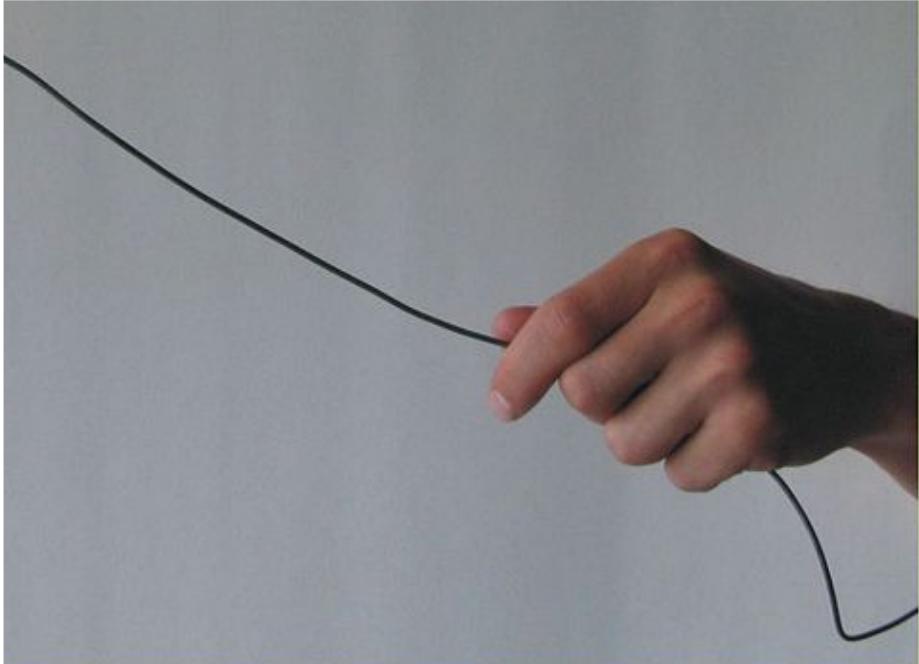
Более 20 сплавов - мартенсит

Ni-Ti, Pt-Ti, Pt-Ga, Pt-Al

Восстановление формы при нагреве

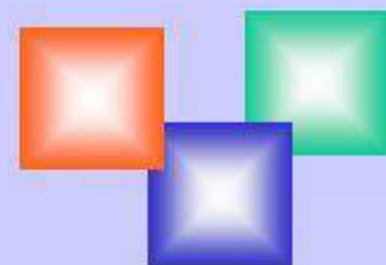
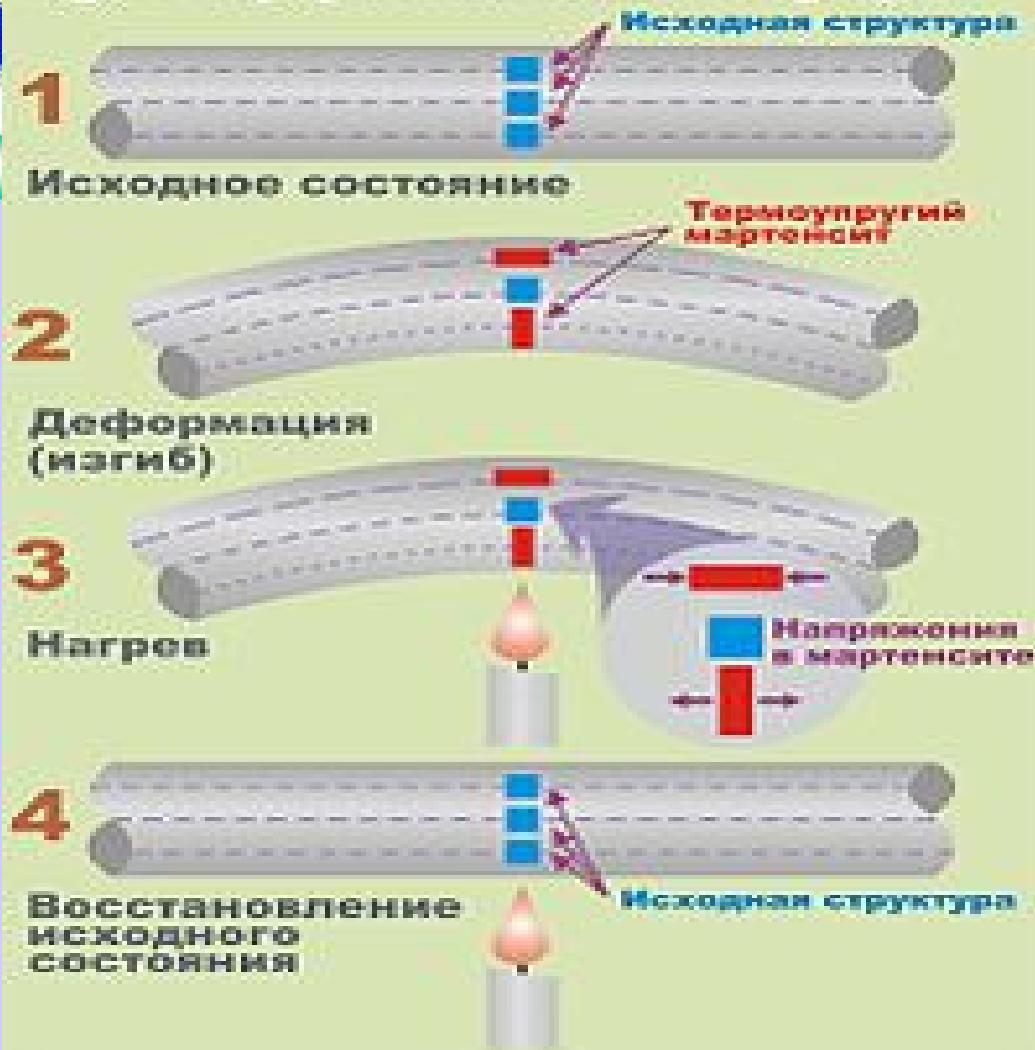
Примеры: медицина, раскрытие антенн и солнечных батарей в космосе, держатель пепельницы.







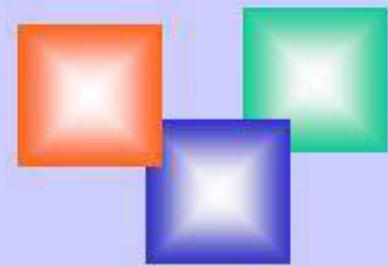
Суть эффекта памяти формы





Magni

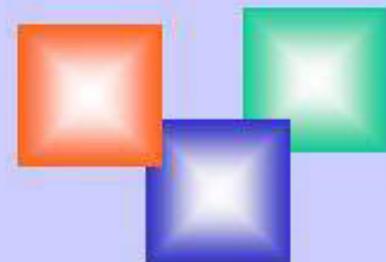
SU





Медицина, холодная сварка, тепловая сигнализация,
зажимы – см. Википедию

Сплавы Гейслера с мартенситным переходом – материалы
с магнитной памятью формы= с магнитоуправляемой памятью
формы





“Теория — это когда все известно, но ничего не работает.
Практика — это когда все работает, но никто не знает почему.
Мы же объединяем теорию и практику: ничего не работает... и
никто не знает почему! “

Альберт Эйнштейн

Спасибо за внимание

