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Determination of the magnetocaloric parameters through magnetic and thermodynamic methods in first-order transitions

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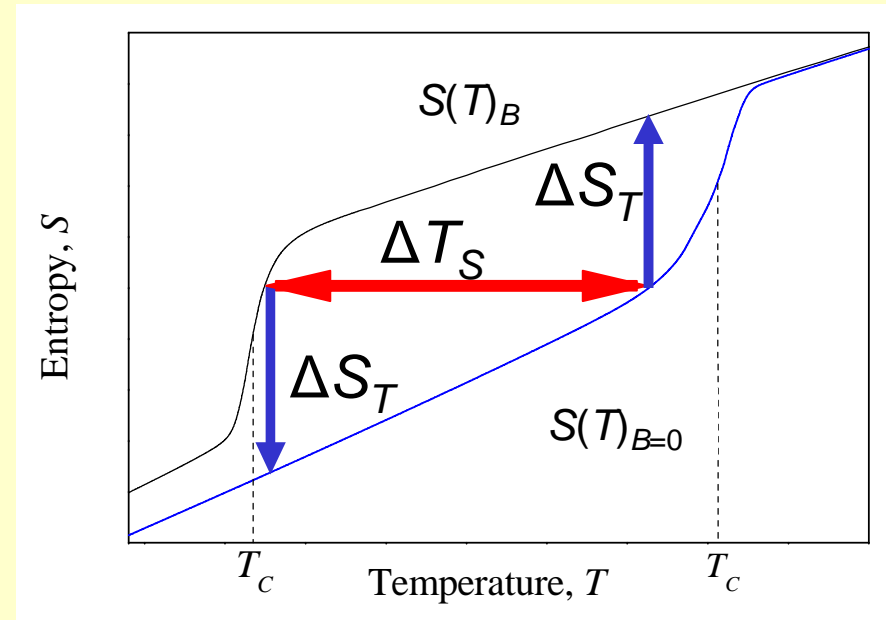
Outline

- **Determination of magnetocaloric parameters**
 - ◆ **Calorimetric methods**
 - ▶ Heat capacity. Practical limitations
 - ▶ Direct measurements of ΔT_S and ΔS_T
 - ◆ **Magnetic methods**
 - ▶ Magnetization. Maxwell relation
 - ⊖ Isothermal. Isofield. Other thermal and field paths
 - ⊖ First-order transitions. Overestimation of ΔS_T
 - ▶ Adiabatic pulsed field
 - ⊖ Adiabatic and isothermal magnetization
- **Applicability of the Maxwell relation. Hysteretic compounds**
 - ◆ **Errors with isothermal magnetization curves**
 - ◆ **Solutions**
 - ▶ Magnetization $M(T)$ at constant field
 - ▶ Isothermal magnetization of appropriate thermal and field history

- Determination of the magnetocaloric parameters

- ◆ Calorimetric methods

- From heat capacity

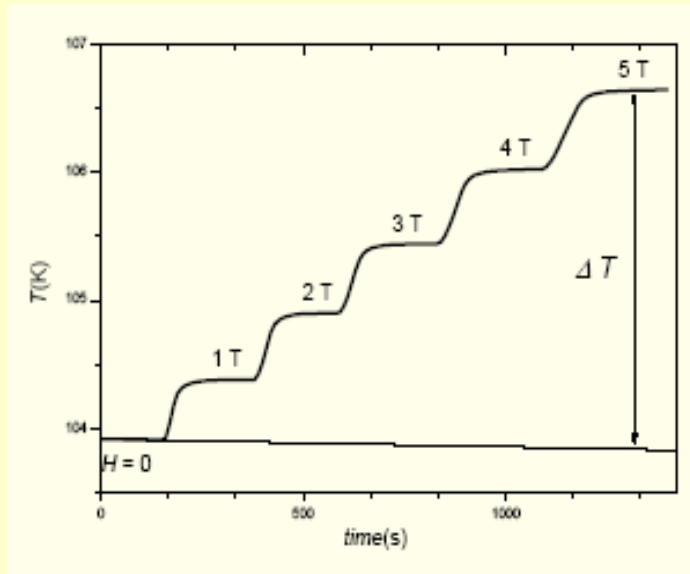


$$\Delta T_S = (T(S)_{H_2} - T(S)_{H_1})$$

$$\Delta S_T = S(T)_{H_2} - S(T)_{H_1} = \int_0^T \frac{C(T)_{p,H_2} - C(T)_{p,H_1}}{T} dT$$

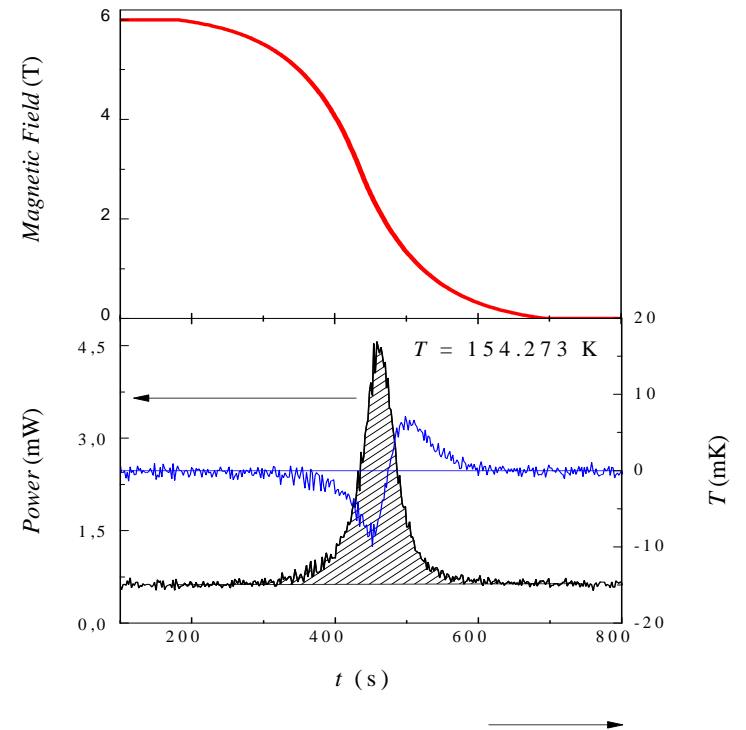
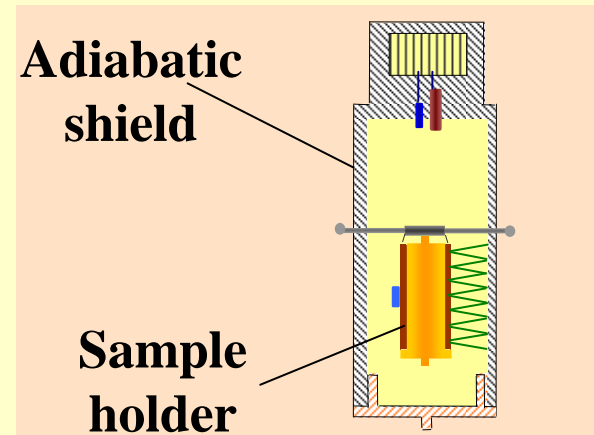
- Good at low temperatures
- Low precision at room T
- Scarce $C(T)_H$ data

➤ From direct measurements



$$\Delta T_S = [T(S)_{H_2} - T(S)_{H_1}]$$

$$\Delta S_T = \Delta Q/T = [S(T)_{H_2} - S(T)_{H_1}]$$



L. Tocado, E. Palacios, R. Burriel
J. Magn. Magn. Mater. **290-291**, 719 (2005).

◆ Magnetic methods

▶ From magnetization data

Using the Maxwell relation $\left(\frac{\partial S(T, H)}{\partial H}\right)_{p, T} = \left(\frac{\partial M(T, H)}{\partial T}\right)_{p, H}$

$$\boxed{\Delta S_T} = \int_0^H \left(\frac{\partial M(T, H)}{\partial T}\right)_{p, H} dH$$

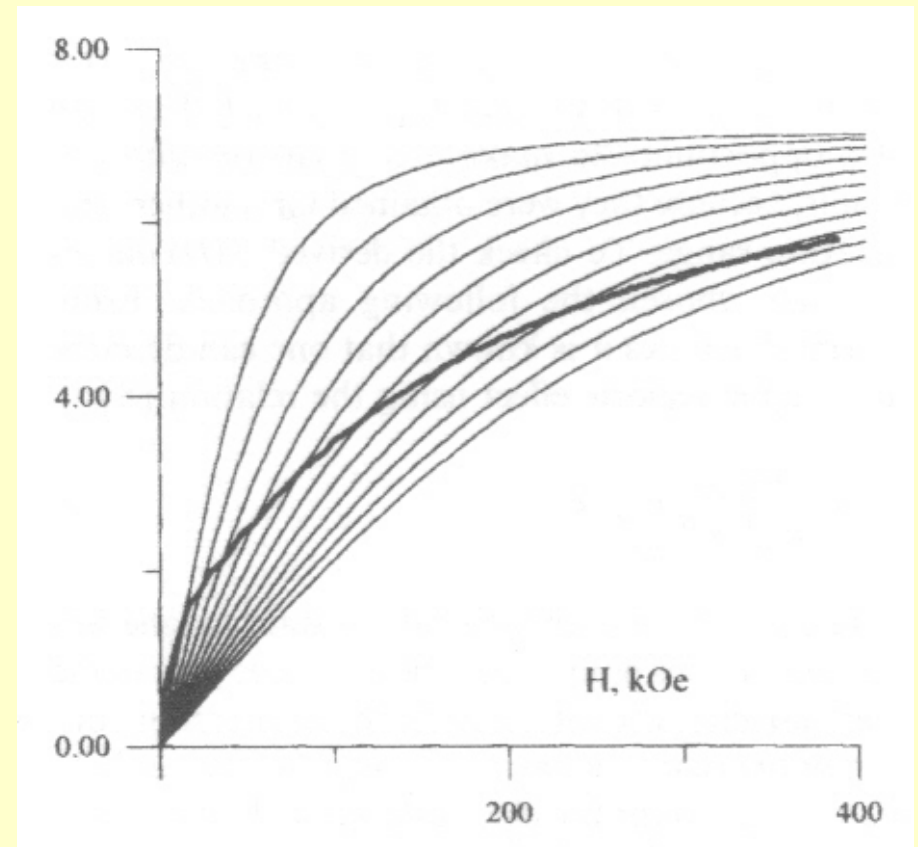
$$\boxed{\Delta T_S} = \int_0^H \left(\frac{T}{C(T, H)} \times \frac{\partial M(T, H)}{\partial T}\right)_{p, H} dH$$

- **Easy measurements**
 - ◆ Isothermal magnetization
 - ◆ At constant field
 - ◆ Other thermal and field history
- **Problems**
 - **Limited to ΔS_T**
 - ◆ Calculation of ΔT_S requires $C(T, H)$
 - **Discontinuities in first derivatives**
 - ◆ Computational errors
 - **Maxwell relations valid for state functions**
 - ◆ $M(T, H)$ is not a state function in first-order transitions
 - ◆ It depends on history (hysteresis)

▶ Adiabatic pulsed fields

- ◆ Comparison of magnetization curves in adiabatic and isothermal processes

R.Z. Levitin, V.V. Snegirev, A.V. Kopylov,
A.S. Lagutin, A. Gerber
J. Magn. Magn. Mater. **170**, 223 (1997).



- Applicability of the Maxwell relation. Hysteretic compounds

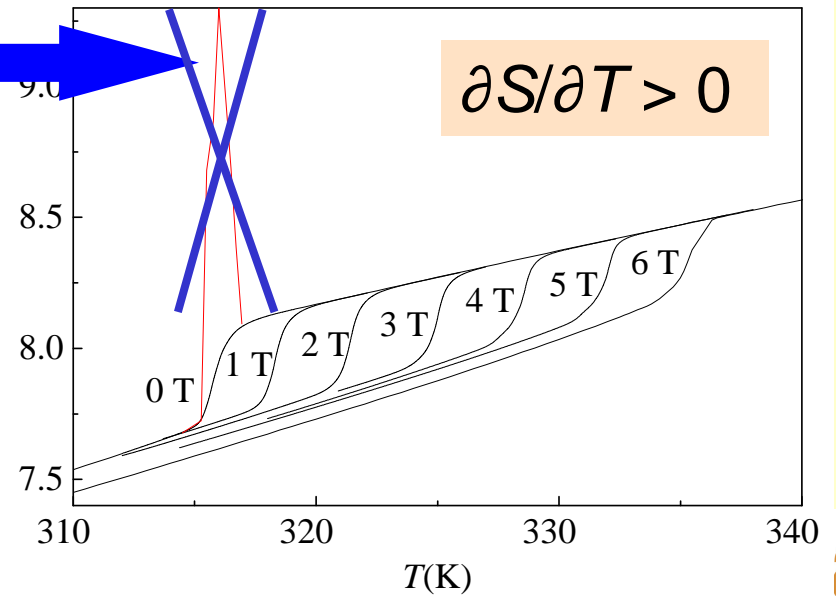
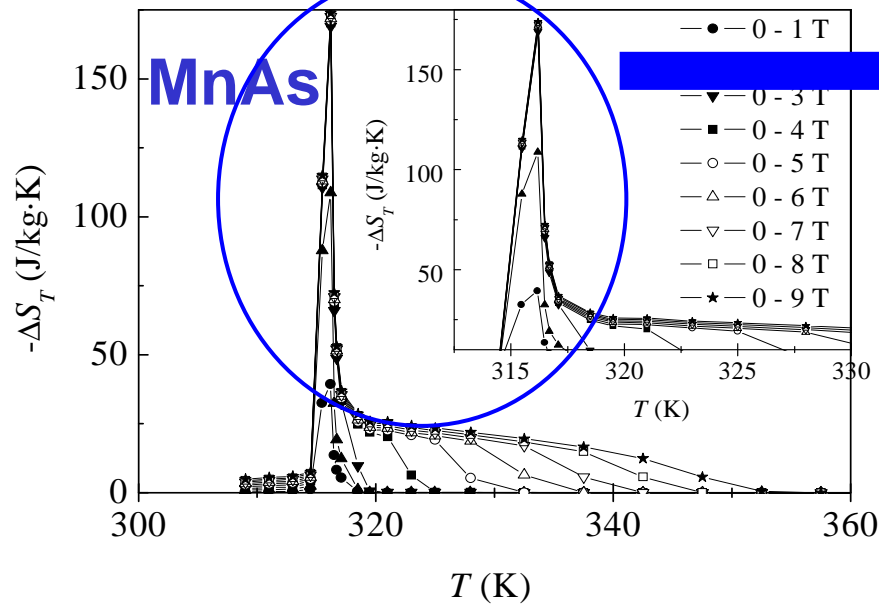
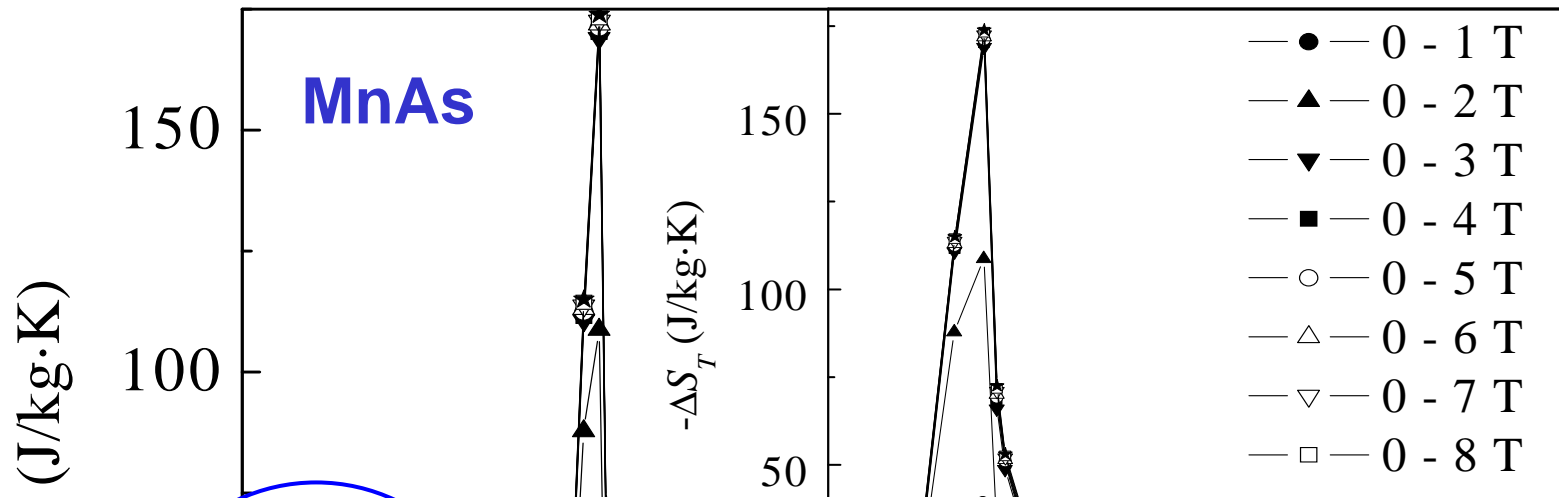
$$dG = -SdT - MdB - Vdp$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_{B,p} = -S \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial T \partial B}\right) = -\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial B}\right)_{T,p}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial B}\right)_{T,p} = -M \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial B \partial T}\right) = -\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{B,p}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial B}\right)_{T,p} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{B,p} \quad \text{Maxwell relation}$$

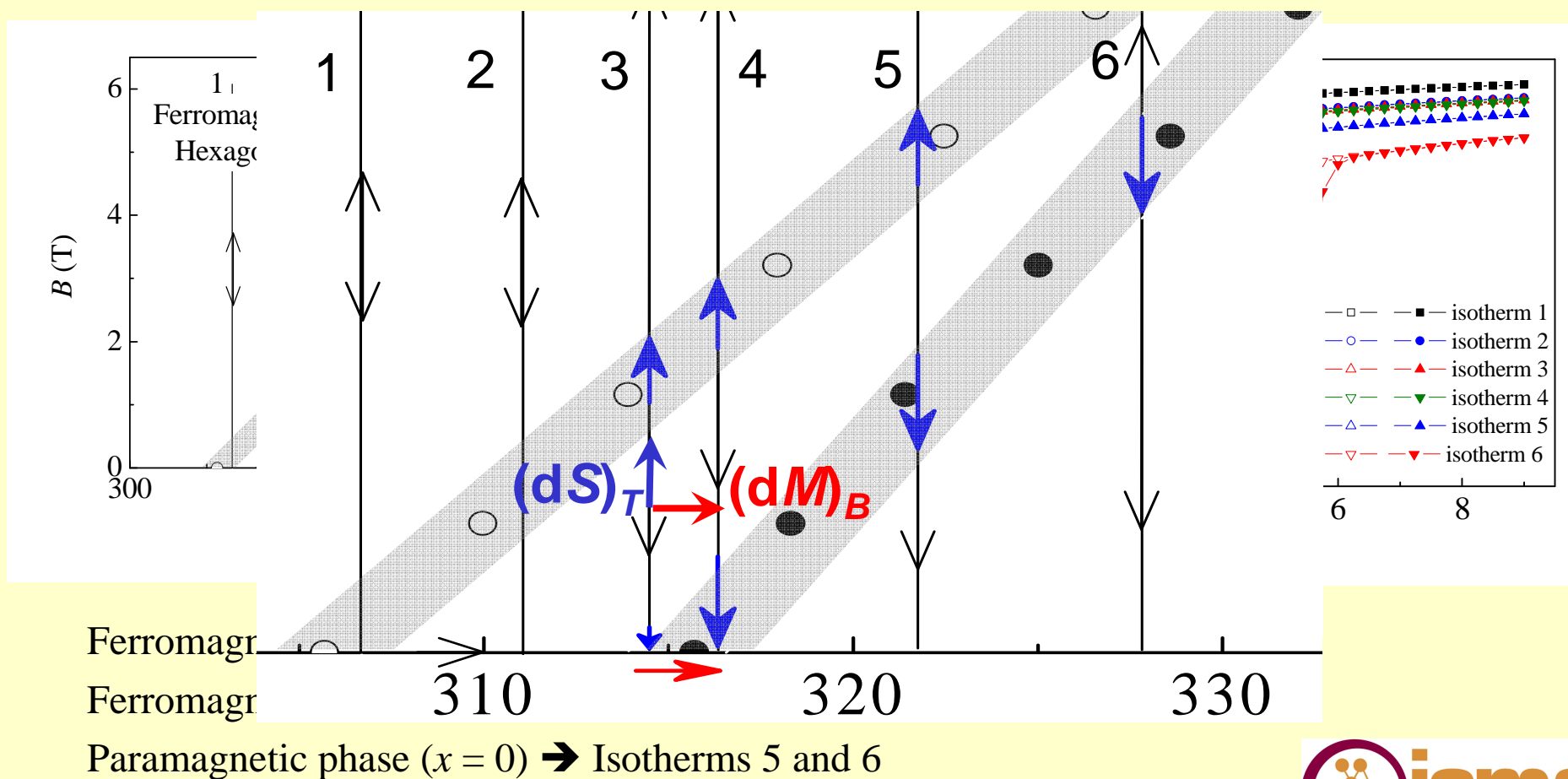
Application to MnAs



Phase diagram from M and C_p measurements

Isothermal magnetization measurements: $M(B)_T$

MnAs



Calculation in a real process (isothermal magnetization)

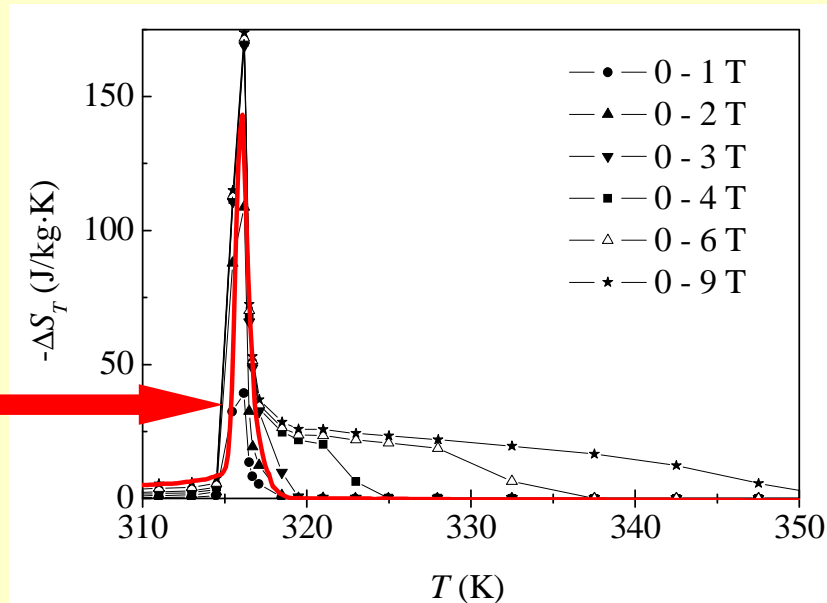
$$M = x \cdot M_F + (1-x) \cdot M_P \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_B = (1-x) \left(\frac{\partial M_P}{\partial T} \right)_B + x \left(\frac{\partial M_F}{\partial T} \right)_B + (M_F - M_P) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial T} \right)_B$$

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_B dB \rightarrow dS = (1-x) \left(\frac{\partial M_P}{\partial T} \right)_B dB + x \left(\frac{\partial M_F}{\partial T} \right)_B dB + (M_F - M_P) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial B} \right)_T dB$$

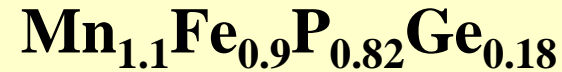
$$dS = dS' + dS_{ex}$$

$$\int_0^{Bt} (M_F - M_P) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial T} \right)_B dB$$

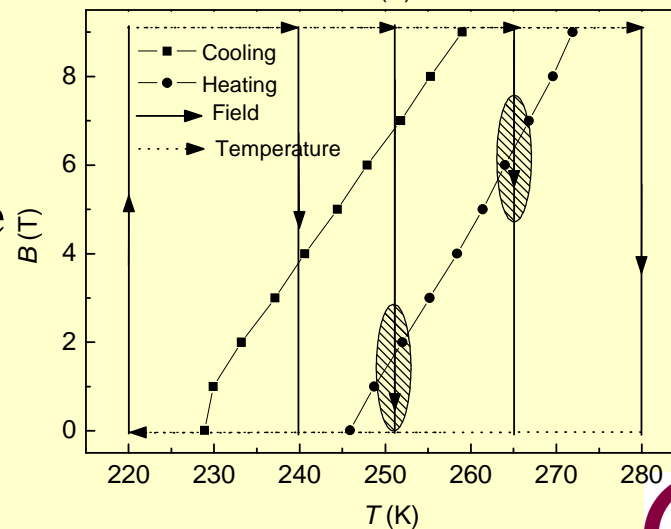
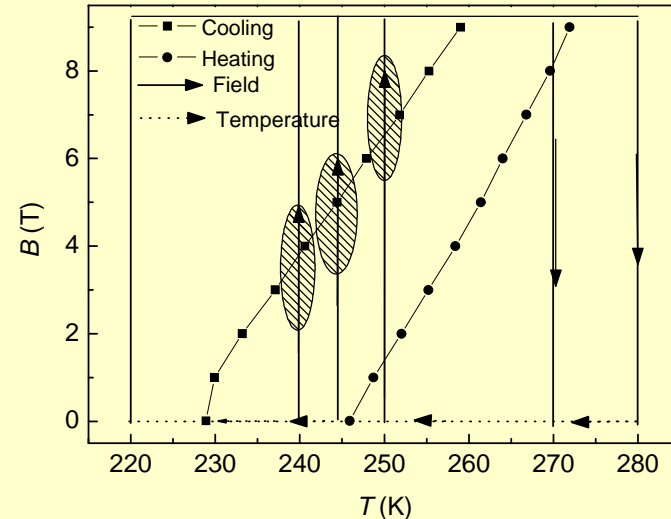
$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial T} \right)_{B=0} = \frac{(C_{p,B=0})_{anom}}{(\Delta H)_{B=0}}$$



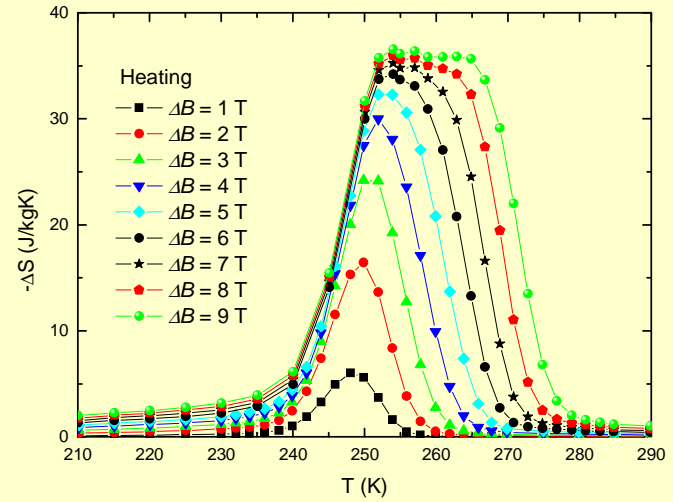
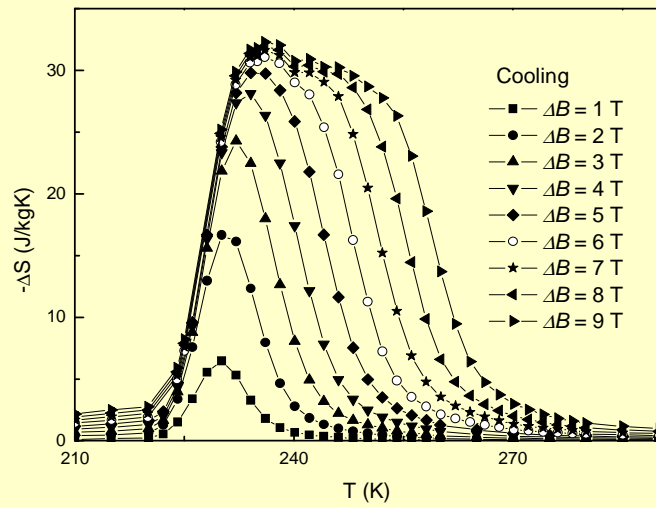
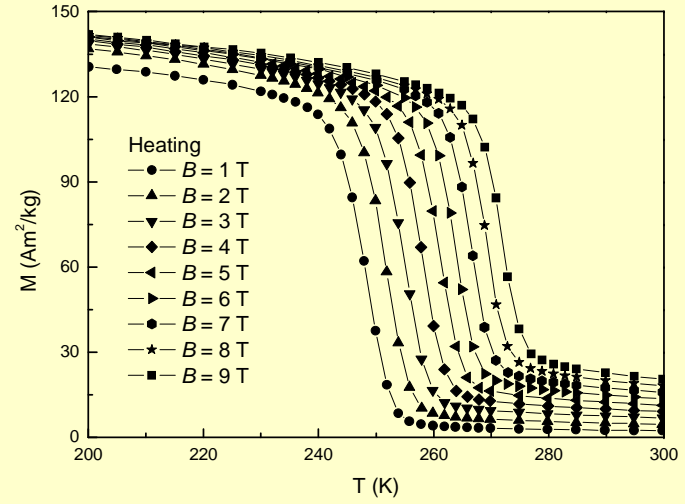
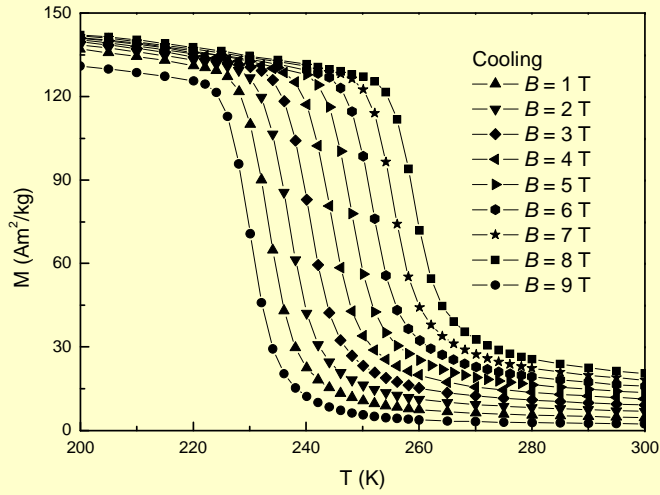
Solutions for hysteretic compounds



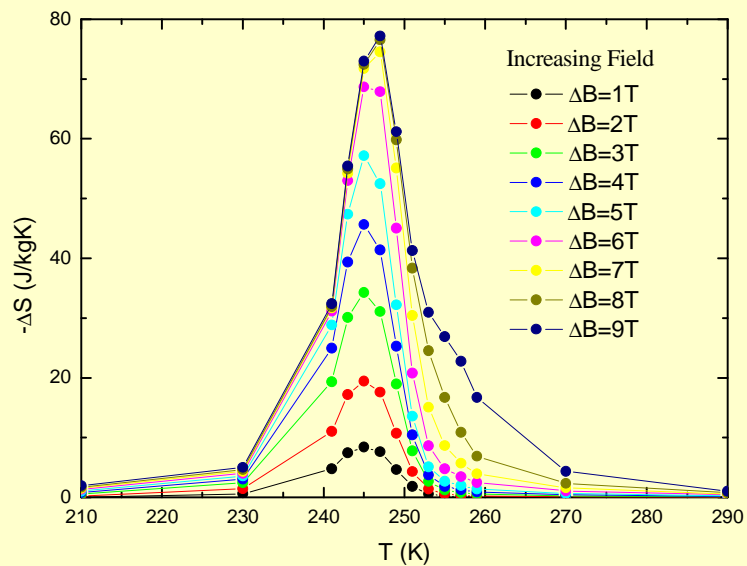
- Magnetization at constant fields $M(T)_B$
- Isothermal magnetization (for increasing fields) after forcing the P state by heating and cooling
- Isothermal magnetization (for decreasing fields) after forcing the F state by cooling and heating



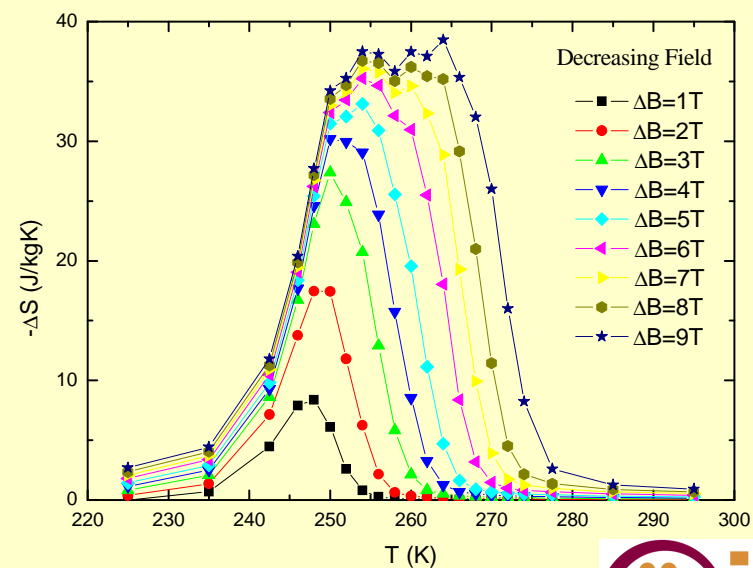
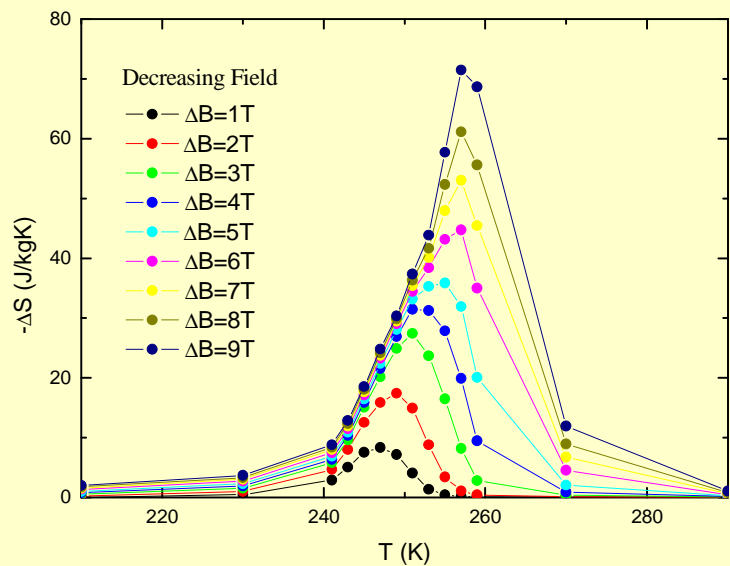
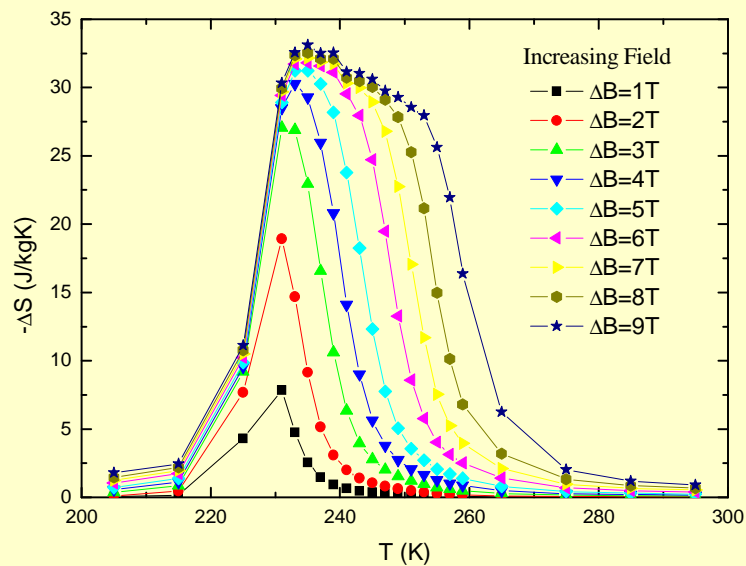
$Mn_{1.1}Fe_{0.9}P_{0.82}Ge_{0.18}$



Isothermal magnetization



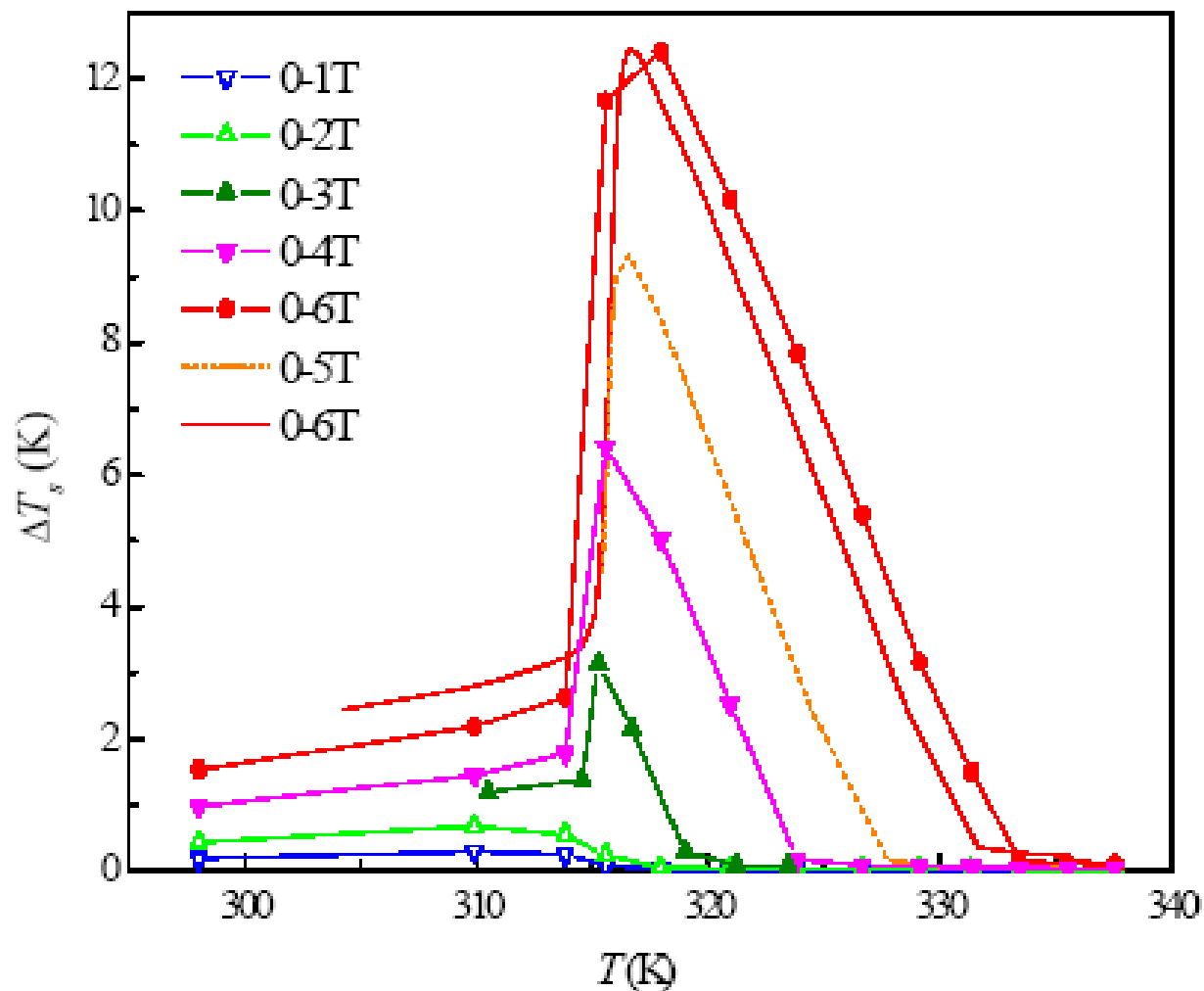
Isothermal magnetization from P or F state



MnAs

Adiabatic temperature change for MnAs

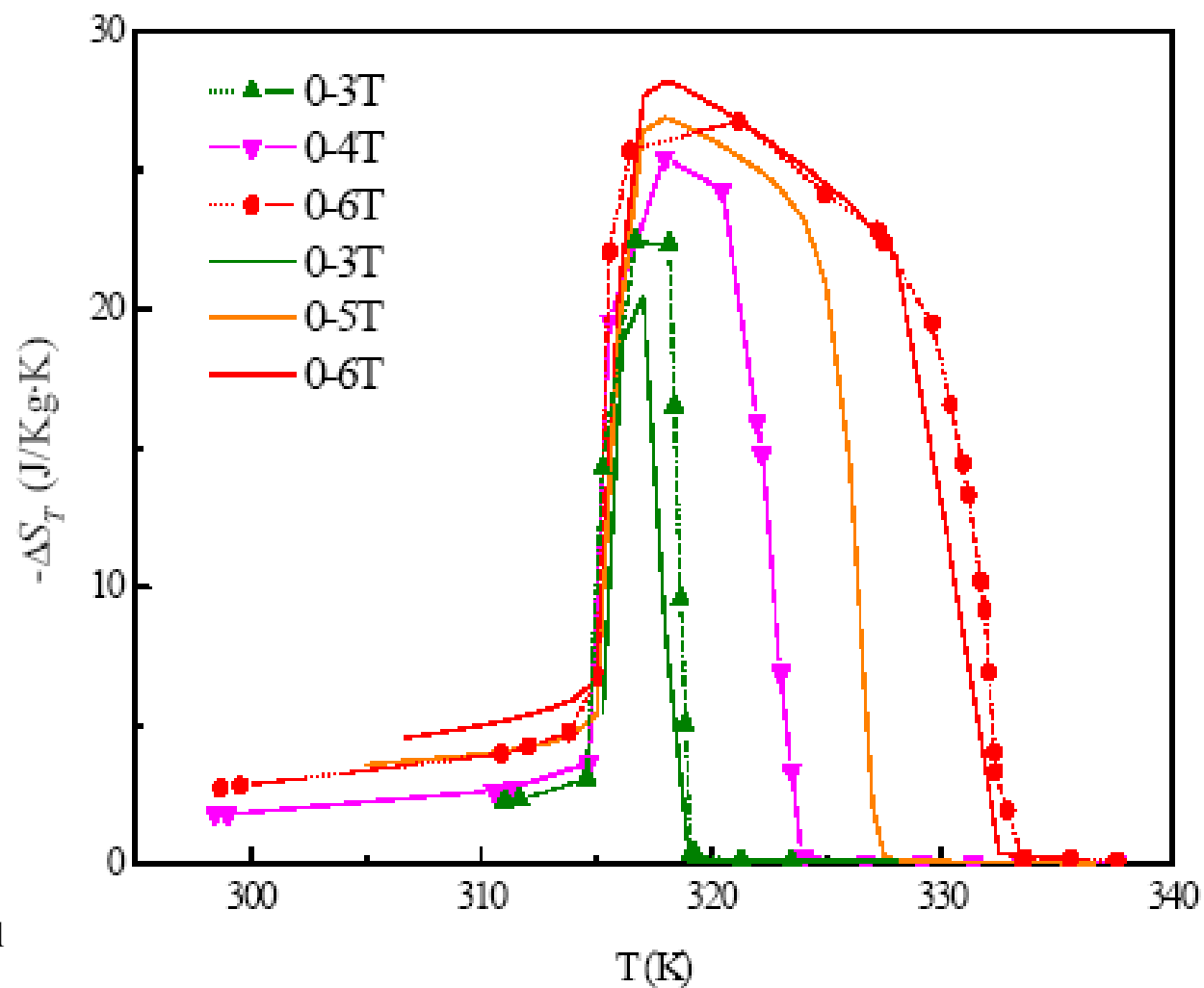
- Direct ΔT_s (symbols)
- From C_p (lines)



MnAs

Isothermal entropy change for MnAs

- Direct results (symbols)
- From C_p (lines)



L. Tocado, E. Palacios, R. Burriel

J. Therm. Anal. Calorim. **84**, 213 (2006).

Conclusions

- ◆ Importance of **reliable estimates of ΔT_S and ΔS_T**
 - ▶ Practical results **from $M(T,H)$** in paramagnets and in second order transitions
 - ▶ Materials with **giant MCE: first-order transitions**
 - ⦿ **Incorrect** results from $M(T,H)$
 - ⦿ **Overvalued** calculations
- ◆ **Limitations from C_p** results for high temperature ΔS_T calculations
- ◆ **Direct measurement of ΔT_S and ΔS_T**
- ◆ Importance of **thermal history** in $M(H)$ measurements
- ◆ Use of **isofield magnetization** curves or **controlled isothermal** curves
- ◆ Practical results in **first-order transition** compounds
 - ▶ **Absence of spurious spikes, no evidence of colossal MCE**
 - ▶ **Calculation of the spurious spikes**