

CONTROL your SPIN

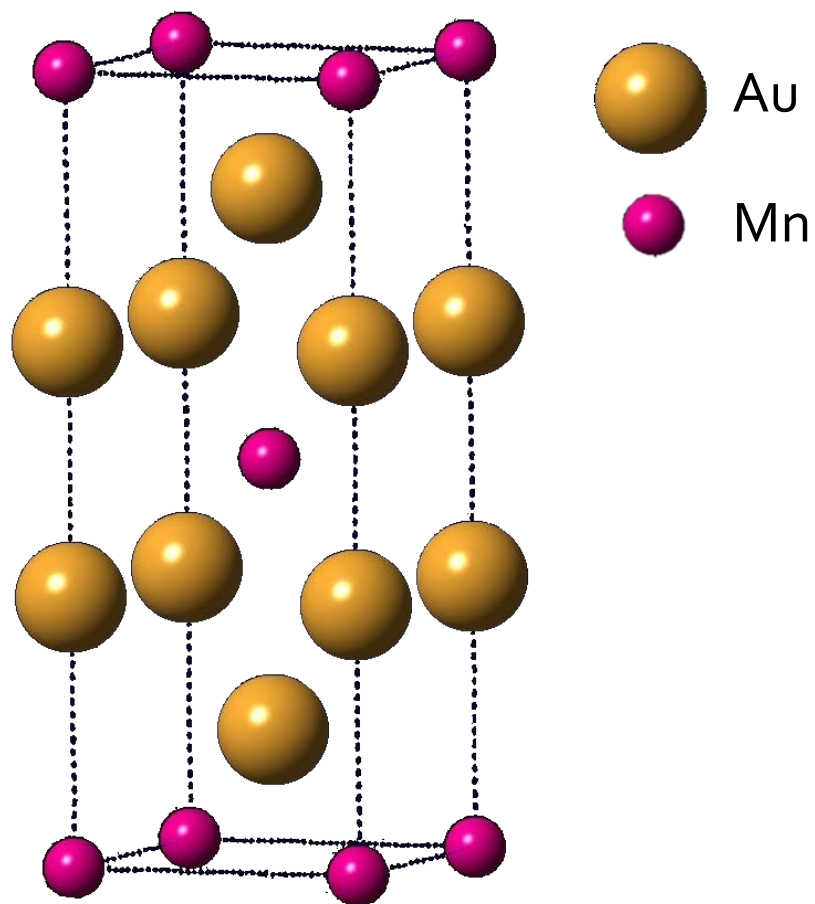
Au_2Mn

Maria Pascale

University of Maryland

NIST Center for Neutron Research

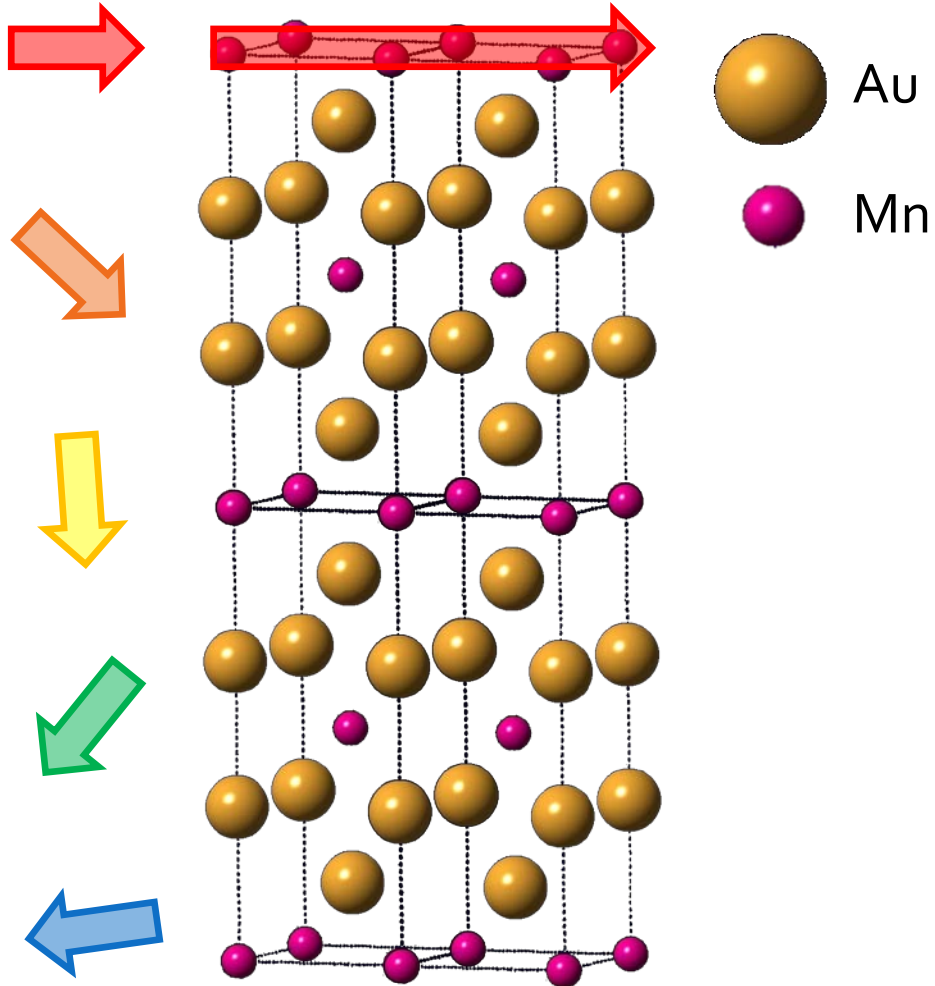
Background on Au₂Mn



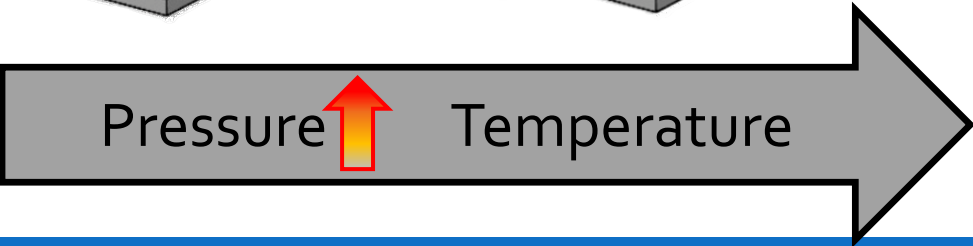
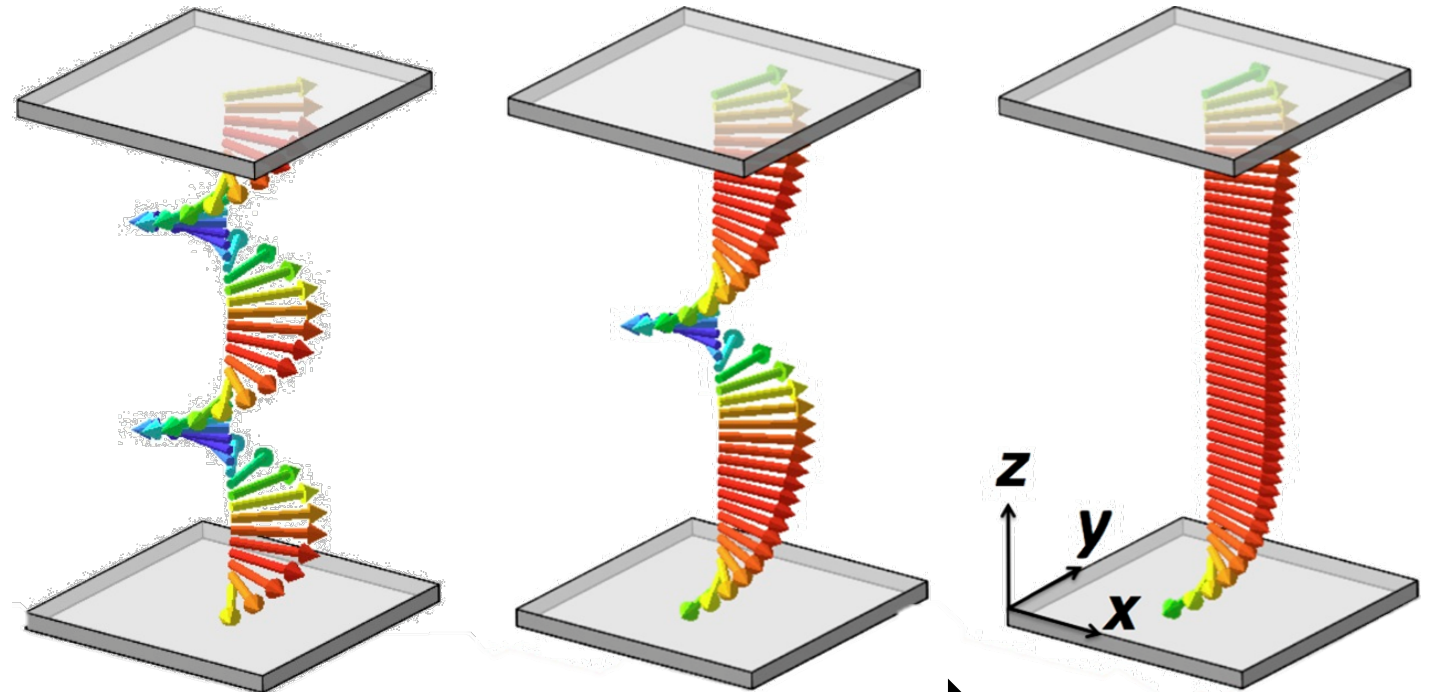
Body Centered Tetragonal

Background on Au₂Mn

Spin \vec{A}



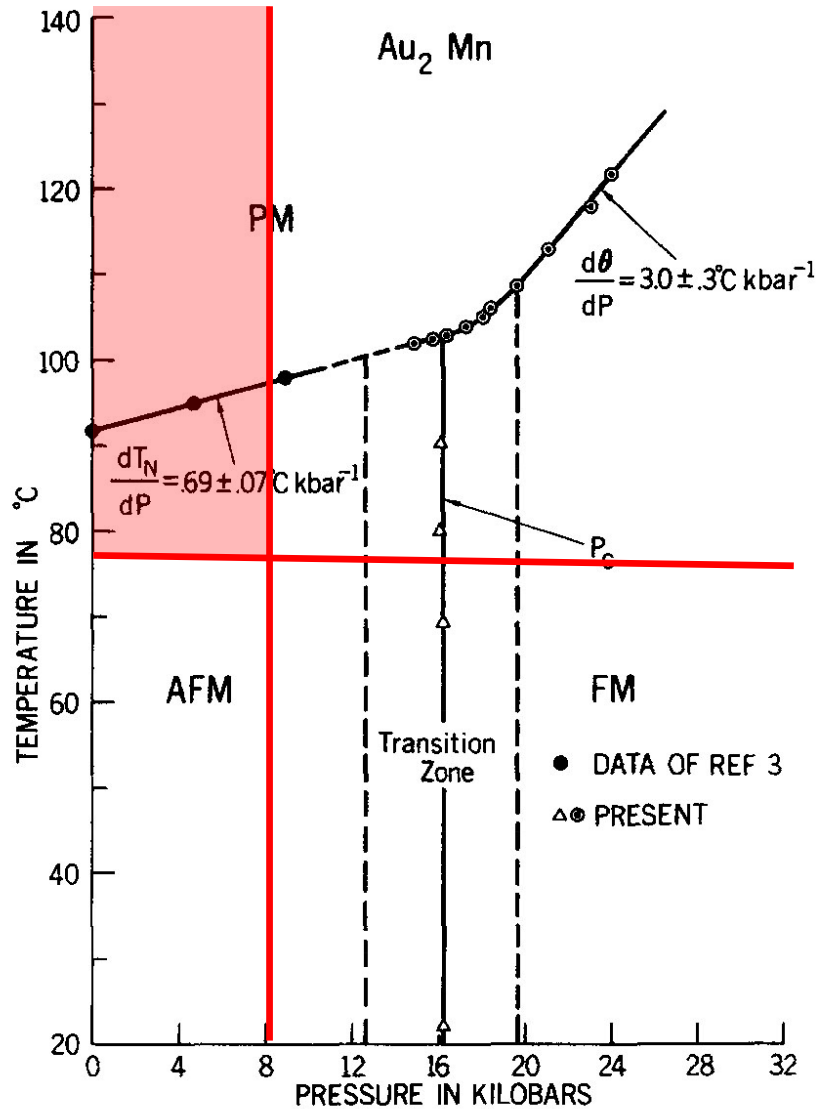
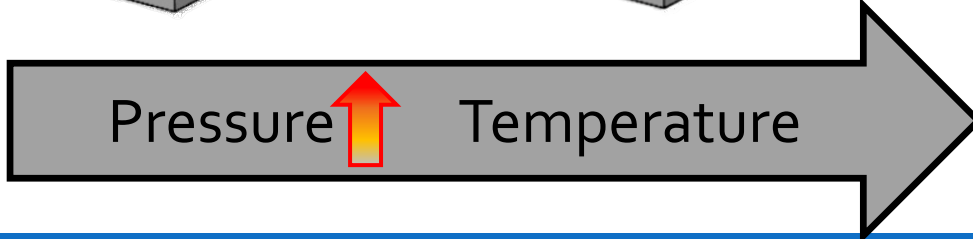
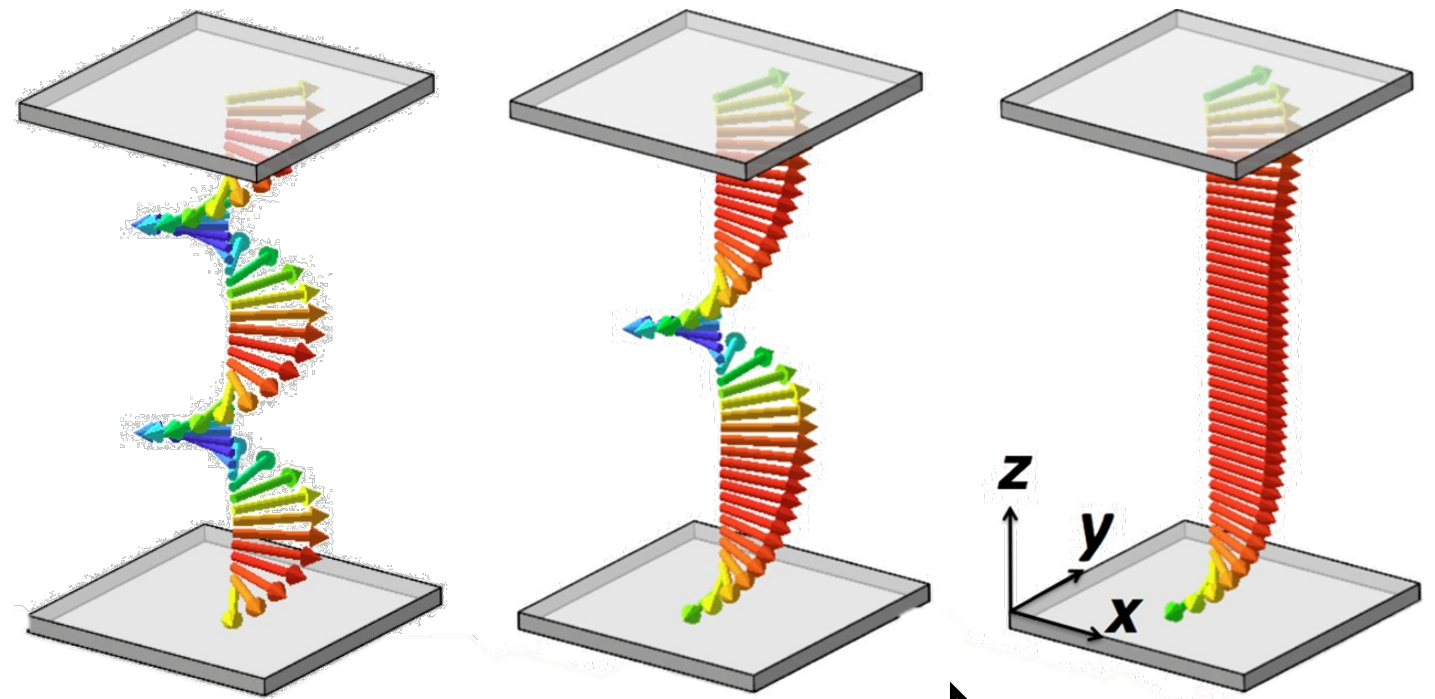
- Ferromagnetic within each x y plane
- Helicoidal (Helical) Structure



Body Centered Tetragonal

Background on Au₂Mn

- Ferromagnetic within each x y plane
- Helicoidal (Helical) Structure



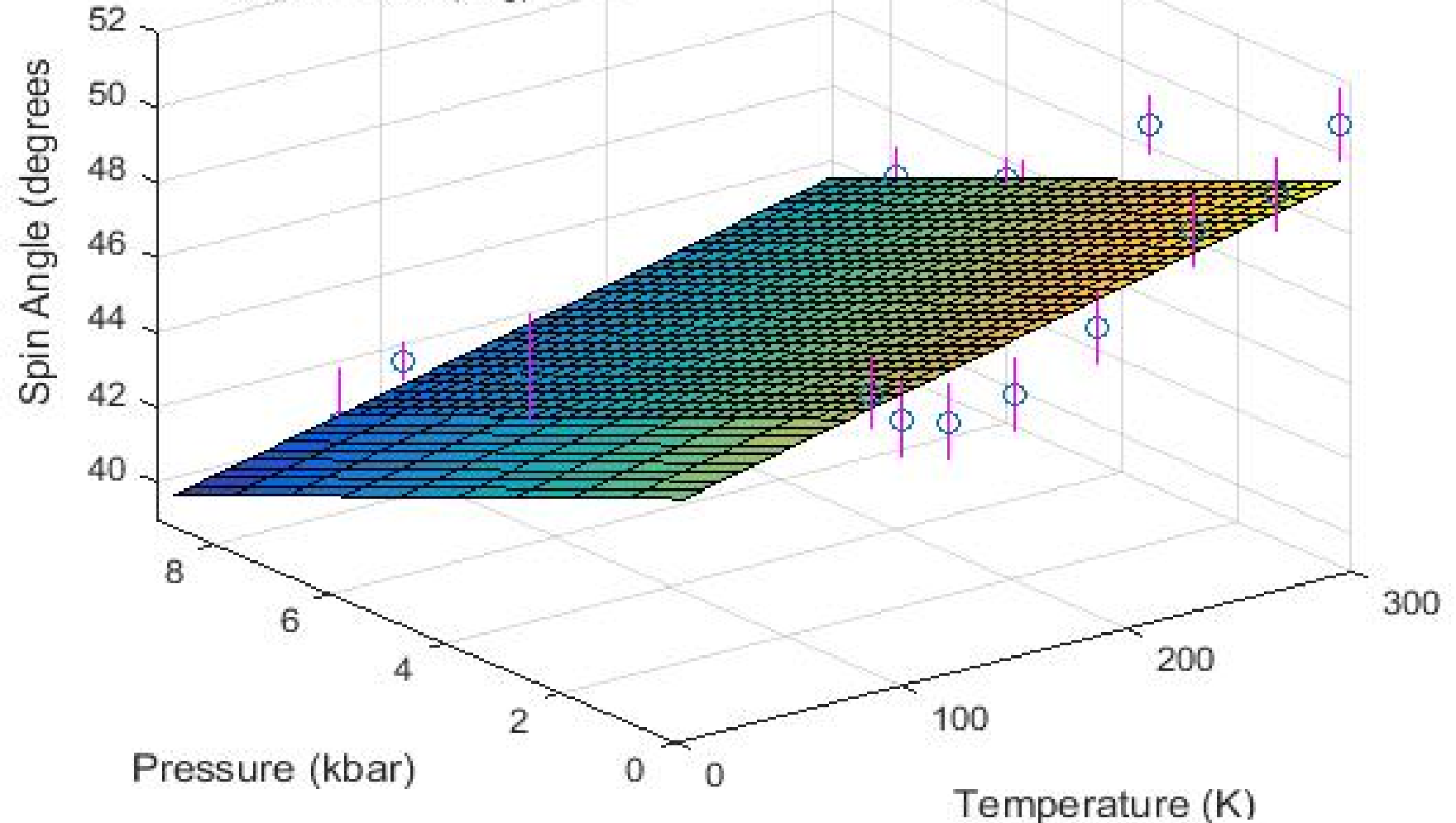
Wayne R. C., Smith F. A. *Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids*, 30(184) 1969

Wilson M. N., Karhu E. A., Lake D. P., Quigley A. S., Meynel S., Bogdanov A. N., Fritzsche H., Rößler U. K., Monchesky T. L. "Discrete Helicoidal States in Chiral Magnetic Thin Films", *Physical Review B* 88(21) (2013):

Motivation

Linear Model of Au₂Mn Spin vs Temperature & Pressure

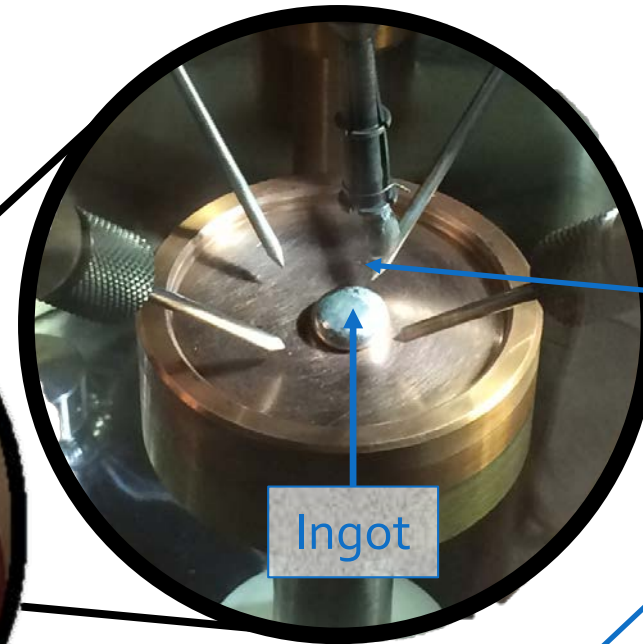
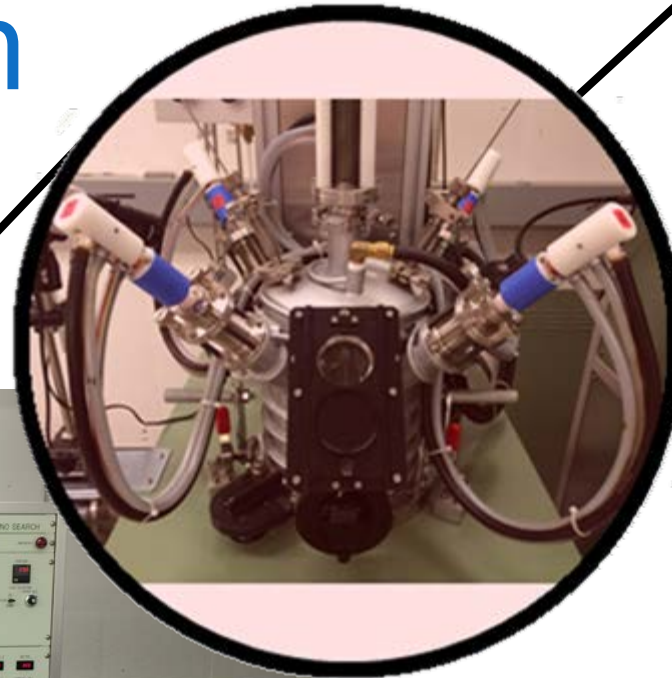
$$C_{\text{linear}} = 45.40 + 0.0138 \times T + -0.6497 \times P$$
$$E_{\text{linear}} = 0.27 \text{ (deg)}$$



- Spin Properties have only been tested down to 77 K and up to 8.83 kbar
- Single crystal has not been made

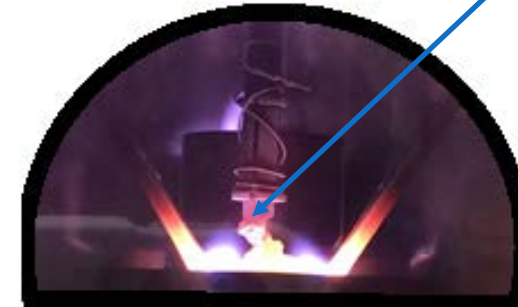
Au₂Mn Crystal Fabrication

Tetra Arc



Ingot

Seed /
Pulling
rod

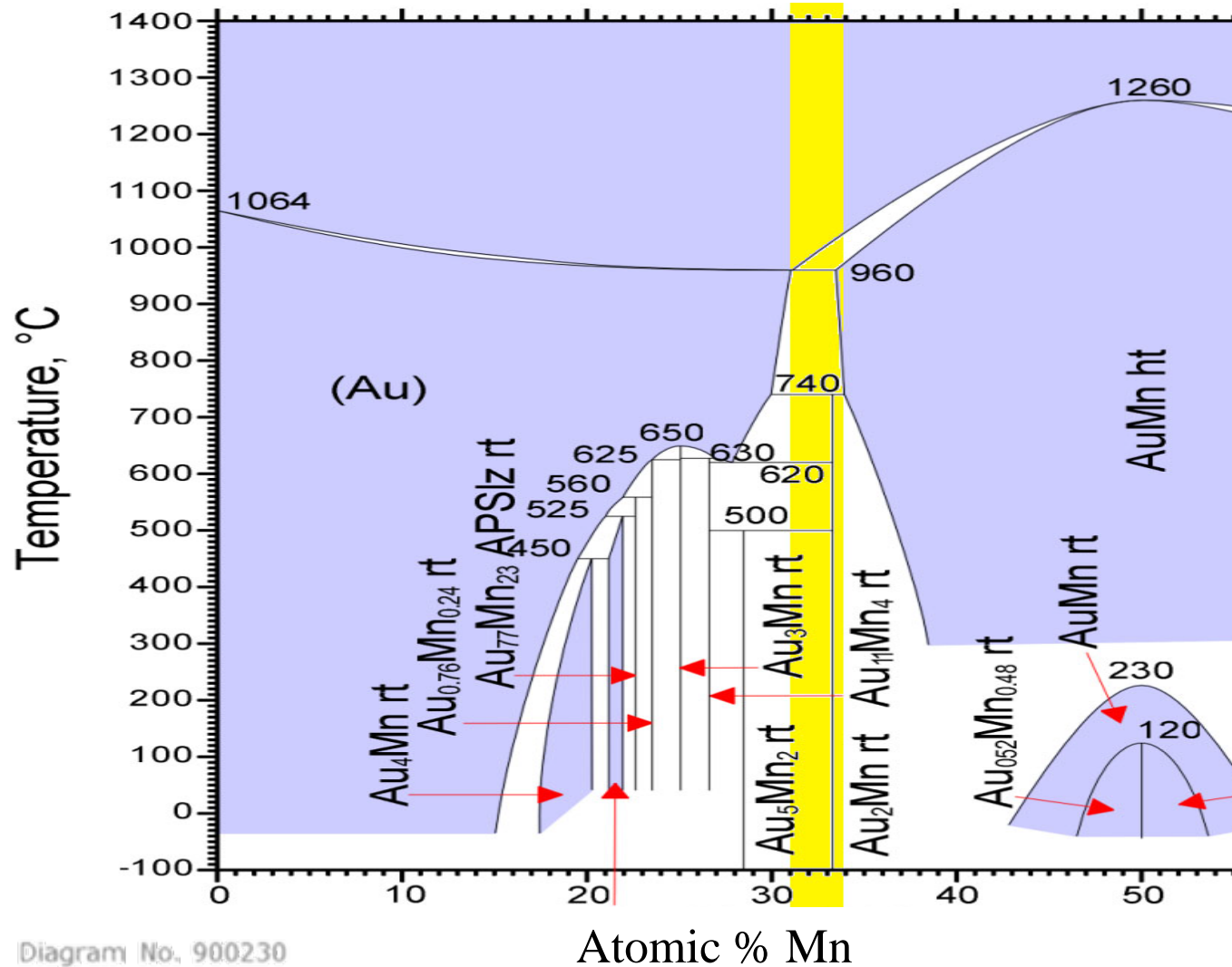


Czochralski
Process

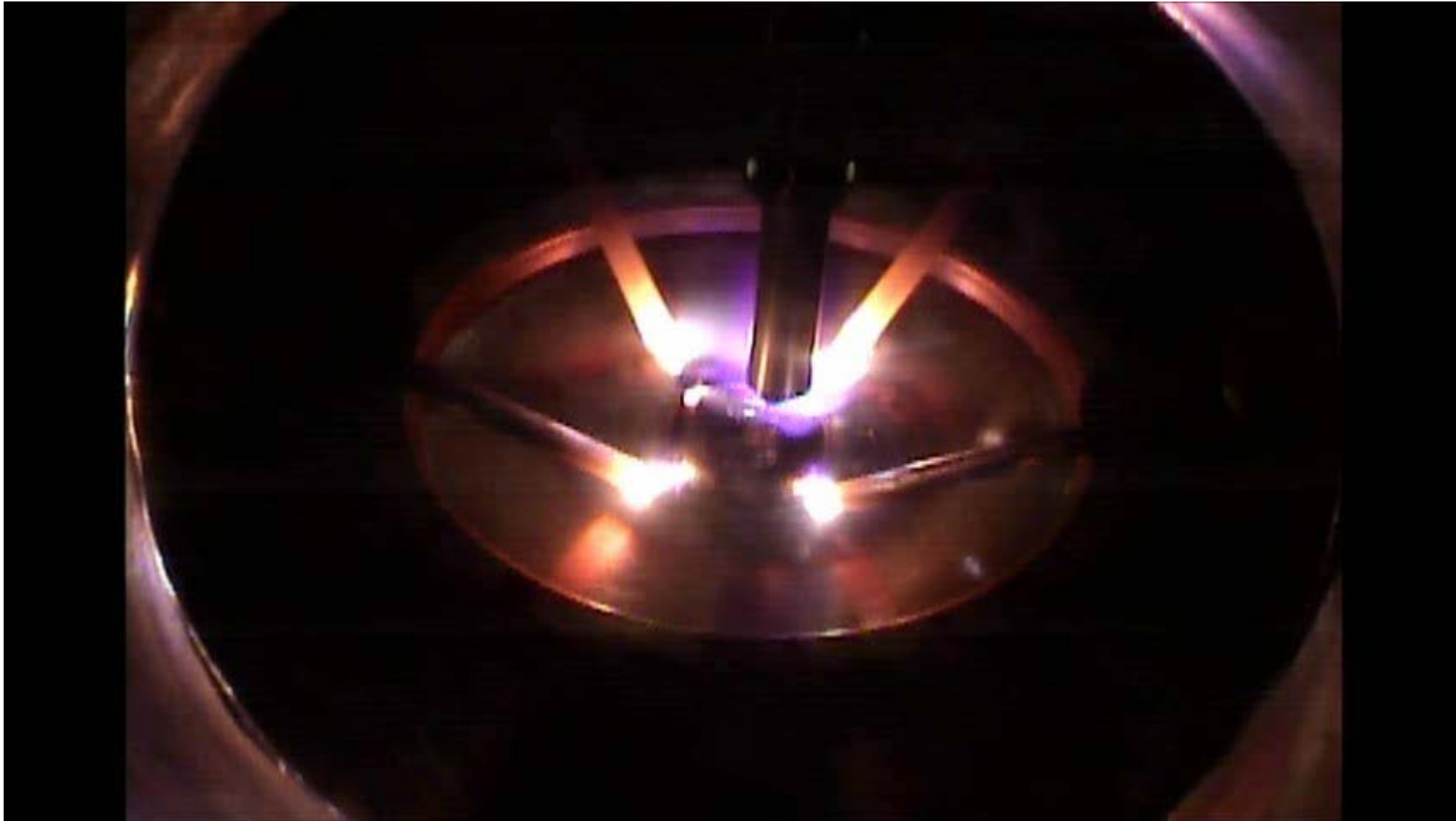


Au₂Mn Single Crystal Fabrication

Au-Mn Phase Diagram (1990 Massalski T.B.)



Au₂Mn Crystal Growth



MEASUREMENTS

X Ray Diffraction

Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

Magnetic Susceptibility

Electrical Resistivity

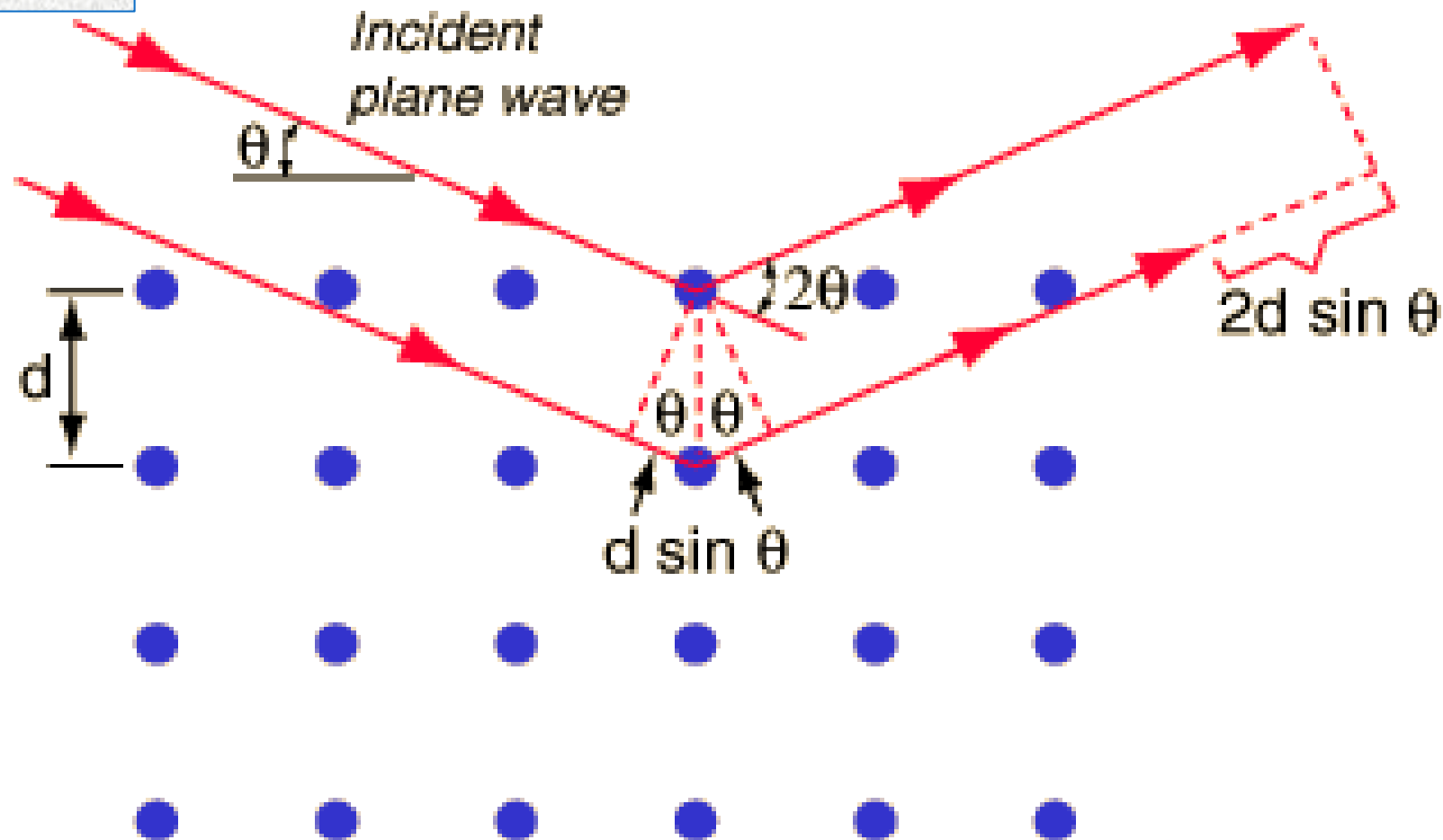
Neutron Scattering

X-Ray Diffraction

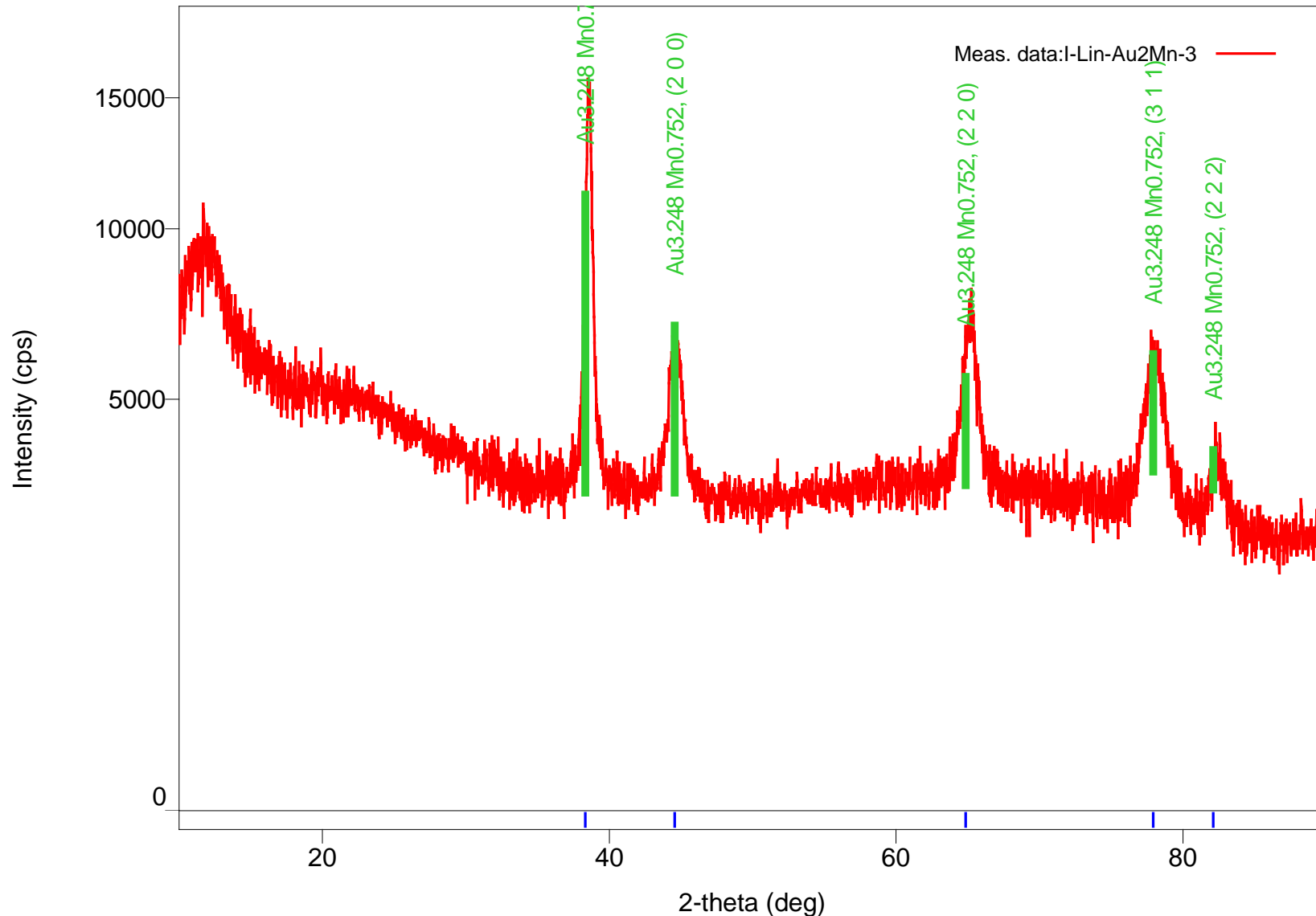
Operates using Bragg's Law

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

Gives interatomic distances, which can be used to confirm or to deduce crystal structures



X-Ray Diffraction



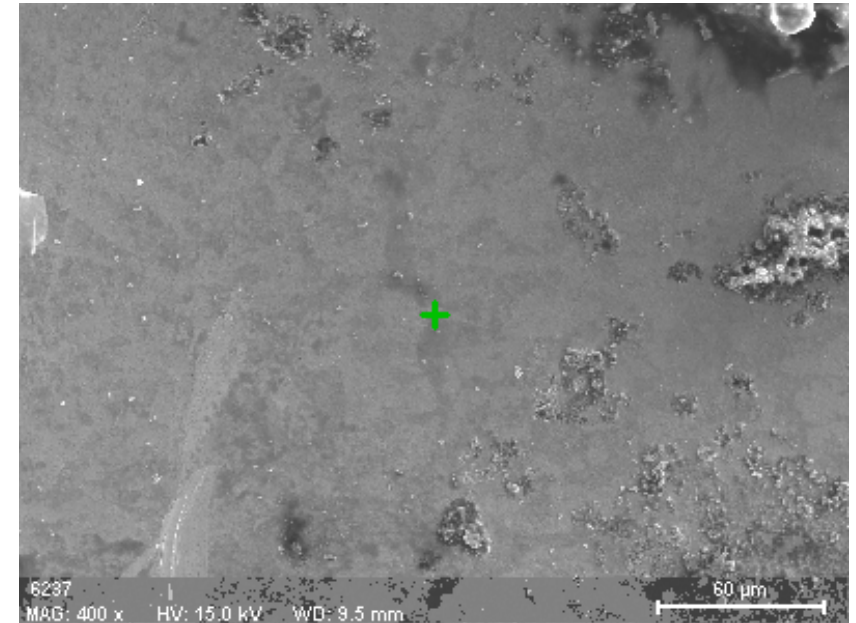
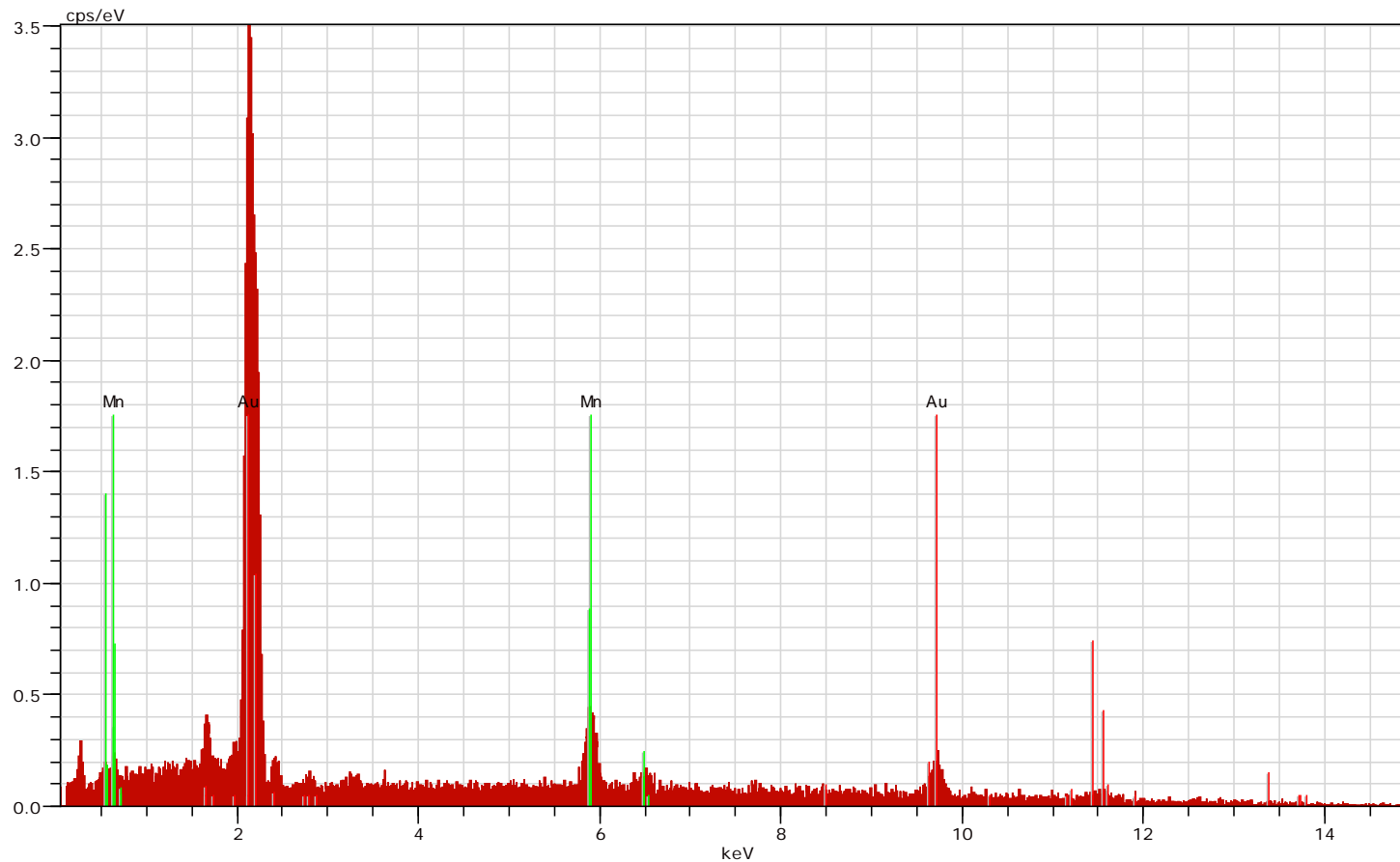
Pulled Sample:
Primarily Au₃Mn

CAUTION!
XRD Data may
be unreliable due
to sample
preparation

Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

Pulled Au-Mn Crystal

Proportions vary slightly depending on the location in the material



El	AN	Series	unn. C [wt.-%]	norm. C [wt.-%]	Atom. C [at.-%]	Error [%]
Au	79	M-series	94.04	87.09	65.29	3.7
Mn	25	K-series	13.95	12.91	34.71	0.6
Total:			107.99	100.00	100.00	

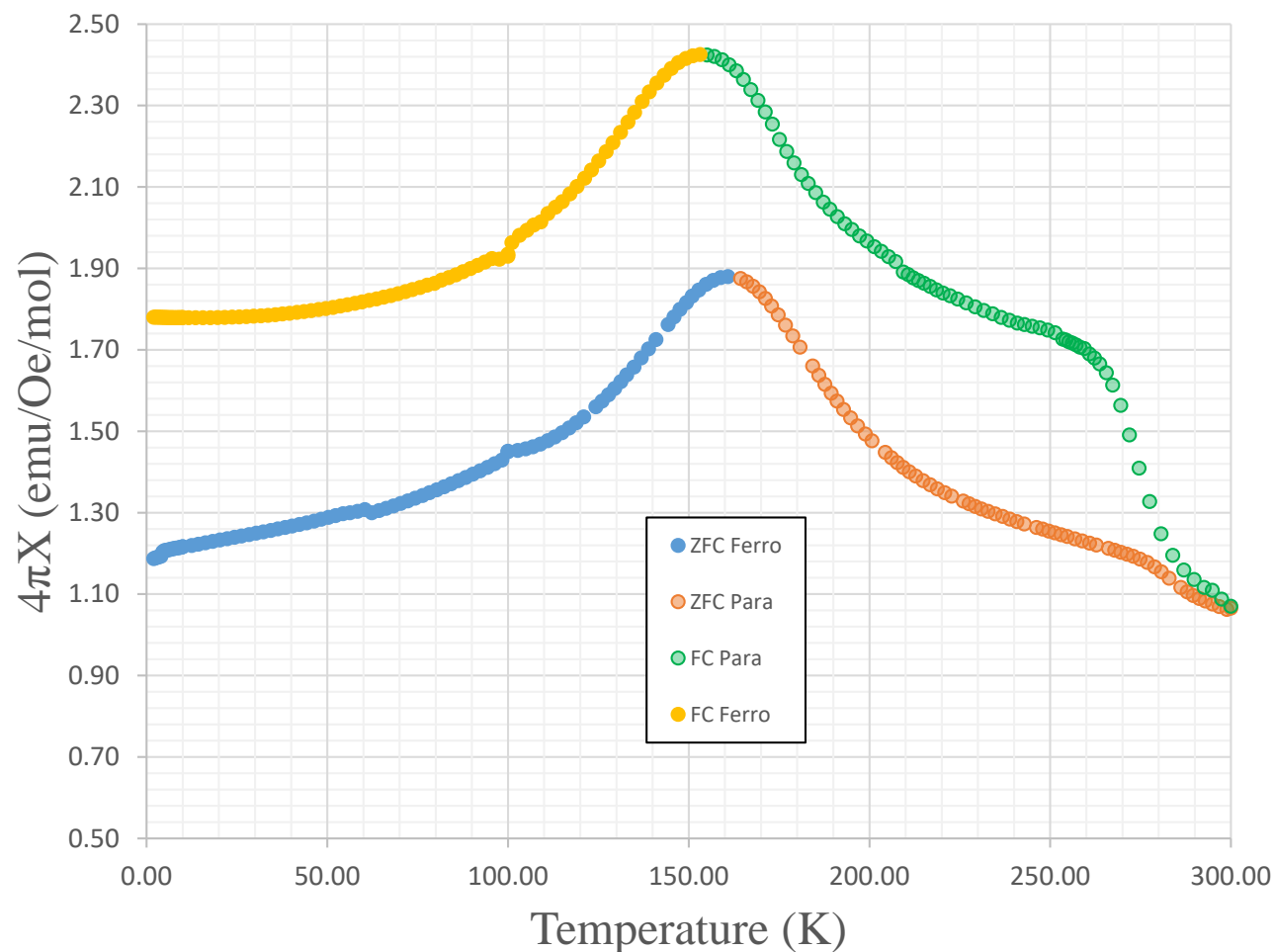
Possibly mix of different structural phases

Magnetic Susceptibility

Magnetic response of a sample to an applied field

$$X_P = \frac{C}{T - \Theta}$$

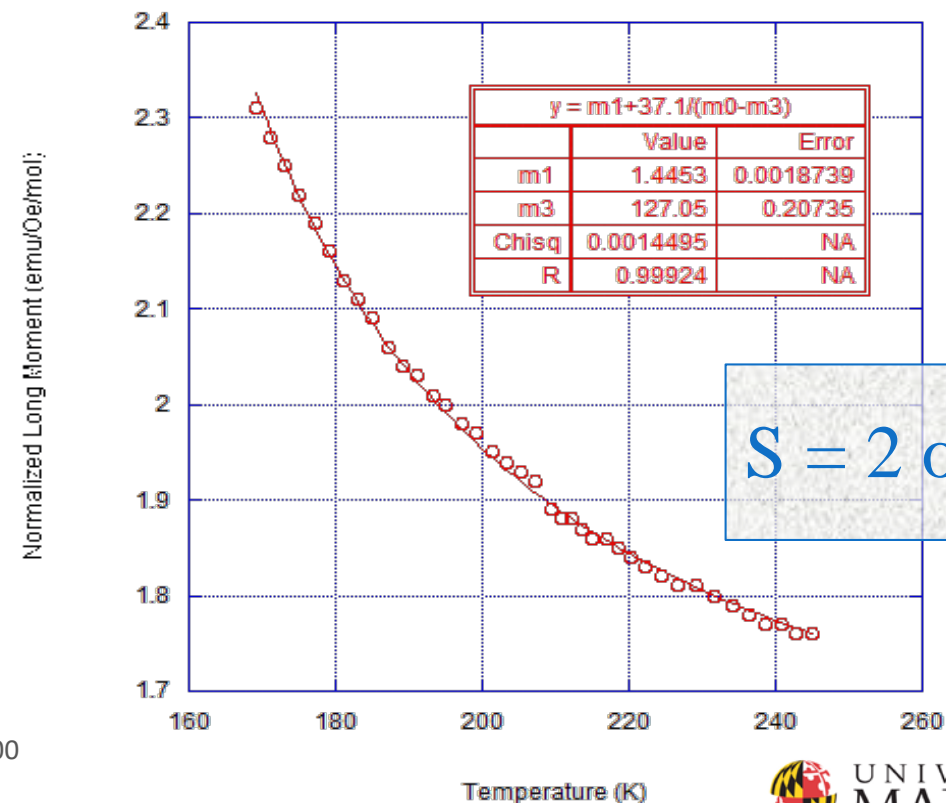
$4\pi X - T$ for 100.5 mg Au-Mn Alloy



—○— Normalized Long Moment (emu/Oe/mol)

$T_C = 130 \text{ K}$

Au-Mn-100.5mg_FCPara



$S = 2 \text{ or } \frac{5}{2}$

Au₂Mn Crystal Fabrication

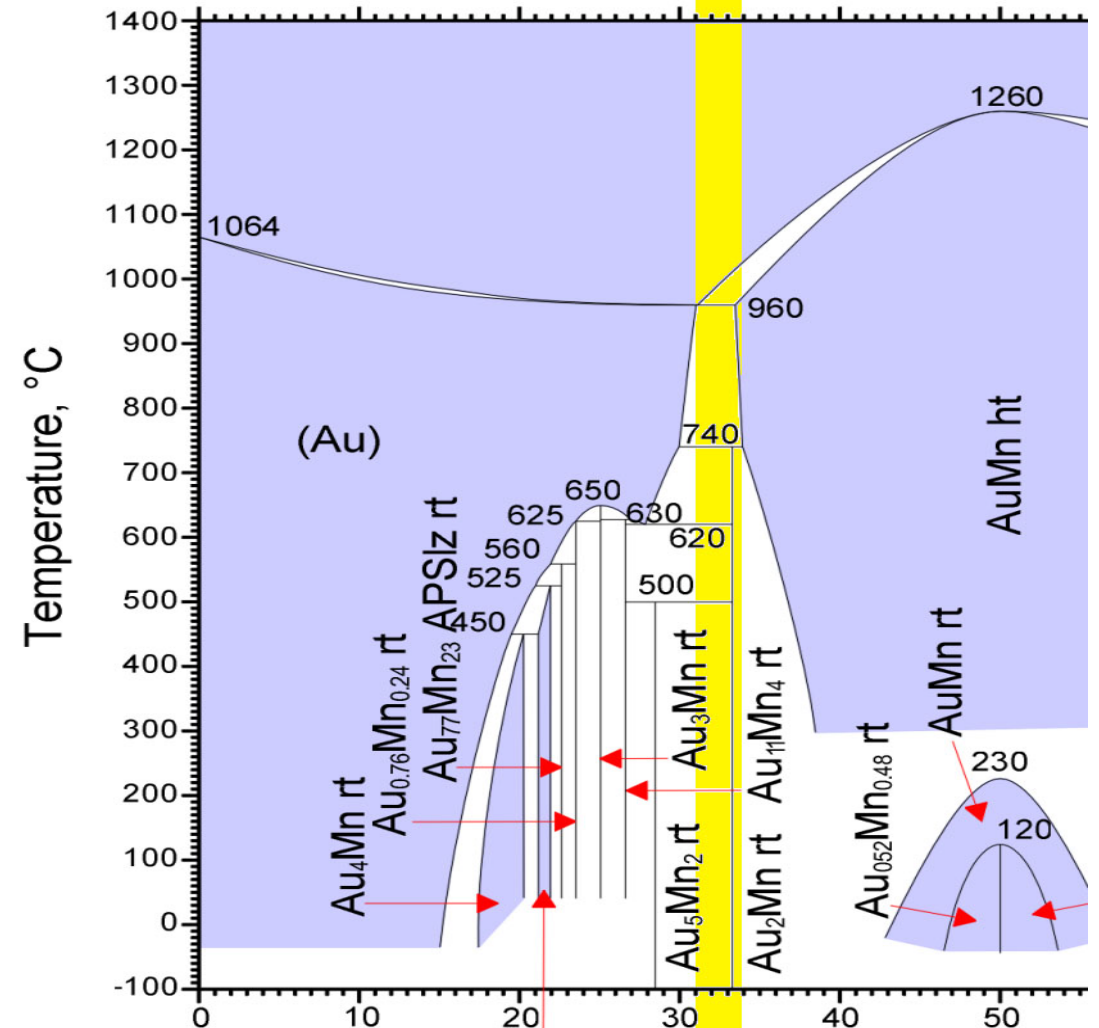
Anneal at 730°C

Why?

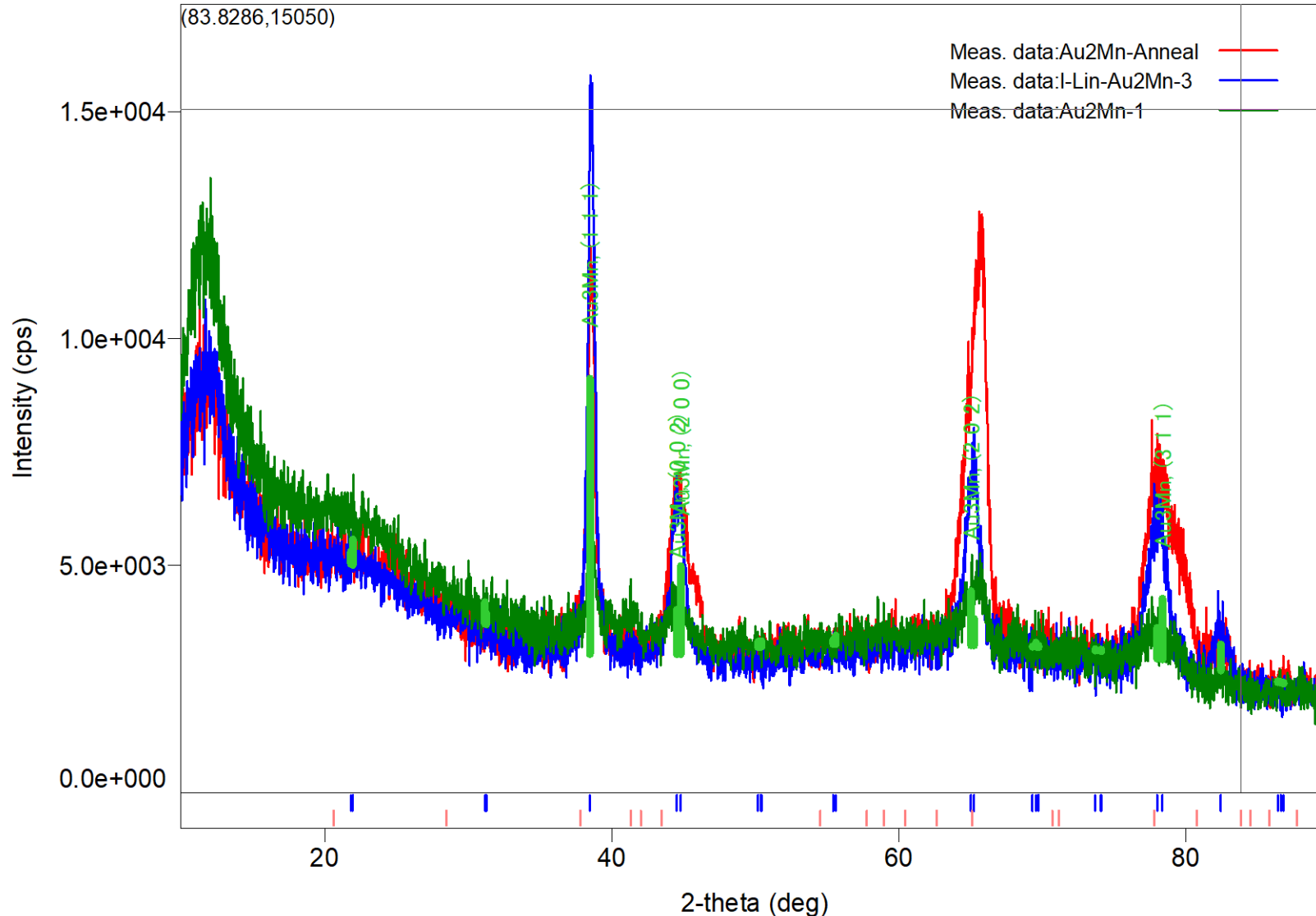
- Concerned about existence of different phases
- Encourage steady state diffusion
- Obtain Au₂Mn
- Increase Grain Size



Au-Mn Phase Diagram (1990 Massalski T.B.)



X-Ray Diffraction



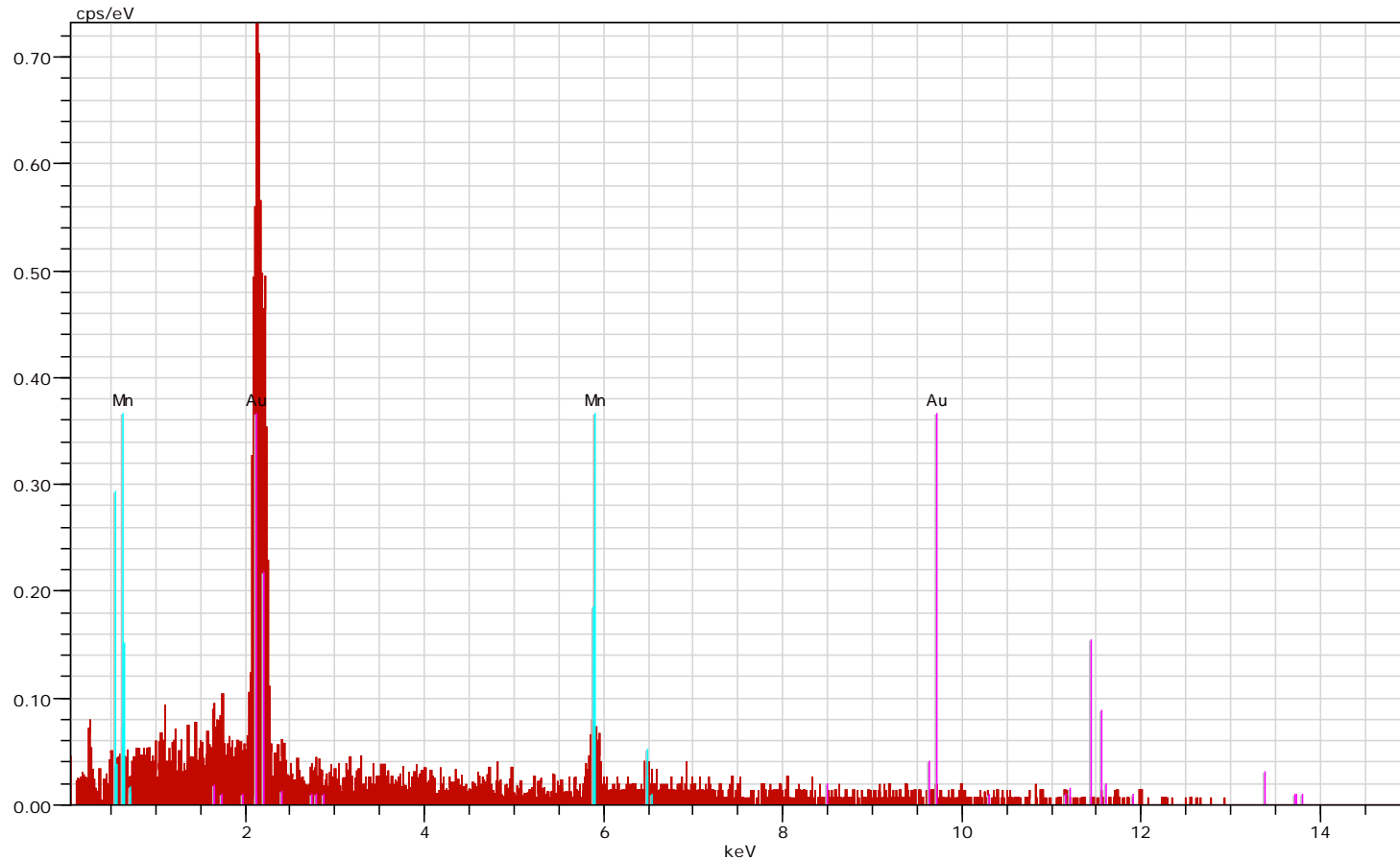
Annealed Sample:
Primarily Au₃Mn

Remember...
Potentially
unreliable!

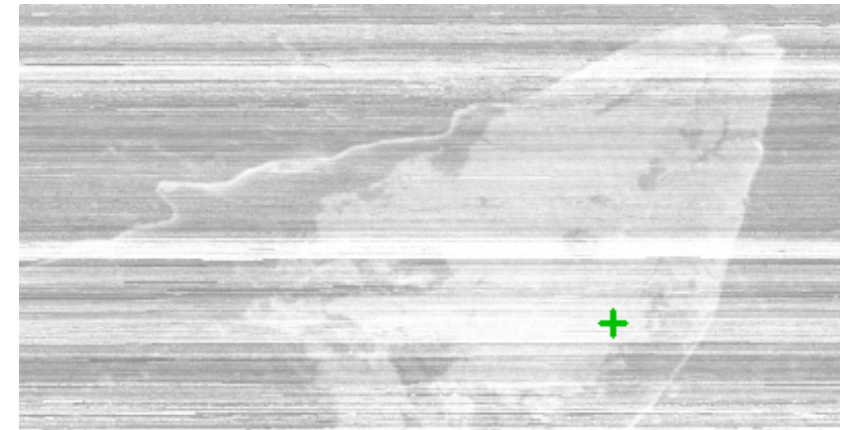
Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

Annealed Au-Mn Crystal

Proportions vary slightly depending on the location in the material



Looks like Au_2Mn !



6499
MAG: 35 x HV: 15.0 kV WD: 11.0 mm 700 μm

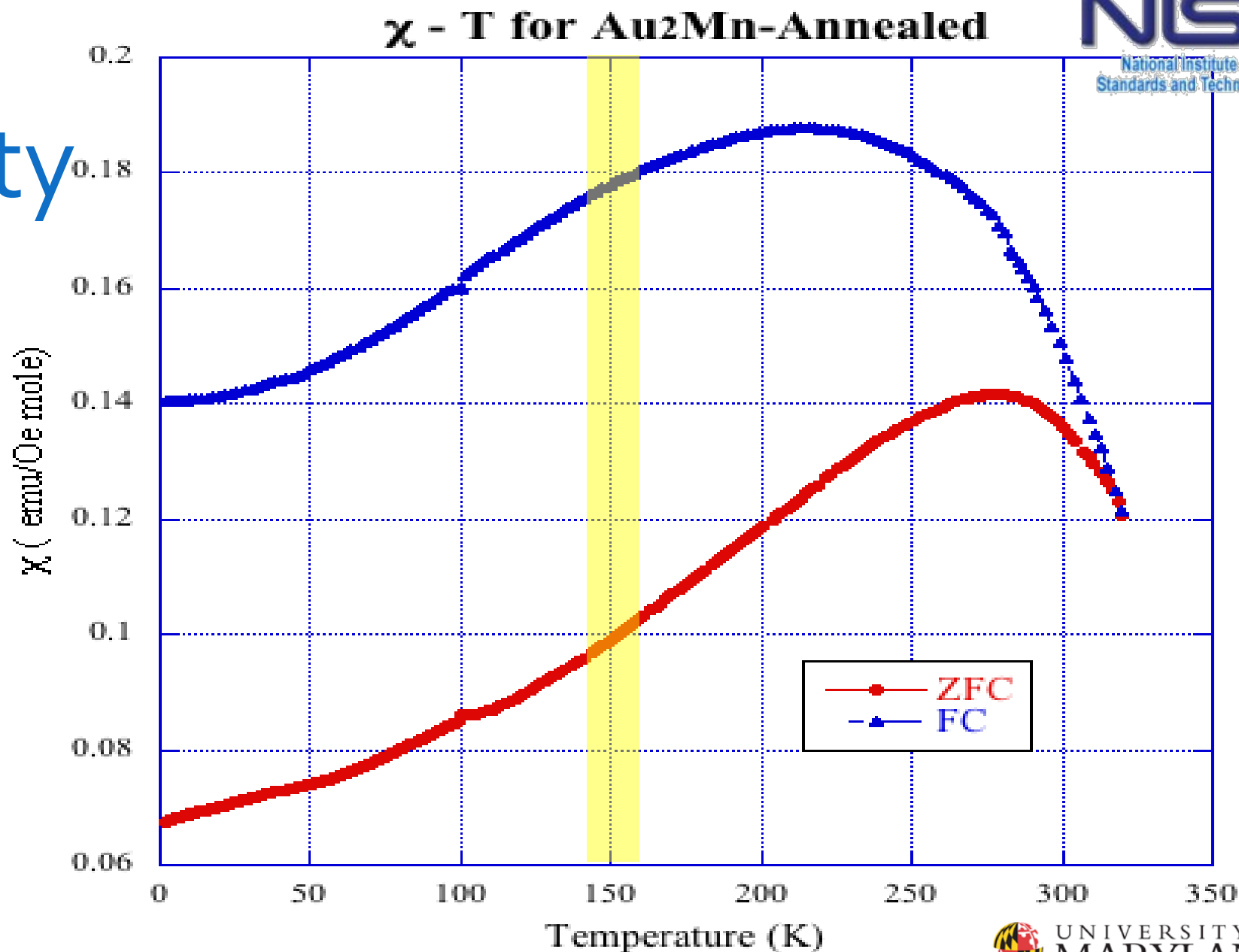
Spectrum: AuMn_1 283

El	AN	Series	unn. C [wt.-%]	norm. C [wt.-%]	Atom. C [at.-%]	Error [%]
Au	79	M-series	88.65	86.35	63.84	3.9
Mn	25	K-series	14.01	13.65	36.16	1.1
Total:			102.66	100.00	100.00	

Magnetic Susceptibility

Annealed Sample:
 $T_C =$ above 320 K

Irreversibility
implies magnetic
ordering



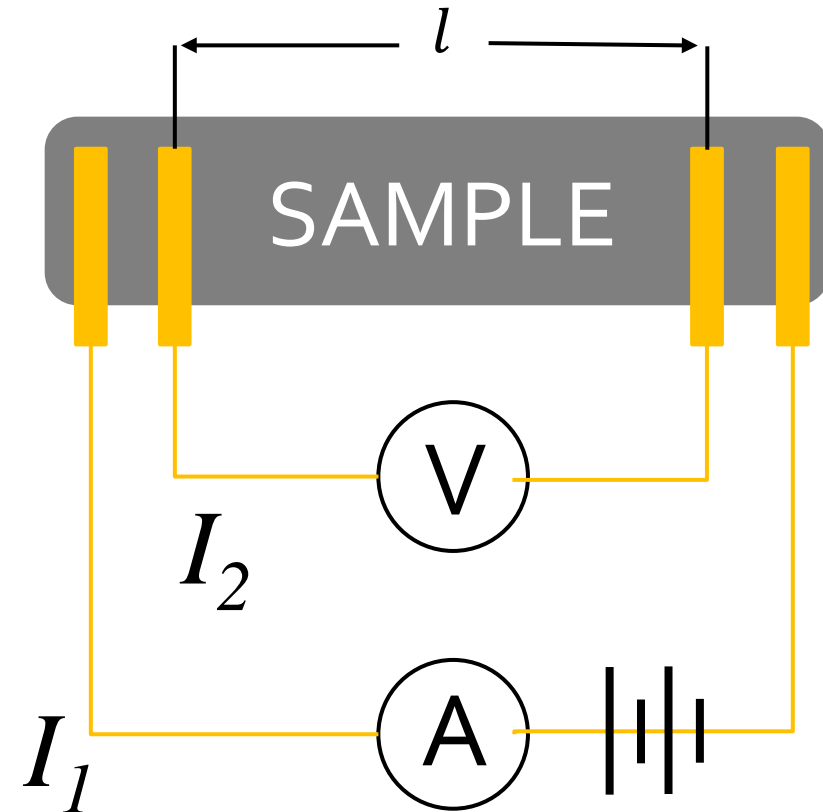
Electrical Resistivity

- The intrinsic property of a material to prevent the flow of electricity
- Calculated using the $\rho = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{VA}{I \cdot l}$

4 Point Test



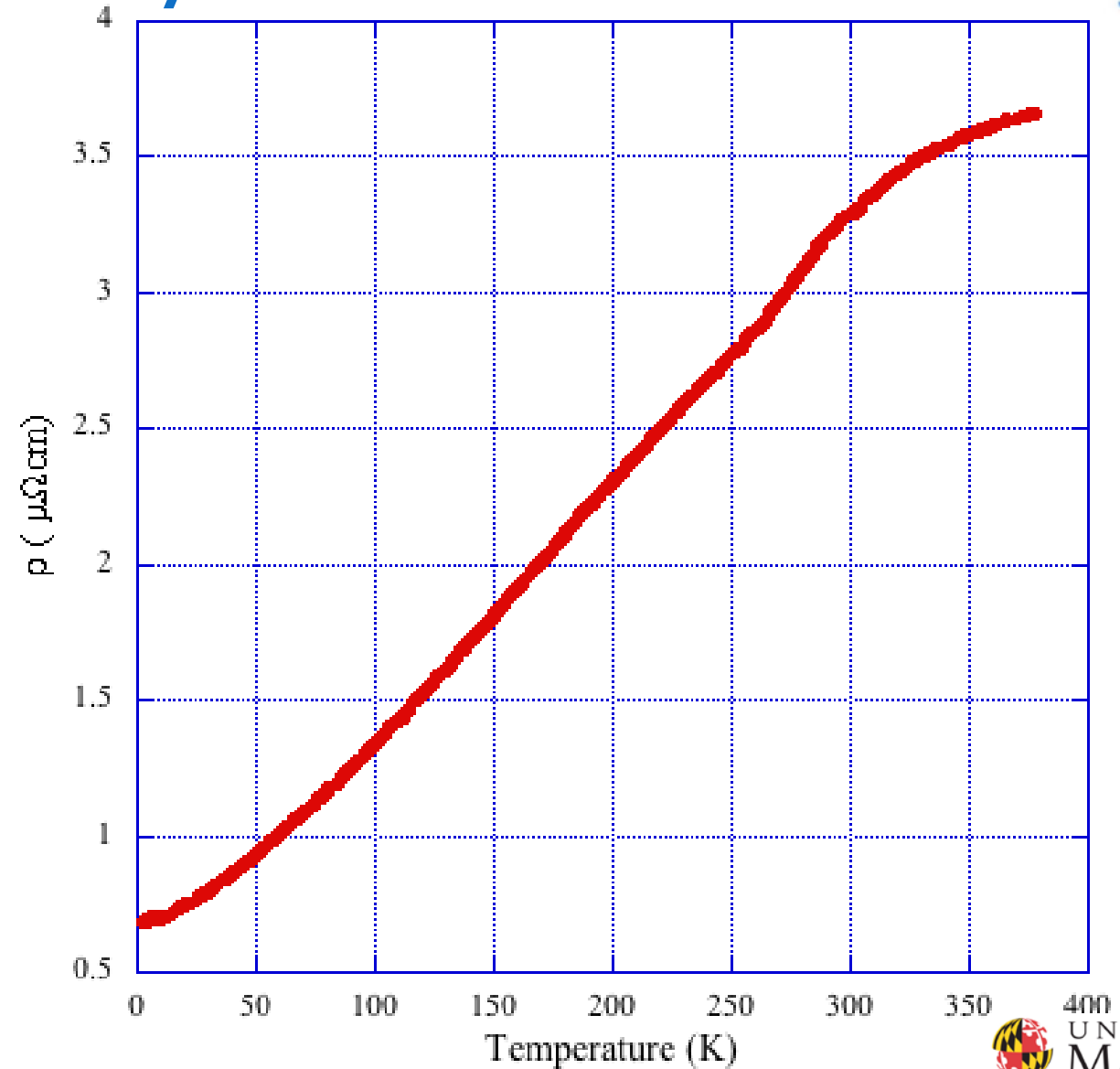
I⁺ V⁺ V⁻



Electrical Resistivity

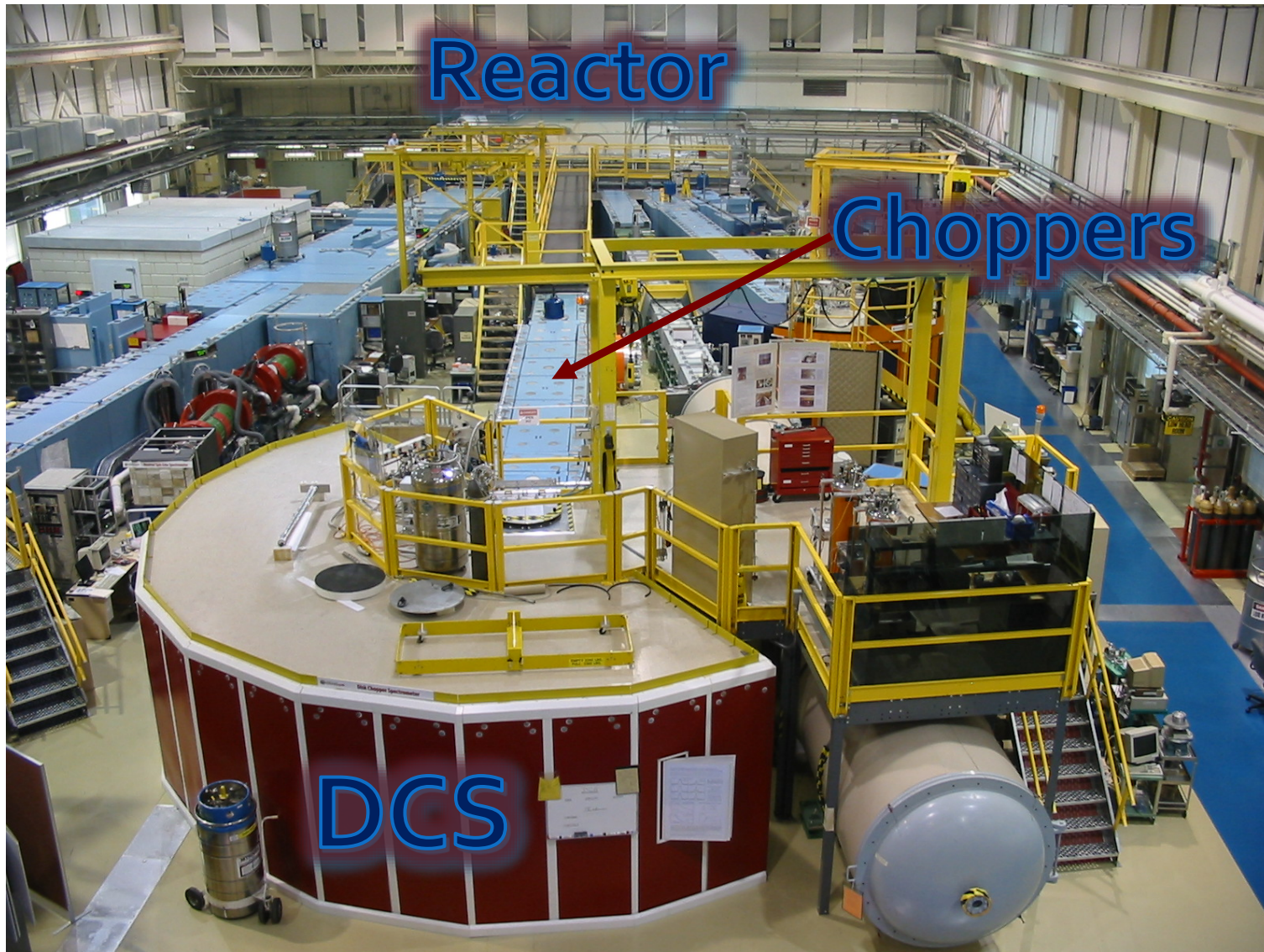
ρ - T for Au₂Mn (annealed)

Physical Property
Measurement System



Neutron Scattering

Disc Chopper Spectrometer



- Cold Neutron Instrument
- Time of Flight Spectrometer
- Closed Cycle Refrigerator: base temperature 2.6 K

1.56 g

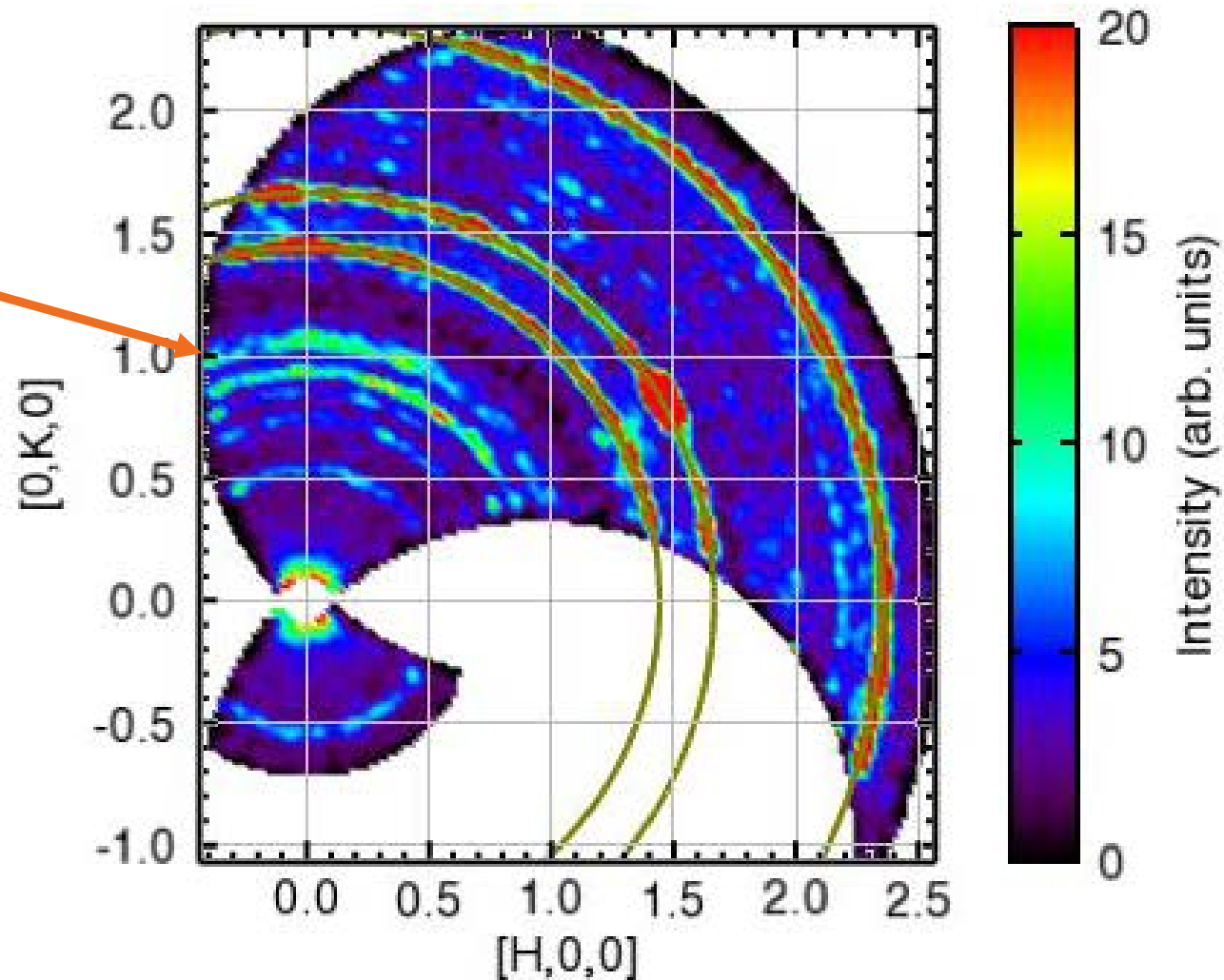


Neutron Diffraction

Disc Chopper Spectrometer

AuMn T=2.6K 2.5Å, E=[-1,1] meV, Central Bank

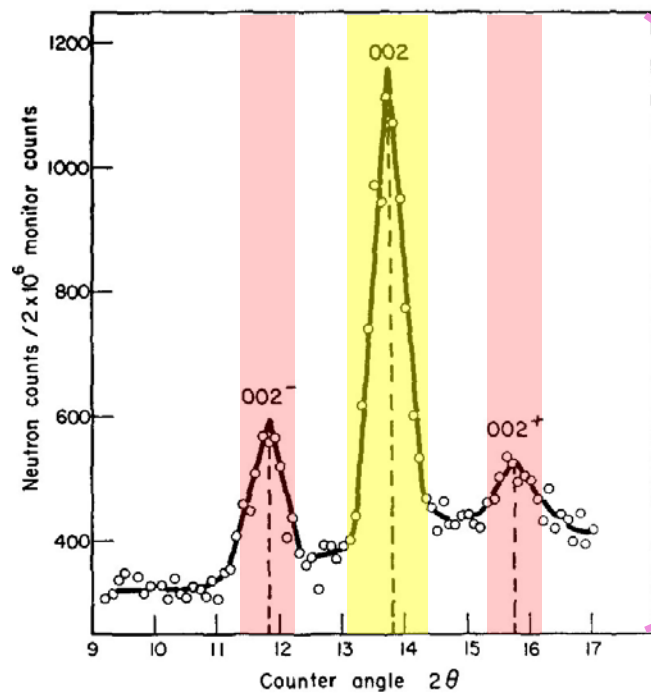
Powder
Diffraction
Rings



Neutron Spectroscopy

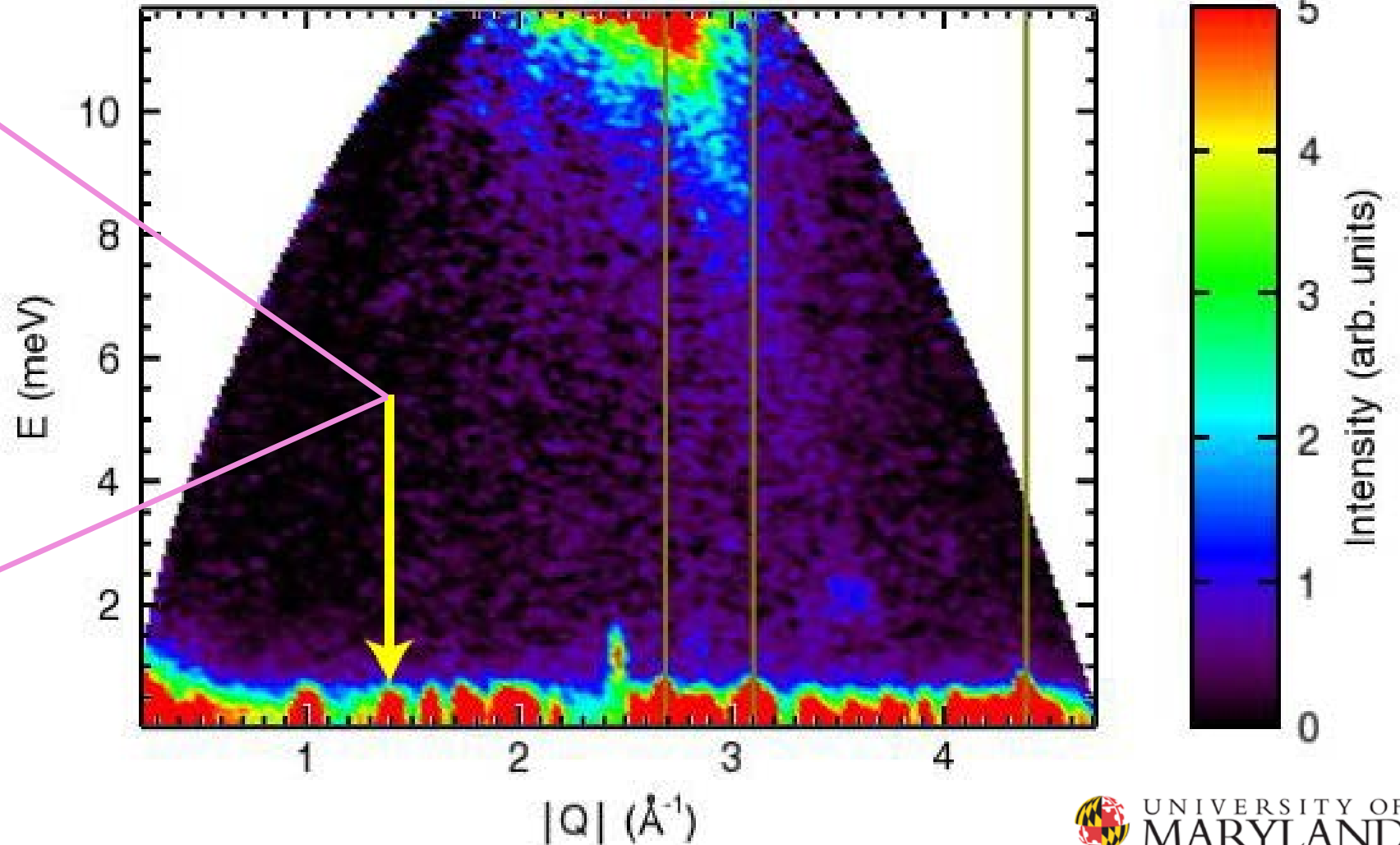
Disc Chopper Spectrometer

AuMn T=2.6K 2.5A



Structural Peak

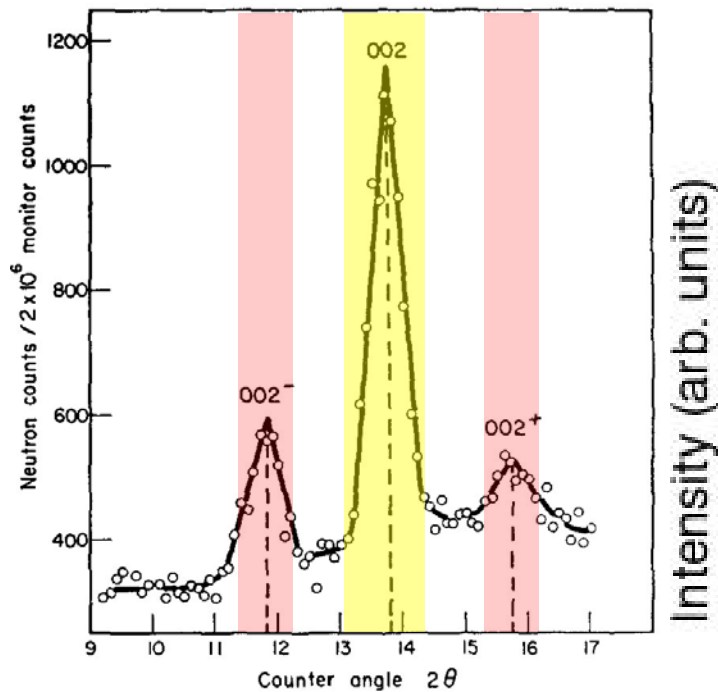
Magnetic Peaks



Neutron Diffraction

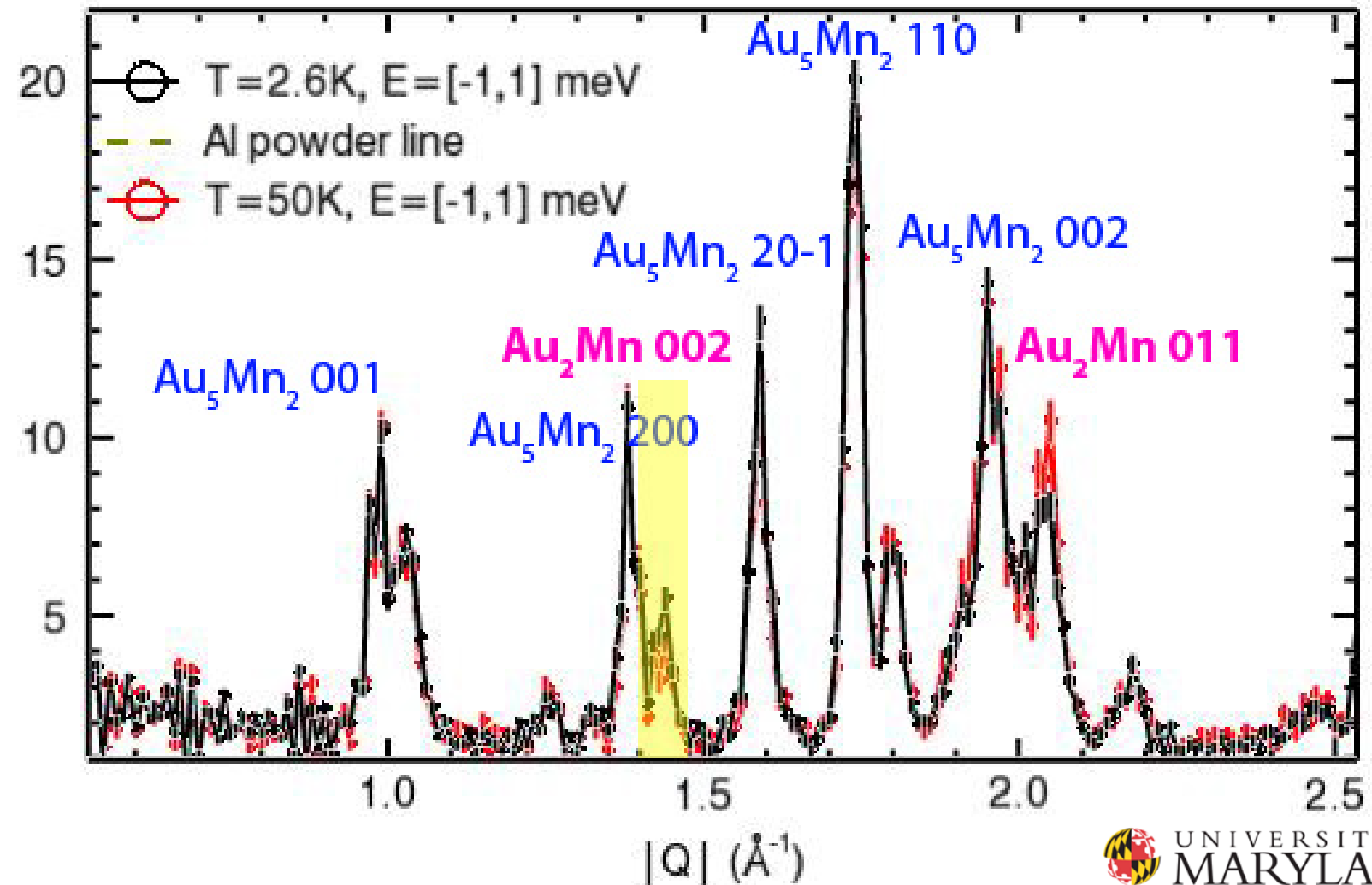
Disc Chopper Spectrometer

AuMn T=2.6K 2.5Å



Structural Peak

Magnetic Peaks

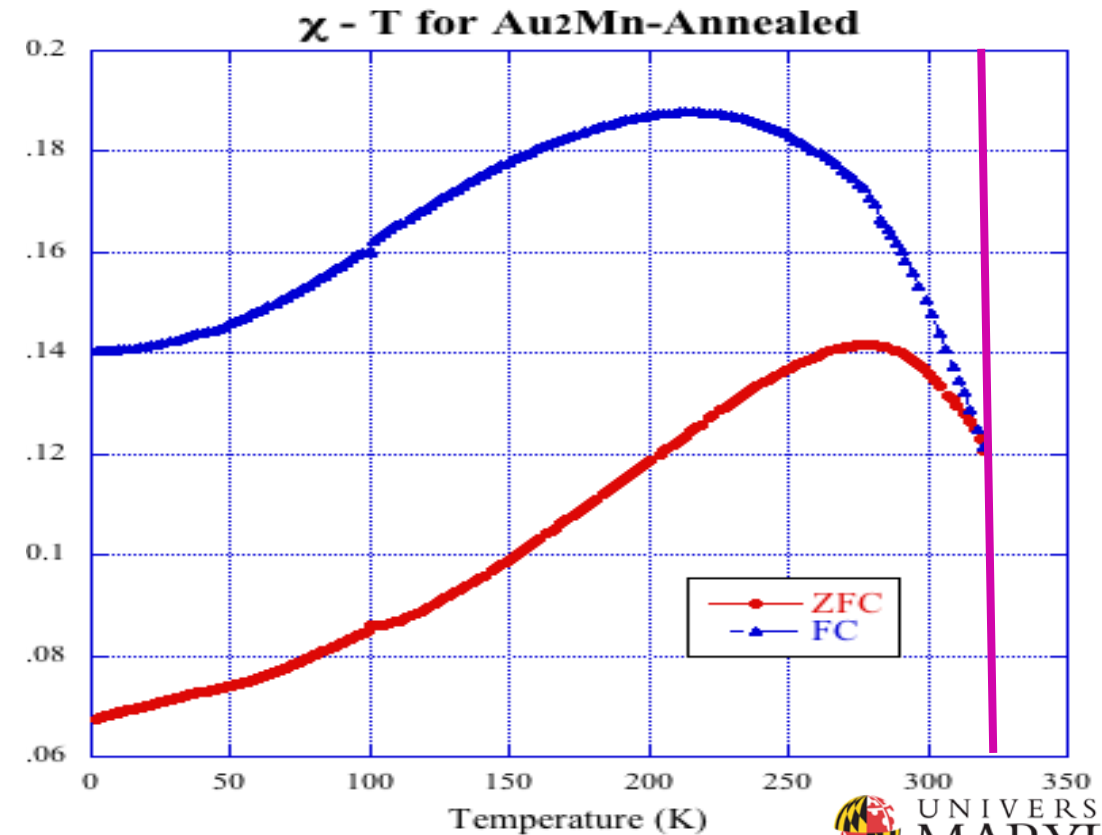
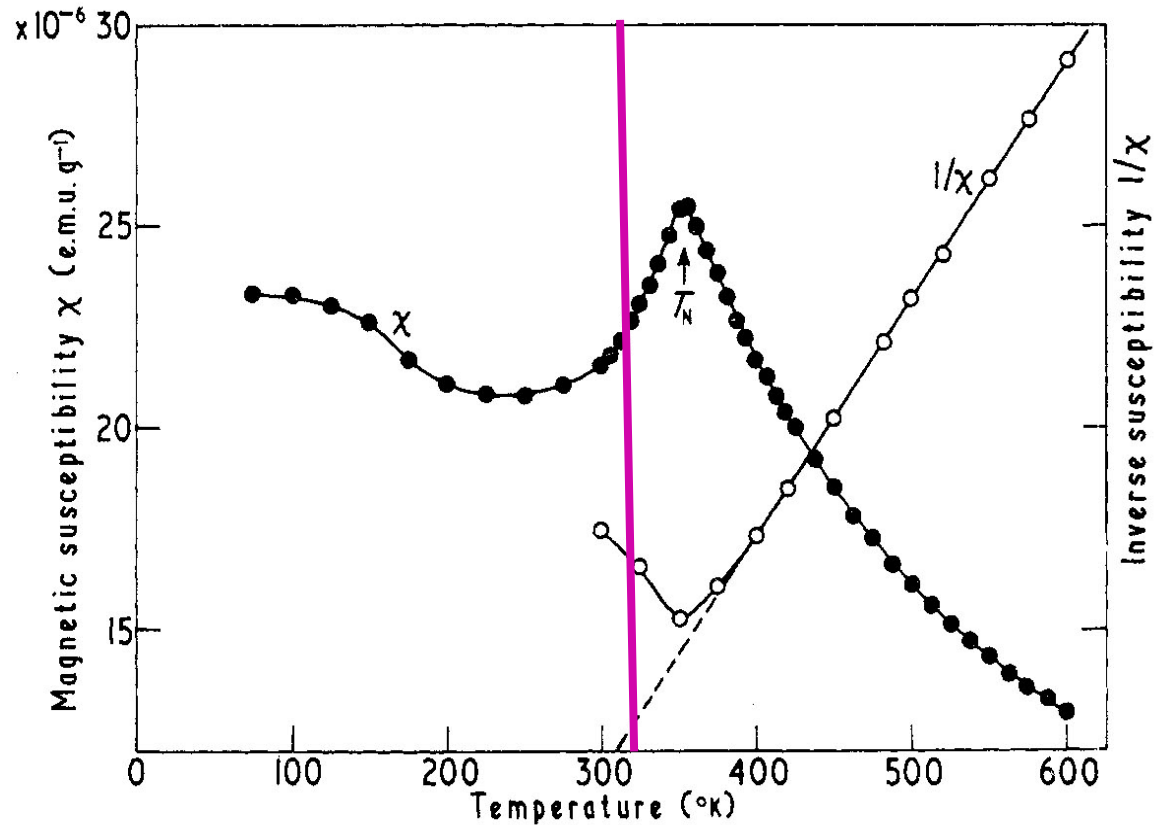


Au₅Mn₂: Continuity and Contrast

	Au ₅ Mn ₂	Au ₂ Mn
T Order	354	365
At % Au	71	66

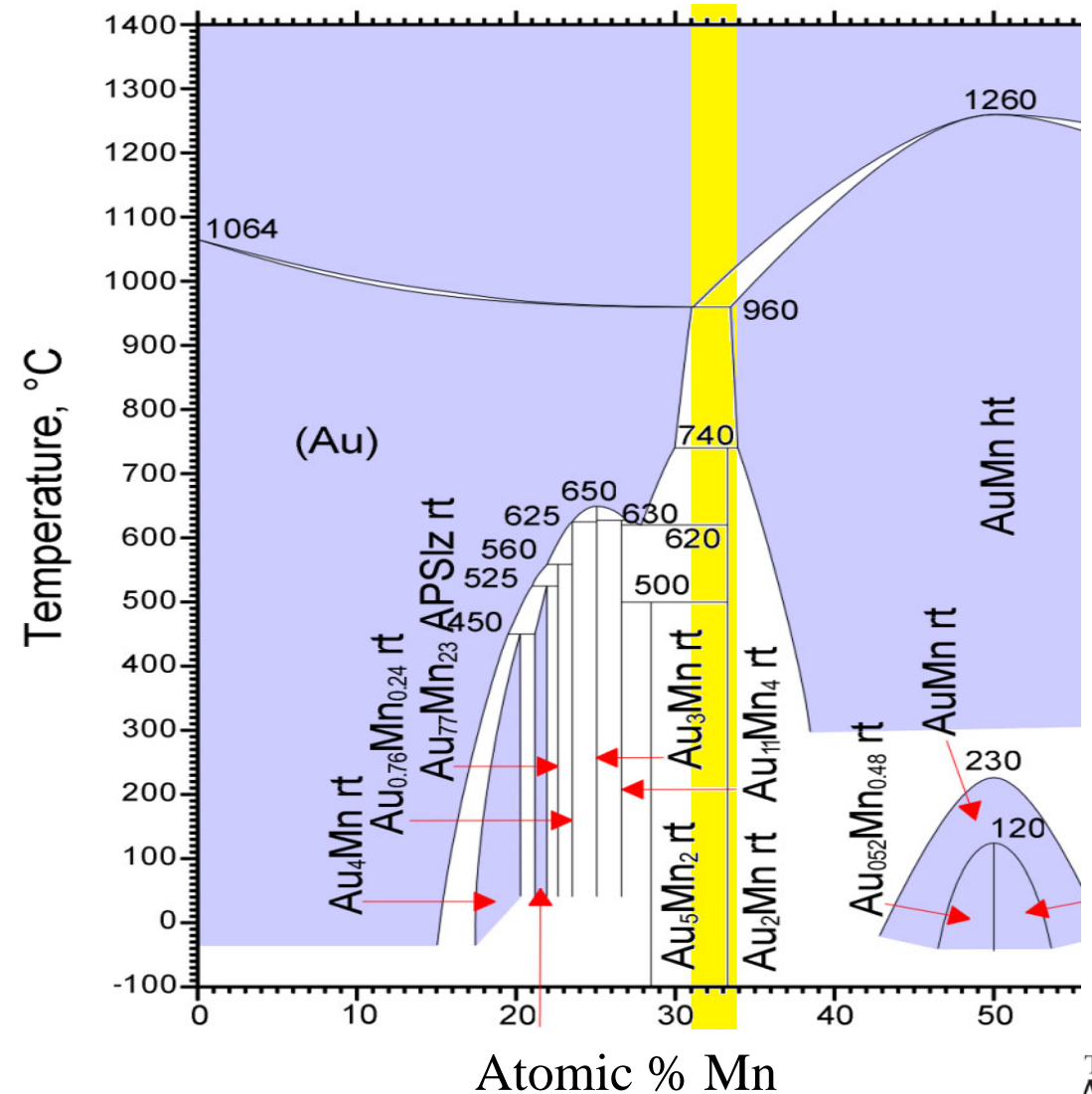
EDS

	C Atom. [at.-%]	C Error [%]
Au	63.84	3.9
Mn	36.16	1.1



Conclusions and Outlook

- Structural phase homogeneity is a prevalent challenge
- Fabricate a new sample
- Upcoming Experiment – Pressure and temperature dependence of spin angle using BT4 triple axis





NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce



UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND

THANK YOU!



Mentor: Nicholas Butch

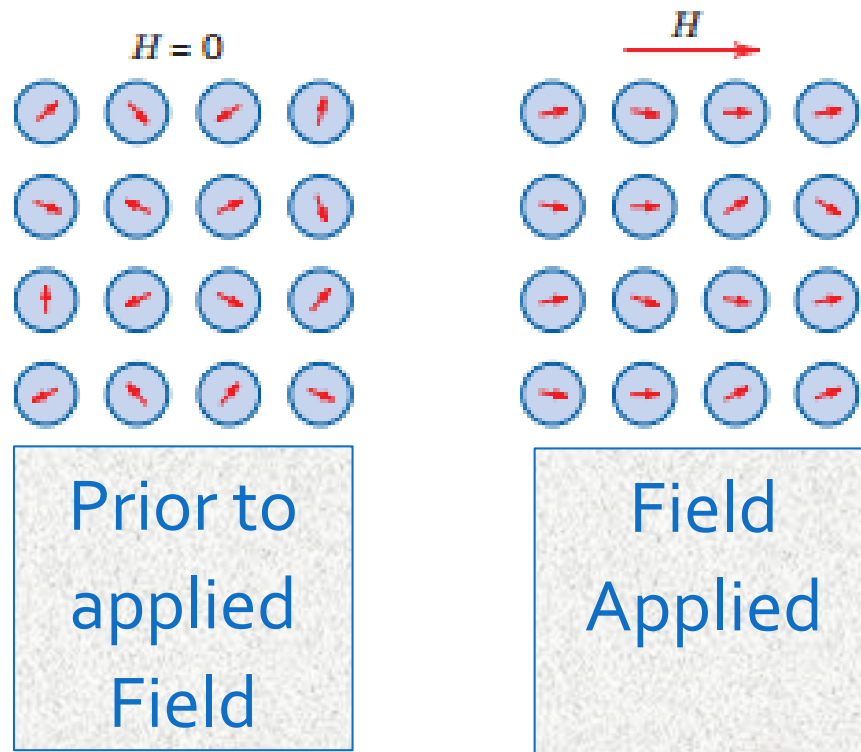
Acknowledgements: I-Lin Liu, Kefeng Wang

SURF
NIST



Susceptibility

- The tendency of the magnetic moments (spins) within a material to become aligned with an applied magnetic field
- Higher susceptibility = easier to redirect the spins



100.5 mg
27.1 mg

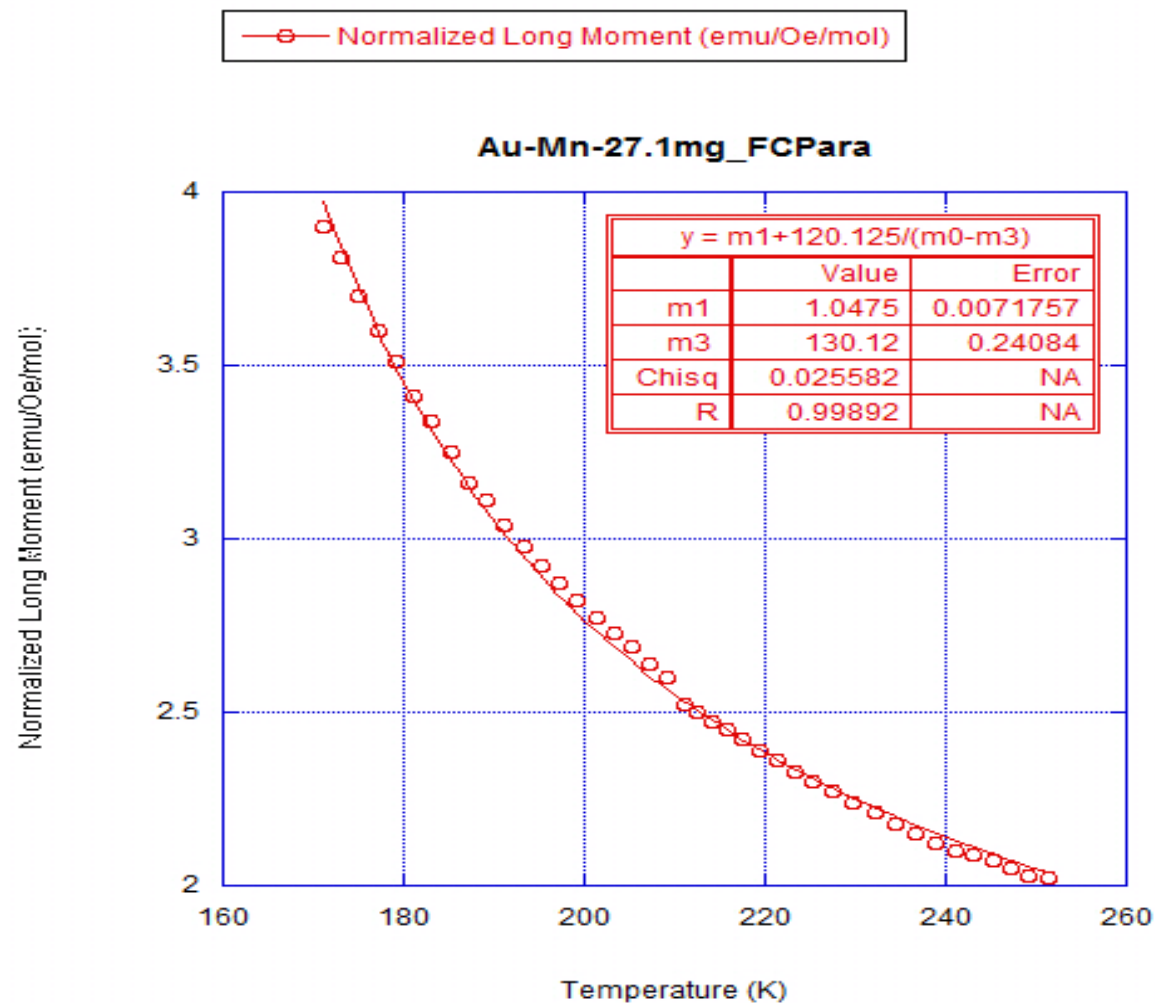
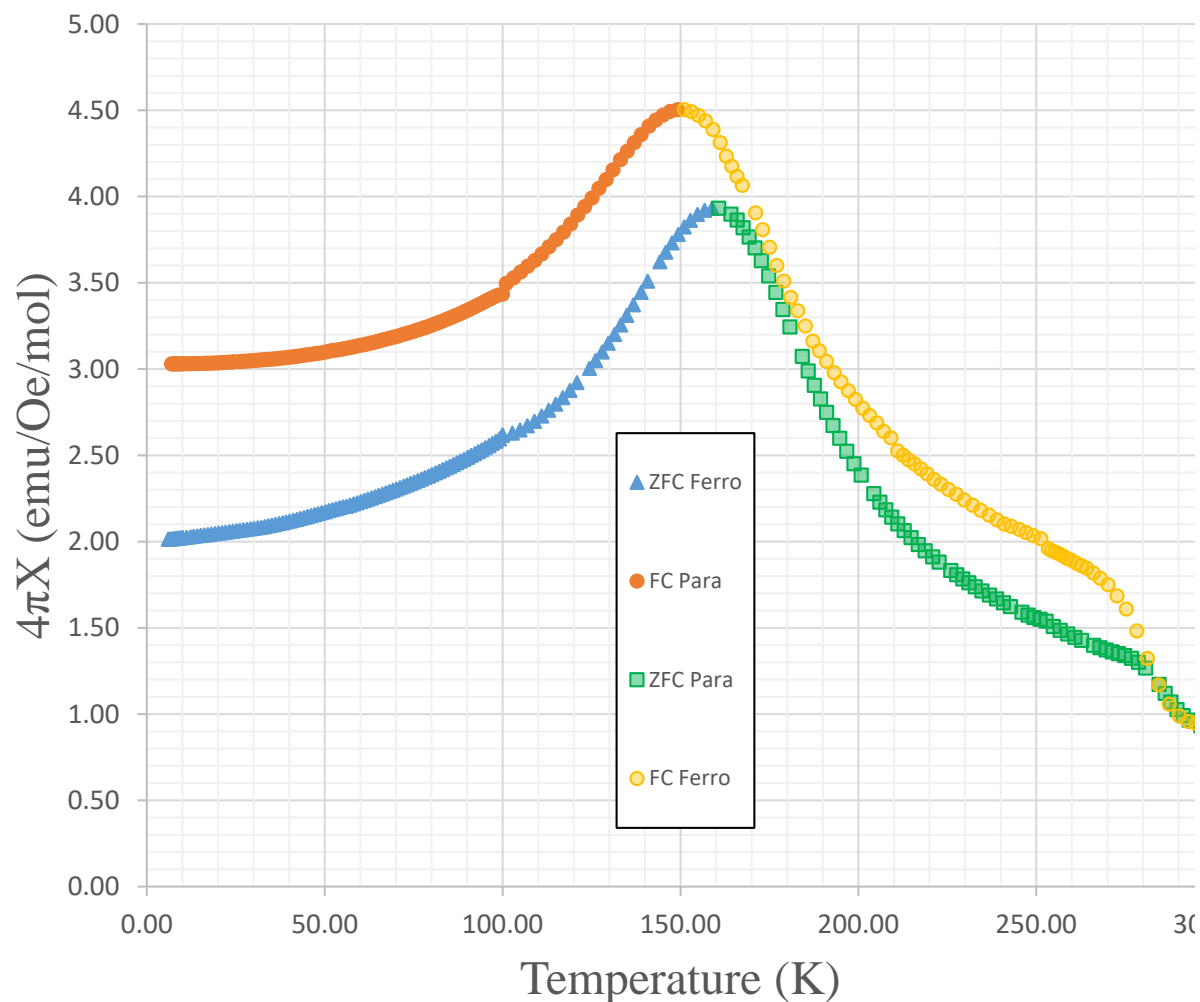
X-Ray Diffraction

- X-Rays interact with electrons to reveal
 - Atomic structure and Lattice Parameters
 - Phases and Orientations
 - Thermal Expansion
- Advantages
 - Can use small samples
 - Little effect on sample
- Disadvantage
 - Difficult to distinguish atoms of similar atomic number
 - Hydrogen is virtually invisible



Susceptibility

$4\pi X - T$ for 27.1 mg Au-Mn Alloy



Susceptibility

Transition (K)	Grown: Top - 100.5 mg	Grown: Middle - 27.1 mg	Annealed
ZFC T_c 1	-70.56 AFM	110.87 FM	
ZFC T_c 2	34.81 FM	229.92 FM	
FC T_c 1	-115.31 AFM	81.30 FM	
FC T_c 2	195.58 FM	227.11 FM	

Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

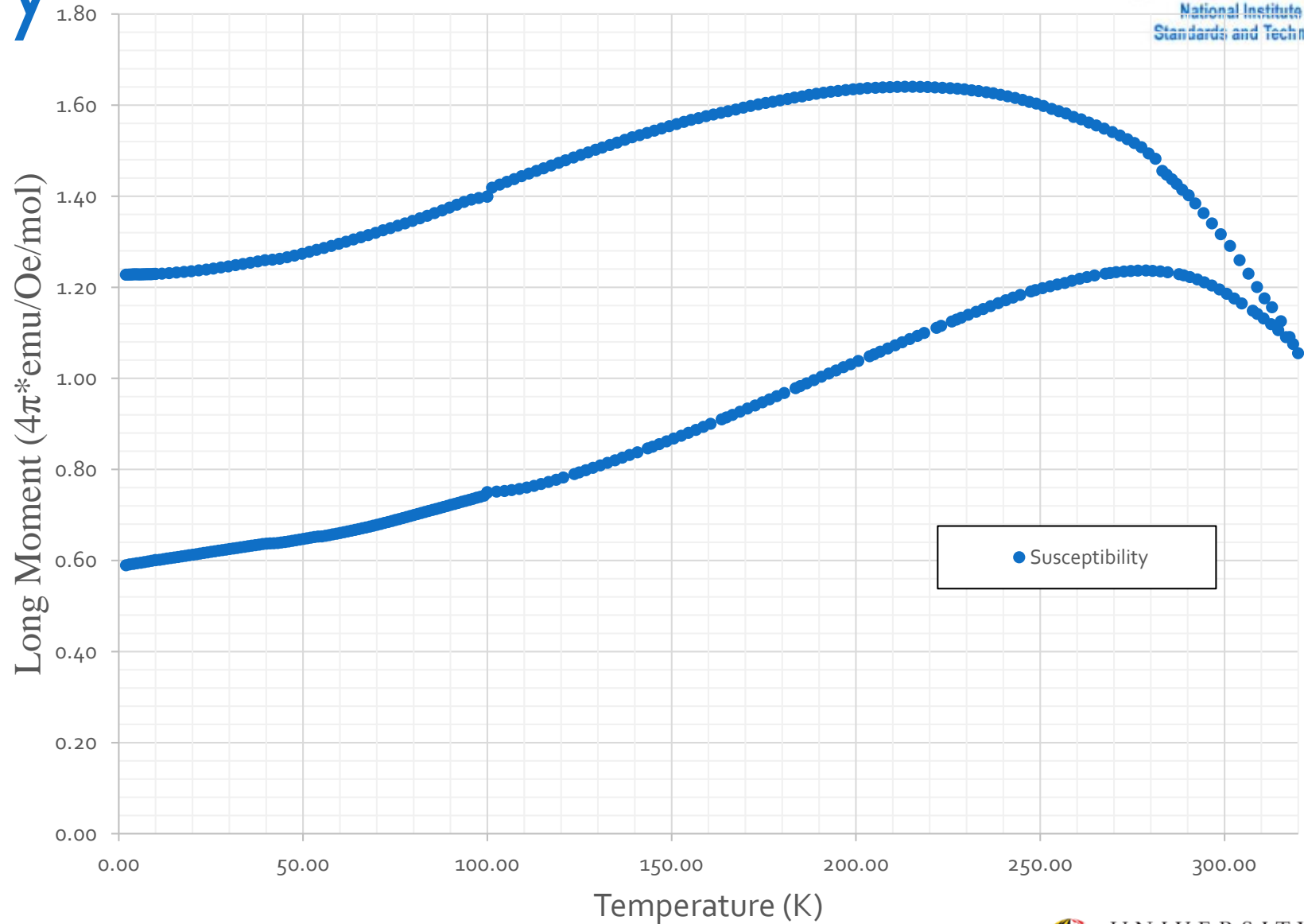
Annealed Sample

Susceptibility

$4\pi X - T$ for Au_2Mn



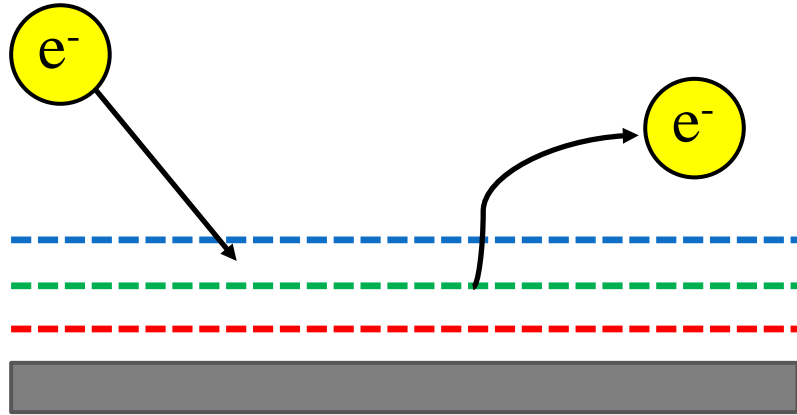
Annealed Sample:
 $T_C =$ above 320 K



Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

How does EDS work?

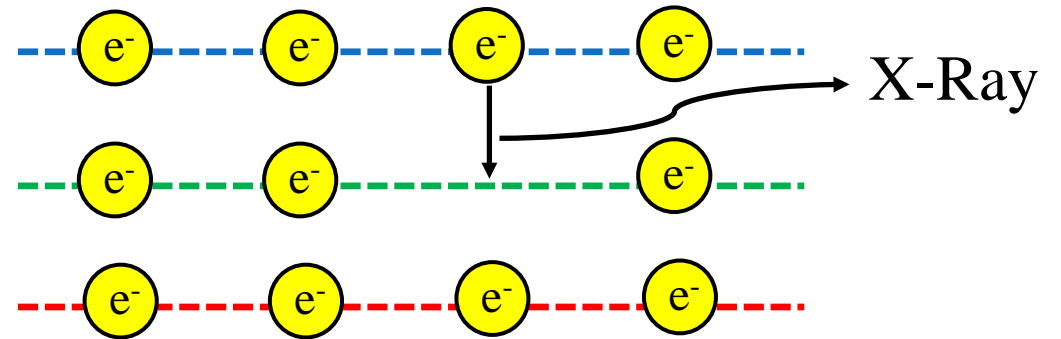
1.



3. Output energies and their quantities are recorded

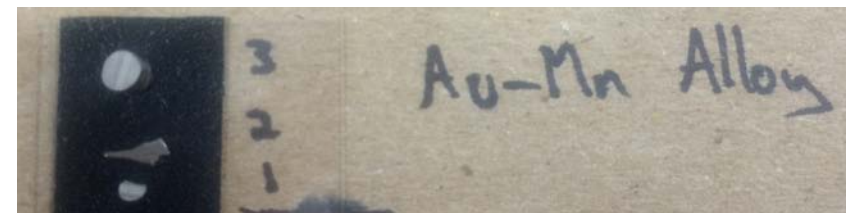
4. Reports elements which are present and their proportional quantities

2.



Note:

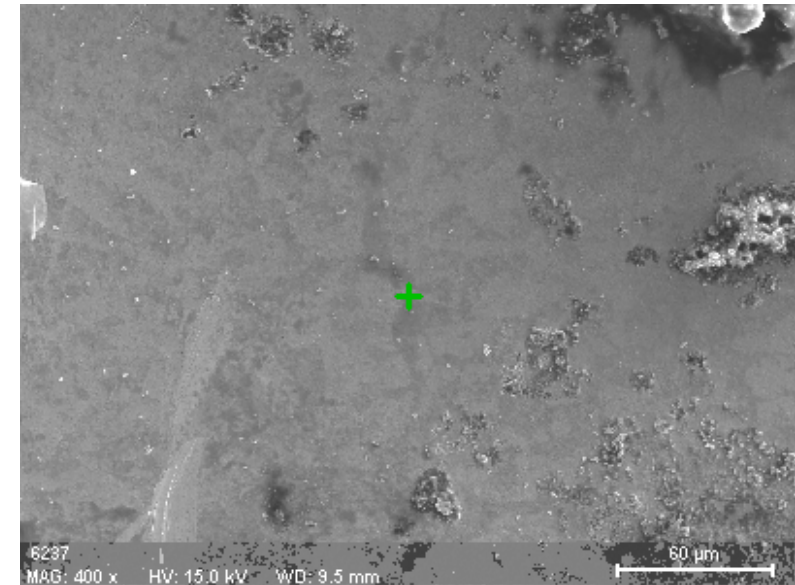
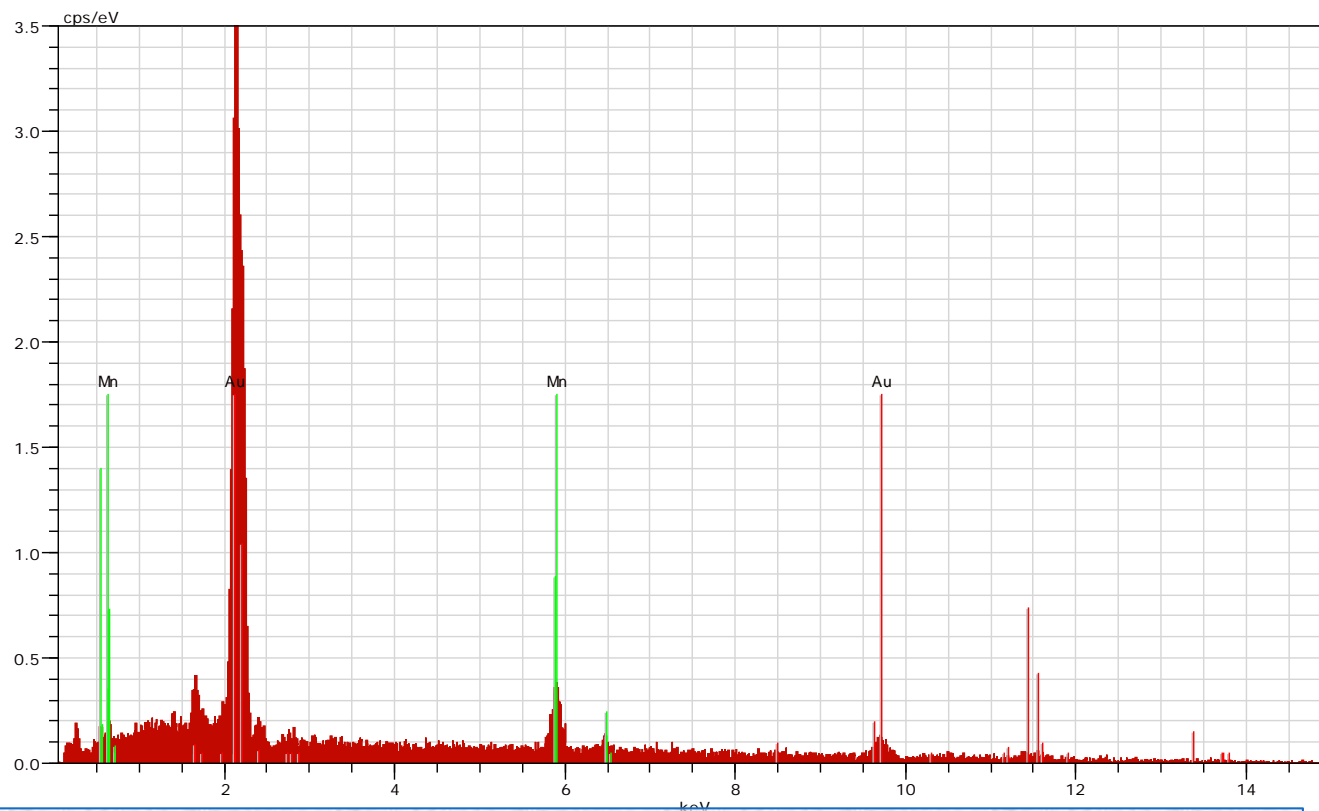
The difference between electron levels is atom specific



Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy

Pulled Au-Mn Crystal

- Properties and Proportions vary depending on the location in the material



El AN Series	unn. C norm.	C Atom.	C Error
	[wt.-%]	[wt.-%]	[at.-%]

Au 79 M-series	80.44	84.94	61.14
Mn 25 K-series	14.26	15.06	38.86

Total:	94.70	100.00	100.00

Surface – Likely mix of Au_3Mn and $AuMn$

Reference

Gold-Manganese Binary Diagram (1990 Massalski T.B.)

Publication year: 1990
Diagram type: binary phase diagram
Concentration range: full composition; 0-100 at.% Mn
Temperature: -100 - 1400 °C

Nature of investigation: experimental
Authors: Massalski T.B., Okamoto H.
Title: Au-Mn (Gold-Manganese)
APDIC diagram: No

My Materials Textbook!

http://phys.thu.edu.tw/~hlhsiao/mse-web_ch20.pdf

Callister D. William, Rethwisch G. David.

Fundamentals of Materials Science and Engineering:
An Integrated Approach. “Magnetic Properties”. John
Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2012. pg W25.

http://phys.thu.edu.tw/~hlhsiao/mse-web_ch20.pdf

Hand - <http://www.animationmagazine.net/people/british-animation-icon-john-coates-dies-at-85/>

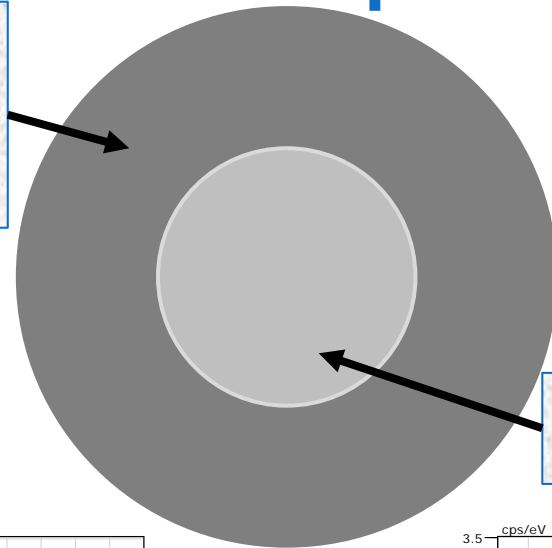
Yellow Submarine

<https://garinglenn.wordpress.com/2013/10/18/magic-wand-and-quick-select-tools/>

Wilson M. N., Karhu E. A., Lake D. P., Quigley A. S., Meynel S., Bogdanov A. N., Fritzche H., Rößler U. K., Monchesky T. L. “Discrete Helicoidal States in Chiral Magnetic Thin Films”, *Physical Review B* 88(21) (2013):

Electron Diffraction Spectroscopy

Outer Core – Likely Au_3Mn
and AuMn



El	AN	Series	unn. C [wt.-%]	norm. C [wt.-%]	Atom. C [at.-%]	Error [%]
Au	79	M-series	94.04	87.09	65.29	3.7
Mn	25	K-series	13.95	12.91	34.71	0.6
Total:			107.99	100.00	100.00	

El	AN	Series	unn. C [wt.-%]	norm. C [wt.-%]	Atom. C [at.-%]	Error [%]
Au	79	M-series	77.71	85.15	61.52	3.0
Mn	25	K-series	13.55	14.85	38.48	0.5
Total:			91.26	100.00	100.00	

Inner Core – Primarily Au_2Mn

