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## Magnetocaloric Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge - Structural and magnetic transitions

The structural and magnetic properties of MnCoGe-based alloys have been studied extensively in recent years due to their potential application as magnetic cooling materials based on the magnetocaloric effect (MCE). The Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge series is of particular interest as magnetic transitions in the range 275 K to 345 K generally coincide with a martensitic structural transition  $T_M$ , with such an overlap then allowing scope for the formation of a magneto-structural transition (ferromagnetic orthorhombic to paramagnetic hexagonal) and hence an associated large MCE [e.g. 1].

Neutron diffraction, magnetisation and x-ray experiments on Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge compounds ( $x = 0.12$  to  $1.00$ ) have demonstrated magnetic structures ranging from ferromagnetic for  $x < 0.50$  to non-collinear spiral antiferromagnetic for  $x > 0.55$  at low temperature (e.g. 5 K).  $T_M$  is found to decrease initially with increasing Ni content and then increase. First-order magneto-structural transitions are observed in Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge samples for  $\sim 0.20 < x < \sim 0.65$  with the presence of ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic structures in Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge allowing investigation of both direct and inverse magnetocaloric effects. Our results (including the magnetic phase diagram for Mn(Co<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>x</sub>)Ge) are discussed in terms of the increase of valence electron concentration on substitution of Ni ( $3d^8 4s^2$ ) for Co ( $3d^7 4s^2$ ) in the orthorhombic phase, leading to expansion of the unit cell and redistribution of the valence electrons [2].

[1] T. Trung, L. Zhang, L. Caron, K. H. J. Buschow, E. Brück, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **2010**, 96, 172504.

[2] Q. Ren, W. D. Hutchison, J. Wang, A. J. Studer and S. J. Campbell, *Chem. Mater.* **2018**, 30, 1324.

### Topic

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