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Magnetization measurements on RE$_2$Fe$_{17}$ single crystals

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Abstract

Magnetization measurements on single crystals of RE$_2$Fe$_{17}$ ($\text{RE} = \text{Er}, \text{Ho} \text{and} \text{Y}$) have been performed in the temperature range 1.5–300 K and applied magnetic fields up to 12 T, along the hard (HMD) and easy (EMD) magnetization directions. In the Er$_2$Fe$_{17}$ compound a FOMP has been observed for temperatures of 1.5–110 K.

The RE$_2$Fe$_{17}$ compounds have been deeply studied from the magnetic point of view by several authors [1–3]. In these works magnetization measurements at 4.2 K have been reported and several sets of crystal electric field (CEF) parameters fitting the experimental results have been offered [1,4,5]. Nevertheless these sets of CEF parameters are quite different and they have not been tested at temperatures higher than 4.2 K. In this work magnetization measurements on several single crystals (SCs) of RE$_2$Fe$_{17}$ ($\text{RE} = \text{Y}, \text{Ho} \text{and} \text{Er}$) have been performed using a sensitive vibrating sample magnetometer using steady magnetic fields up to 12 T and temperatures ranging between 1.5 and 300 K.

The anisotropic and magnetic behaviour of the iron sublattice can be obtained from the Y$_2$Fe$_{17}$ compound where the Y$^{3+}$ ion is non-magnetic. In Fig. 1 we present the magnetization isotherms obtained when the magnetic field is applied along the c-axis (HMD) of the hexagonal structure. From these measurements a value of 2.11 $\mu_B$/Fe at 4.2 K has been obtained for the magnetic moment of the iron atoms. This value is slightly higher than the one determined by other authors [2,6] but such a difference can be attributed to slight differences of stoichiometry in the samples [7,8].

The experimental magnetization isotherms show a well defined inflection at the anisotropy field ($H_A$) at which the magnetization reaches the HMD. The thermal dependence of $H_A$ is reported in Fig. 2. $H_A$ increases for decreasing temperatures and reaches a value of 4.2 T at 4.2 K. The anisotropy of this compound is large compared with the Y$_2$Co$_{17}$ [2] for which $H_A$ is five times lower than the one observed on Y$_2$Fe$_{17}$ at the same temperature.

The EMD direction for the Ho$_2$Fe$_{17}$ compound is along the b-axis within the basal plane of the hexagonal structure. The spontaneous magnetization measured along such direction is 72.1 emu/g at 4.2 K. Assuming that the magnetic moment of the Ho$^{3+}$ ion is $g_\parallel J \mu_B = 10 \mu_B$ and...
considering that the iron and Ho sublattices are antiferromagnetically coupled, a value of 2.15\(\mu_B/\text{Fe}\) is obtained. This value is very close to the magnetic moment obtained for the iron sublattice in the \(\text{Y}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\) compound.

The magnetization isotherms obtained in the hard \(c\)-direction are shown in Fig. 3. From the inflection of the experimental curves, \(H_A\) has been obtained. The \(H_A\) (see Fig. 2) measured is larger than in \(\text{Y}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\), indicating that the RE sublattice is the main responsible for the anisotropy in this compound.

For the \(\text{Er}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\) compound, the value of the spontaneous magnetization along the EMD (\(a\)-axis of the basal plane) at \(T = 4.2\) K, is 82.5 emu/g and a value of 2.17\(\mu_B/\text{Fe}\) was obtained for the iron magnetic moment.

In Fig. 4 we present the experimental magnetization results obtained when the field is applied along the \(c\)-axis (HMD). Between room temperature and 125 K (Fig. 4a) the experimental curves show a normal behaviour and \(H_A\) can be obtained. For temperatures of 1.5–110 K a first order magnetization process (FOMP) has been observed (see Fig. 4b) and a jump of the magnetization from an intermediate direction to the HMD at a critical field (\(H_{CR}\)) takes place. The observed critical magnetic fields increase with decreasing the temperature and are in the range between \(H_{CR} = 5.2\) T at \(T = 1.5\) K and \(H_{CR} = 3.6\) T at \(T = 110\) K.

Such a process has been also observed in magnetostriction measurements [9] in which large jumps in the magnetostriction isotherms were observed as consequence of the FOMP phenomena.

The values of \(H_{CR}\) and anisotropy fields (\(H_A\)) for \(\text{Er}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\) are very close to the \(H_A\) values measured in the \(\text{Y}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\) compound. This fact indicates that the FOMP transition observed in \(\text{Er}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\) is induced by the iron sublattice.

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**References**


