

Magnetic structure of Mn₂GaC thin film (MAX phase) – ⁵⁵Mn Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Study

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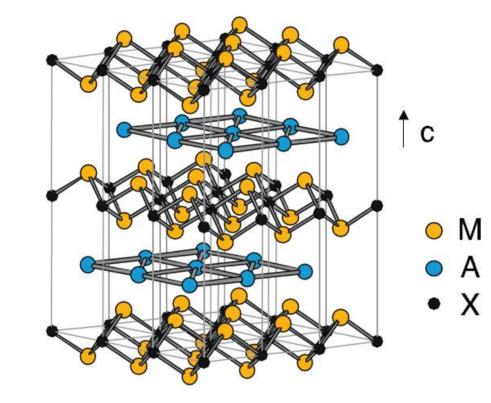
MAX phases - Background and Motivation

In order to control the complex magnetic behavior and to manipulate their properties, it is

essential to understand the magnetic interactions between elements forming this quasi

two dimensional structure. To this end, we performed the NMR study in presence of

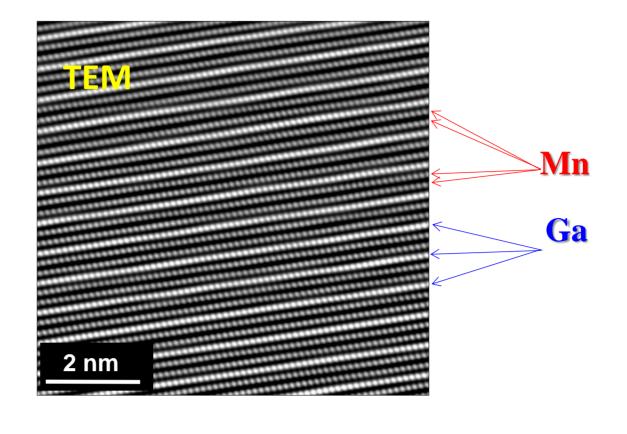
$$M_{n+1} A X_{n,} (n = 1-3)$$

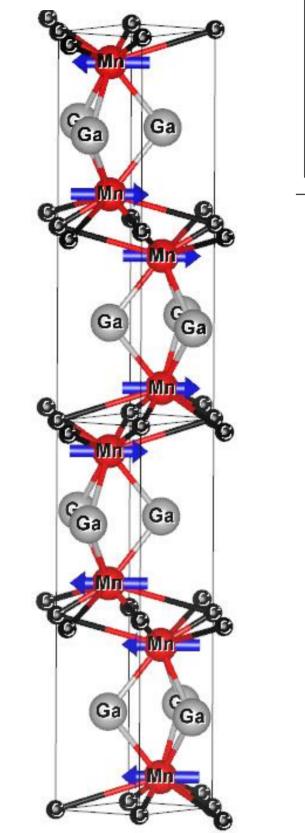


 Mn_2 GaC ternary compound belongs to the rich family of materials, known as the MAX phases [1]. They are composed of the nanolaminated carbides and nitrides described by the general formula $M_{n+1}AX_n$ where M is a transition metal, A stands for an A-group element (mostly group 13 and

Mn₂GaC - Sample growth and structure

Mn₂ Ga C Epitaxial films on MgO (111) substrate thickness = 100 nm







AFM[0001]^A₄ Long-range antiferromagnetic order:

1 Mn magnetic position

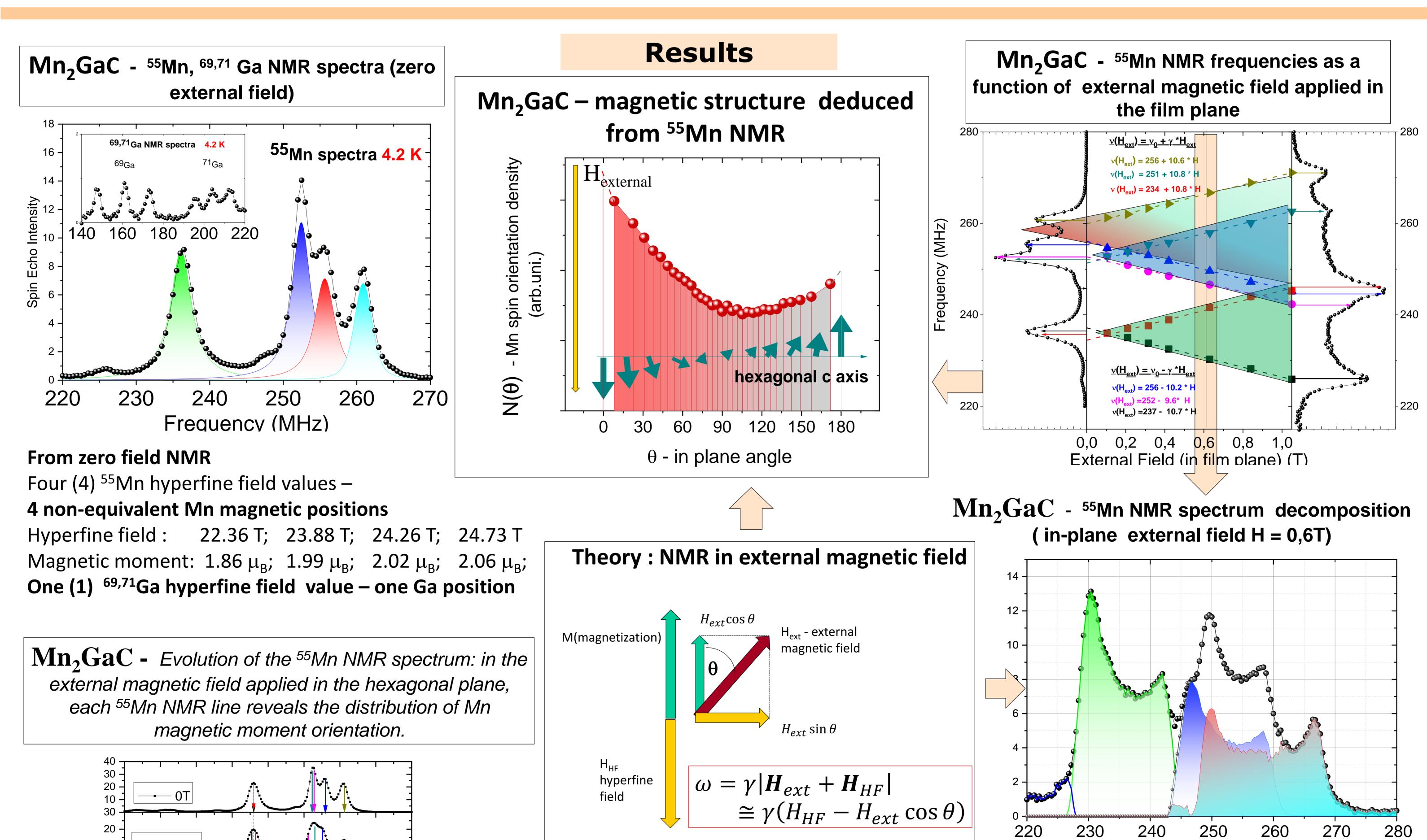
Schematic arrangement of atoms in the M₂AX compound

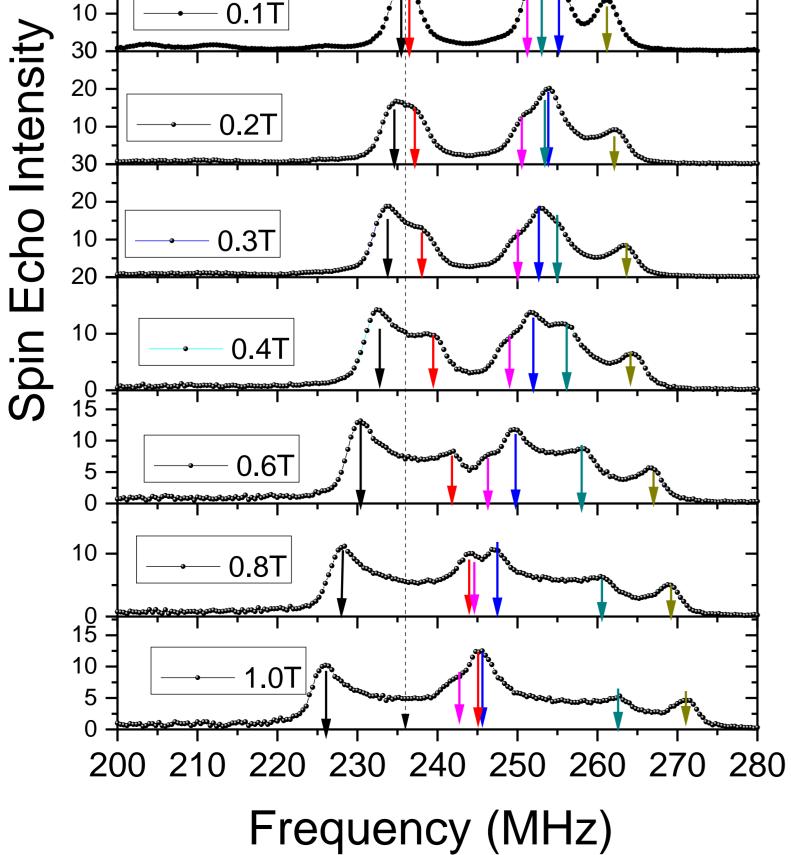
external magnetic field.

14), X denotes carbon or nitrogen and n can take the numbers 1, 2 or 3. The different elements form individual atomic layers and the atomic planes of magnetic element alternate with those containing nonmagnetic atoms.

> Symmetry group P6₃/mmc Lattice parameters a = 2.9 Å, c = 12.6 Å [2]

- Ferromagnetic coupling accross carbon (C) layer
- Antiferromagnetic coupling across every second A (Ga) layer
- This structure has a magnetic repetition distance of two unit cells (25.1 A°).





Frequency (MHz)

Conclusions

Based on our NMR results, we put forward the working hypothesis that the magnetic structure represents a complex **spin spiral** extending along the hexagonal c-axis perpendicular to the film plane. This is in contrast to the published model of the Mn₂GaC magnetic structure, based of the DTF calculations and neutron reflectometry results [3], where a two sublattice antiferromagnet has been proposed.

References: 1. A.S. Ingason, et al., Mater. Res. Lett. 2, 89(2013), 2. I.P. Novoselova, et al., Scientific Reports 8, 2637 (2018), 3. A.S. Ingason, el al., Phys. Rev. B 94, 024416(2016).

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