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Title:	Understanding thermomagnetic hysteresis in La <sub>1-x</sub> Pr <sub>y</sub> CaxMnO <sub>3</sub> thin films
Authors:	Sharma, G. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Sharma%2C+G.)
Keywords:	Thermomagnetic hysteresis Insulator-metal transition temperature Magnetic liquid Supplementary material for this article is available online Phase separation
Issue Date:	2017
Publisher:	Institute of Physics Publishing
Citation:	Materials Research Express, 4 (6)
Abstract:	<p>The present work reports the scaling behaviour of thermomagnetic hysteresis in temperature and magnetic field dependent resistivity <math>[(\rho-T)</math> and <math>(\rho-H)]</math> measured during cooling/warming and H increasing/decreasing cycles in single crystalline La<sub>0.21</sub>Pr<sub>0.42</sub>Ca<sub>0.37</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> thin films. The zero-magnetic field (<math>H = 0</math>) insulator-metal transition temperature (IMT) measured in warming cycle <math>T_{\text{IM}}^{\text{W}} \sim 166</math> K is higher than that in the cooling cycle <math>T_{\text{IM}}^{\text{C}} = 128</math> K and the difference between them shrinks as H is increased. The two IMTs scale with H as <math>T_{\text{IM}} = T_0 + \beta H^\alpha</math>. Here <math>T_0</math> is the H-independent contribution, and the constants, pre-factor <math>\beta</math> and exponent <math>\alpha</math> determine the magnetic field dependent part. The <math>\rho-T</math> loop area (AT) diminishes with the increasing H as the magnetic liquid is extremely unstable with respect to external H (<math>H &lt; 30</math> kOe) and consequently AT shows an exponential decay given by <math>\{A_T\} = \{A_T\}_0 \{e\}^{-\Gamma H}</math>. Here, <math>\{A_T\}_0</math> is the zero-field normalized area and <math>\Gamma</math> is a constant related to the degree of phase separation. The analysis of the isothermal <math>\rho-H</math> loop area, which increases with H shows scaling behaviour of the type <math>A(H) = \{A_H\} \{H\}^{-\eta}</math>. Here, the constant <math>H_{\text{IM}}</math> corresponds to the magnetic field that induces AFMI to FMM phase transition and decreases with temperature, while the exponent '<math>\eta</math>' measures the degree of phase separation. The value of <math>\eta</math> is found to be temperature dependent and hence related to the relative fraction of the two coexisting phases.</p>
Description:	Only IISERM authors are available in the record.
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