Identification of the Curie Temperature Distribution from Temperature Dependent Magnetisation Data

Jonathon Waters[1], Hans Fangohr[1], Denis Kramer[1], Andreas Berger[2] and Ondrej Hovorka[1]

[1]Engineering and the Environment,
University of Southampton,
UK
[2]Somewhere

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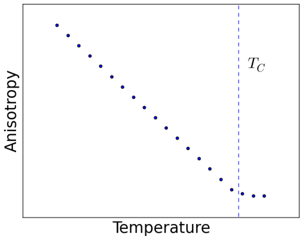
Introduction

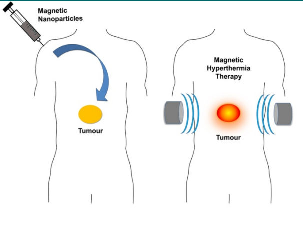
In HAMR[1]:

- $\bar{T}_C$ determines laser power.
- σ_{T_C} effects noise performance.



In Magnetic Hyperthermia[2]:

- T_C "switches off" process.



Ângela Andrade, Roberta Ferreira, José Fabris and Rosana Domingues (2011). Coating Nanomagnetic Particles for Biomedical Applications

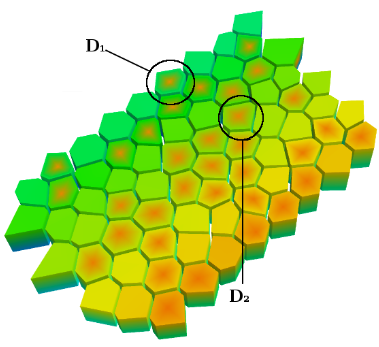
[1] Dieter Weller et al. "A HAMR Media Technology Roadmap to an Areal Density of 4 Tb/in". In: *IEEE transactions on magnetics* 50.1 (2014), p. 3100108

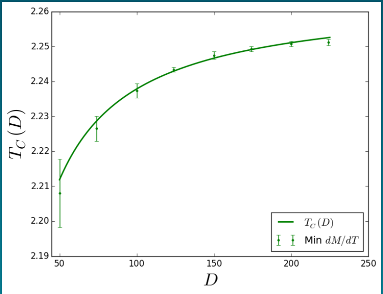
[2] I Apostolova and JM Wesselinowa. "Possible low-TC nanoparticles for use in magnetic hyperthermia treatments". In: *Solid State Communications* 149.25 (2009), pp. 986–990

Finite Sized T_C

Correlation length $\propto |T - T_C^b|^{-\nu}$

Grain size, $D \propto |T_C(D) - T_C^b|^{-\nu}$





$$f_D(D) \Longrightarrow f_{T_C}(T_C)$$

Previous Methods

2 Types:

- Explicit measurement of individual grains.[3]
  - Introduces field broadening
- Implicit calculation using global measurements.[4]
  - Uses bulk relations

[3] Simone Pisana et al. “Curie temperature distribution in FePt granular media”. In: *Magnetics, IEEE Transactions on* 51.4 (2015), pp. 1–5

[4] Andreas Berger et al. “Critical exponents of inhomogeneous ferromagnets”. In: *Journal of applied physics* 91.10 (2002), pp. 8393–8395

Objectives

- Develop a method to identify the T_C distribution which incorporates the finite size effects of the individual grains.
- Test this method against benchmark data in order to verify it's effectiveness for different distributions.

Our Method

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Aggregate Magnetisation:

$$M(T) = M_0 \int_0^\infty D^d m(D,T) f_D(D) dD$$

Scaling Ansatz:

$$m(D,T) \propto D^{-\beta/\nu} \mu \left(D^{1/\nu} \frac{T - T_C^b}{T_C^b} \right)$$

Change of Variables:

$$D = d_0 \left(\frac{t}{T_C^b} \right)^{-\nu}$$

$$t \equiv T_C^b - T_C(D)$$

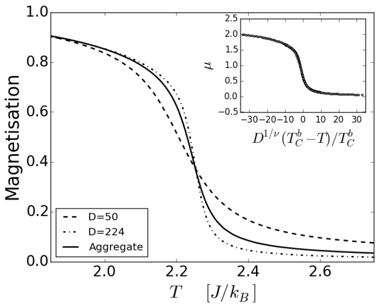
Final Result:

$$M(T) = M_0^* \int_0^{T_C^b} t^{-d\nu+\beta} \mu \left(d_0^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \frac{T - T_C^b}{t} \right) f_t(t) dt$$

Finding f_t

$$M(T) = M_0^* \int_0^{T_C^b} t^{-d\nu+\beta} \mu\left(d_0^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \frac{T - T_C^b}{t} \right) f_t(t) dt$$

- $M(T)$: To be fitted
- d, ν, β, μ: Known information about the material
- d_0, T_C^b: May be known, otherwise taken from fit
- M_0^*, f_t [$\bar{t}$, σ_t]: Taken from the fit



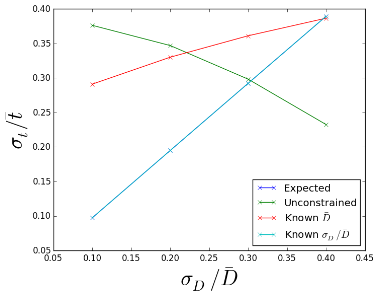
Test Case: 2D Ising Model

Used 2D Ising model as a benchmark:

- Easilly simulated
- Analytical results for β, ν, T_C^b...

Tested against different f_D:

- All mean $\bar{D} = 100$
- Standard deviation $\sigma_D = 10, 20, 30, 40$



Conclusions

- Presented a method to find size dependent T_C distribution.
- Based upon fitting ensemble magnetisation:

$$M(T) = M_0^* \int_0^{T_C^b} t^{-d\nu+\beta} \mu \left(d_0^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \frac{T - T_C^b}{t} \right) f_t(t) dt$$

- Tested against different size distributions f_D.
- Given certain constraints, the method works well.

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Contact: J.M.Waters@soton.ac.uk