Fe₃P-type compounds, showing a strong spin-lattice coupling and a giant magnetocaloric effect, are of great interest for scientists working on both fundamental research and technological applications.1–8 (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) compounds display a first-order paramagnetic-ferromagnetic (PM-FM) transition coupled with discontinuous changes in the lattice parameters.4,5,9 The character of the phase transition and the critical temperature can be easily tuned by balancing the Mn/Fe and P/Si ratios.10 Interestingly, the magnetoelastic transition in the (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) compounds shows a peculiar thermal-history dependence. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the as-prepared sample has a significantly lower phase transition temperature (T_C) upon first cooling than on second and subsequent cooling cycles. Since this behavior is only observed in as-prepared or virgin samples, it is termed as the “virgin effect.” Similar behavior has also been reported in MnAs-based,11 MnCoGe-based,12 (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Ge),13,14 and (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si,Ge)15 compounds.

The difference in T_C between the first and second cooling processes of the as-prepared sample, hereafter, referred to as ΔT_C, is taken as a measure of how strong the virgin effect is. ΔT_C values of about 6 K and 13 K were observed in as-prepared MnAs-based and MnCoGe-based compounds, respectively. The virgin effect in these two compounds was proposed to be due to the big volume change (about 2% and 4%) accompanying the magnetostructural transition.11,12 However, (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) has a stronger virgin effect with a ΔT_C of about 15 K, while the volume change at the magnetoelastic transition is less than 0.2%. Zhang et al.16 suggested that the virgin effect in (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) is due to the swapping of atomic positions during the first cooling of an as-prepared sample, although no experimental evidence was found. Based on temperature-dependent Mössbauer experiments, Liu et al.13 proposed that the virgin effect observed in (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Ge) may originate from an additional irreversible structural change during the first cooling process of an as-prepared sample. Höglín et al.17 also attributed the virgin effect in (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) to irreversible structural changes. In the present work, we report evidence that supports the presence of an irreversible structural transformation as the cause of the virgin effect in (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si).

We performed in-situ high-resolution neutron diffraction to monitor the changes in structural parameters, especially the interplanar spacing, during the first and second thermal cycle of an as-prepared (Mn,Fe)₂(P,Si) sample. A recovery of the virgin effect induced by thermal activation was observed experimentally.

The Mn₁₀Fe₀₉₅P₀₆₀Si₀₄₀ compound was prepared as described previously.4 The magnetic properties were characterized using a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometer (Quantum Design MPMS 5XL) in the reciprocating sample option (RSO) mode. The specific heat was measured using a commercial differential scanning calorimeter (TA Instrument Q2000) operated at the standard mode. In-situ neutron diffraction experiments were carried out on the time-of-flight high-resolution powder diffractometer (HRPD) at the ISIS pulsed neutron source facility, UK. This instrument has a Δd/d resolution of ~4 × 10⁻⁴, which allows us to accurately study the changes in the interplanar spacings inside the sample through the phase transition. Neutron diffraction data were collected from three banks after thermal equilibrium at the following temperatures: 300, 185 (~T_C), and 120 K for the 1st cooling; 300, 200 (~T_C), and 120 K for the 2nd cooling. Nuclear and magnetic structure refinement of the neutron diffraction patterns were performed using the Rietveld method implemented in Fullprof.18

Fig. 2(a) displays a neutron diffraction pattern of the as-prepared Mn₁₀Fe₀₉₅P₀₆₀Si₀₄₀ compound measured at 300 K, as an example. Good agreement between the

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experimental and calculated patterns was achieved assuming a hexagonal Fe₂P-type structure (space group \(P\bar{6}m\)). Structural parameters calculated from the Rietveld refinement are summarized in Figs. 2(b)–2(d) and Table I. As shown in Fig. 2(b) and Table I, at 300 K, the as-prepared sample has lattice parameters, atomic positions, and occupancies very close to those after the first thermal cycle. The evolution of the lattice parameters also shows a similar behavior during the first two cycles, although a significantly lower \(T_C\) is observed for the first cooling.

It should be noted that the lattice parameters, atomic positions, and occupancies obtained from the Rietveld refinement correspond to averages.\(^{19–21}\) Local variations only contribute to the peak width. The local variations can be characterized by the variations in interplanar spacing, i.e., \(\Delta d/d\). This quantity can be obtained using an anisotropic peak broadening model\(^{22}\) to describe the peak shape of our high-resolution neutron diffraction patterns. The temperature-dependent \(\Delta d/d\) of the (220) and (002) planes corresponds to variations within the basal \(ab\) plane and along the \(c\) axis, respectively (Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)). At 300 K, the as-prepared sample has much higher \(\Delta d/d\) values for the (220) and (002) planes than after undergoing thermal cycling. The difference is more pronounced along the \(c\) axis. A drop in \(\Delta d/d\) was observed around \(T_C\) during the first cooling. On the contrary, a reversible jump in \(\Delta d/d\) around \(T_C\) appears during the second and subsequent cooling processes. This indicates that the atoms in the as-prepared sample show a larger spread around their equilibrium crystallographic site, while the spatial variations become significantly smaller when the sample crosses the PM-FM transition for the first time. This additional atomic reconfiguration may increase the energy barrier to be overcome during the first PM-FM phase transition, which leads to a lower \(T_C\). The subtle atomic reconfiguration is irreversible. As a result, a different \(T_C\) on cooling can only be observed when the as-prepared sample crosses the phase transition for the first time, being stabilized afterwards.

| TABLE I. Structural parameters of Mn\(_{1.0}\)Fe\(_{0.95}\)P\(_{0.60}\)Si\(_{0.40}\) at 300 K. Space group: \(P\bar{6}m2m\). Atomic positions: 3\(f\) (\(x_1,0,0\)); 3\(g\) (\(x_2,0,1/2\)); 2\(c\) (1/3,2/3,0); and 1\(b\) (0,0,1/2). |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Parameters | As-prepared state | After first cycle |
| \(3f\) | \(x_1\) | 0.2538(2) | 0.2538(2) |
| \(n(Fe)/n(Mn)\) | | 0.225/0.025(1) | 0.225/0.025(1) |
| \(3g\) | \(x_2\) | 0.5902(4) | 0.5895(4) |
| \(n(Mn)/n(Fe)\) | | 0.238/0.012(1) | 0.238/0.012(1) |
| \(2c\) | \(n(P)/n(Si)\) | 0.094/0.073(4) | 0.094/0.073(4) |
| \(1b\) | | 0.056/0.027(4) | 0.056/0.027(4) |
| \(R_p\) (%) | | 3.43 | 3.63 |
| \(wR_p\) (%) | | 4.18 | 4.33 |
| \(\chi^2\) | | 3.69 | 3.87 |
in the $\Delta d/d$ around the $T_C$, during the subsequent thermal cycles, is due to the lattice distortion caused by the first-order magnetoelastic phase transition. Consequently, the same $T_C$ is observed during the second and subsequent cooling processes.

The difference in atomic configuration between the as-prepared and cycled samples can be understood by considering the thermal history of the sample. As-prepared samples undergo a high-temperature sintering and annealing process, where the high-temperature phase may be frozen and preserved at lower temperatures. However, the frozen high-temperature phase with a higher structural disorder is not stable at low temperatures and transforms to a more ordered stable phase when the sample crosses the PM-FM phase transition for the first time. This structural transition is irreversible at low temperatures since the activation energy cannot be reached, while high-temperature annealing should provide enough energy to restore the initial high-temperature phase. As a consequence, the virgin effect may be recovered. To test this hypothesis, the as-prepared sample was first thermally cycled a few times using liquid nitrogen to eliminate the virgin effect. Subsequently, the cycled samples were re-annealed at different temperatures for 2 h before being quenched into water at room temperature.

The temperature-dependent magnetization of the re-annealed samples is shown in Fig. 3, from which the $\Delta T_C$ as a function of re-annealing temperature ($T_a$) can be obtained (see Fig. 4(a)). No detectable shift in $T_C$ between the first and second cooling can be observed when $T_a$ is lower than 573 K. At 673 K, a $\Delta T_C$ of about 2 K appears, indicating the start of the structural recovery process. $\Delta T_C$ increases slowly until $T_a \approx 1123$ K. Above this temperature, the recovery process accelerates with increasing re-annealing temperature. $\Delta T_C$ is fully recovered at $T_a$ from 1298 K up to the original sintering temperature of 1373 K. Another feature that can be seen from Fig. 3 is that the PM-FM transition of the 1298 K re-annealed sample is much sharper than the as-prepared and the low-$T_a$ re-annealed ones. This is due to better compositional homogeneity obtained after the high-temperature re-annealing process.

As discussed above, the as-prepared sample has a higher structural disorder that results in an additional irreversible structural transition during the first cooling process. High temperature annealing can restore the metastable phase, and consequently, recover the virgin effect. Based on these results, we propose a model to describe the virgin effect in (Mn,Fe)$_2$(P,Si) compounds. The high thermal activation energies accessible at elevated temperatures allow atoms to occupy positions which deviate from the crystallographic site described in Table I. There may be two or multiple equivalent energy states in the system at high temperature, which correspond to different atomic coordinates in the

![Fig. 3](image1.png)

**Fig. 3.** Isofield magnetization measured at a field of 1 T during the first and second thermal cycle of the Mn$_{1.0}$Fe$_{0.95}$P$_{0.60}$Si$_{0.40}$ samples re-annealed at different temperatures.

![Fig. 4](image2.png)

**Fig. 4.** (a) $\Delta T_C$ and (b) energy difference as a function of re-annealing temperature.
structure. Currently, with the experimental error at hand we cannot determine how many sites are involved. In our model, we assume that there are two energetically degenerated states in the system, as illustrated in Fig. 5(a). The high-temperature atomic configuration may be preserved in the as-prepared sample after high-temperature sintering and annealing. However, the free-energy profile has changed at low temperature. The states 1 and 2 are not energetically equivalent probably due to a Jahn-Teller type distortion.\(^{23,24}\) An energy difference \(\Delta E\) appears between the states 1 and 2, respectively, by the Boltzmann factor \(N_2/N_1 = e^{-\Delta E/RT}\), where \(R\) is the gas constant. Using Eq. (1) and the data in Fig. 4(a), the effective energy difference \(\Delta E\) is almost constant around 15 kJ/mol when the reannealing temperature is below 1123 K. Beyond 1123 K, a sudden drop in the \(\Delta E\) appears. States 1 and 2 become energetically equivalent when the reannealing temperature is above 1298 K.

During the first cooling of the as-prepared sample, the frozen high-temperature metastable phase transforms to a stable phase through the atomic reconfiguration caused by the magnetoelastic phase transition, as illustrated by Figs. 5(b) and 5(c). After the first thermal cycle, only state 1 is occupied (see Fig. 5(c)), i.e., \(N_1 = 1\) and \(N_2 = 0\), which results in a more ordered state as observed by neutron diffraction. The structural transition is irreversible at low temperatures because of the low thermal energy and the high energy barrier. Therefore, around room temperature, the \(\Delta T_C\) is always 0 after the first thermal cycle. When the cycled sample is re-annealed at intermediate temperatures (between 673 and 1123 K as indicated in Fig. 4), thermal energy is enough to start overcoming the energy barrier between states 1 and 2. As a result, \(N_2\) increases gradually and so does \(\Delta T_C\). At elevated temperatures (above 1123 K), the high-temperature structure without Jahn-Teller type distortion recovers rapidly, leading to a sudden drop in the energy difference and a significant rise in the \(\Delta T_C\). As \(T_C\) goes above 1298 K, the initial high-temperature structure with equivalent energy states (Fig. 5(a)) is restored and the virgin effect is fully recovered. It should be noted that the \(\Delta T_C\) shows a time-dependent behavior at high temperatures, but this would not change the overall physical picture, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The virgin effect of MnCoGe-based and MnAs-based compounds may also originate from a metastable state in the as-prepared sample. As-prepared MnCoGe-based compounds have a hexagonal structure, which is formed at room temperature by quenching the sample from high temperature.\(^{25,26}\) The frozen high-temperature phase may have higher disorder giving rise to the virgin effect in a similar way as in Fe₂P-based compounds. MnAs-based compounds crystallize in a re-entrant orthorhombic structure, while showing the same hexagonal structure at both high and low temperatures.\(^{27,28}\) The structural transition between the high-temperature hexagonal and the re-entrant orthorhombic phase may cause structural distortions in the as-prepared orthorhombic structure, which increases the energy barrier of the magnetostructural transition between re-entrant orthorhombic and low-temperature hexagonal phases. During the subsequent thermal cycles, the distorted orthorhombic phase does not appear again since the sample does not enter the high-temperature hexagonal region. As a result, a lower \(T_C\) is observed only when the as-prepared MnAs-based compound undergoes the orthorhombic to low-temperature hexagonal transition for the first time.

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