

# Anisotropic Magnetotransport Properties of Magnetic Shape Memory Heusler Alloy $\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Mn}_{25}\text{Ga}_{20}\text{Fe}_5$

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Heusler alloys of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{MnGa}$ , and its off-stoichiometry or substituted derivatives, show multiferroic properties including the magnetic shape memory effect (MSM) [1-2]. This property has received significant attention due to its application potential in micropumps, actuators, and sensors [3]. The magneto-crystalline anisotropy of the martensite states is a key requirement allowing magnetic-field induced reorientation (MIR) of twin domains that defines the magnetic shape memory effect.

Magnetotransport properties of  $\text{Ni}_2\text{MnGa}$  has gained far less attention than its magnetoelastic investigation. Difficulties in maintaining a single variant state, as well as complications in maintain electrical contacts during the up to 12 % magnetic-field induced strains has hindered electrical transport investigations. Here we will present results of extensive magnetotransport measurements (resistivity, magnetoresistance, and Hall effect) of single crystalline  $\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Mn}_{25}\text{Ga}_{20}\text{Fe}_5$ . The material undergoes martensitic transformation into the 10M MIR-active phase on cooling below  $T_{\text{mart}} = 309$  K, as well as further inter-martensitic transformations into the 14M and non-modulated (NM) phases on further cooling.

To maintain a single-variant state in 10M martensite, a custom-built in-situ compression device was used. Despite maintaining a unique short-axis, the inter-martensitic transformations to 14M and NM phases inevitably result in multi-variant states. We will present both the device, and the results of the anisotropic magnetotransport measurements across these phase transitions in this intriguing multiferroic material.

## References:

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