

# Ordre magnétique dans des spinelles à propriétés thermoélectriques

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## Abstract

This thesis focuses on the study of spinel materials based on iron and chromium sulfides, such as  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ . The main objective is to investigate the effects of cationic substitutions of Fe by Cu and Cr by V on the structural and magnetic properties.  $^{57}\text{Fe}$  Mössbauer spectroscopy was used as a local probe of the chemical and magnetic environment of iron. For the cubic spinel  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ , which is ferrimagnetic, iron is primarily located on tetrahedral sites in the form of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions. A quadrupole effect induced by spin-orbit coupling was observed at temperatures below the Curie temperature of 176 K, accompanied by a decrease in the mean hyperfine field below 80 K, indicating a transition to a helical magnetic state. The compound  $\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Cu}_{0.5}\text{Cr}_2\text{S}_4$  exhibits a mixed valence of iron on tetrahedral sites, with a higher magnetic moment due to the presence of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions in addition to  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions. Its transition temperature above room temperature ( $T_c = 330$  K) makes it a promising candidate for magnetocaloric applications, although its maximum magnetic entropy variation and relative cooling power values under 5 T are lower than those of  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ . The antiferromagnetic behavior of the monoclinic spinel  $\text{FeV}_2\text{S}_4$  is confirmed with a Néel temperature of 133 K. In this material, a cationic distribution of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions was quantified on the two sites intercalated between hexagonal compact sulfur layers, with a higher mean hyperfine field observed in the metal-deficient layers. The sample  $\text{FeVCrS}_4$  predominantly exhibits a monoclinic structure with a minor cubic phase similar to  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ . Mössbauer analysis indicates that approximately 20% of iron ions belong to this cubic phase, which is responsible for the observed ferrimagnetic behavior. The magnetocaloric properties of  $\text{FeVCrS}_4$  are inferior to those of the compound single-phase  $\text{FeCr}_2\text{S}_4$ , confirming that the latter remains the most promising compound for magnetocaloric applications.