

## Local magnetic properties of $\text{Mn}_5\text{Ge}_3\text{C}_x$ : $^{55}\text{Mn}$ NMR study

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Hexagonal  $\text{Mn}_5\text{Ge}_3$  compound, with Mn in two nonequivalent positions: 4d ( $\text{Mn}_I$ ) and 6g ( $\text{Mn}_{II}$ ), is a prospective spintronic material due to high spin polarization and high Curie temperature (up to 450 K in case of samples doped with carbon). To investigate the magnetic properties of this system, an extensive  $^{55}\text{Mn}$  NMR study was carried out on a series of epitaxial films of  $\text{Mn}_5\text{Ge}_3\text{C}_x$  for  $0 < x < 0.85$ . The NMR spectrum recorded from the pristine  $\text{Mn}_5\text{Ge}_3$  thin film reveals NMR lines at 210 MHz and 430 MHz, readily attributed to  $\text{Mn}_I$  and  $\text{Mn}_{II}$  sites, respectively. Upon the inclusion of carbon,  $\text{Mn}_{II}$  sites are first to be affected, with a new NMR line quickly developing around 355 MHz, indicating a number of  $\text{Mn}_{II}$  atoms with altered magnetic moments. This new value of Mn magnetic moment results from the strong bonding the carbon atoms make with  $\text{Mn}_{II}$  as the nearest neighbors. The effect of carbon is much smaller on  $\text{Mn}_I$  sites where it plays the role of a more distant neighbor, and is visible only after reaching a much higher C concentration, close to  $x=0.5$ .