

## Supplementary Information

### One-Step additive manufacturing of Ni-Mn-Sn alloys with large elastocaloric effect

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Table S1 L-PBF parameters for the P50 - P180 samples and relative density measured by micro-CT.

Samples	Scanning strategy	Laser power	Scanning speed	Hatching spacing	Layer thickness	Energy density	Relative density
		$P$ (W)	$\nu$ (mm s <sup>-1</sup> )	$H$ ( $\mu$ m)	$d$ ( $\mu$ m)	$E$ (J mm <sup>-3</sup> )	$\rho$ (%)
P <sub>50</sub>	unidirectional strategy	50	1000	100	20	25	92.45
P <sub>60</sub>		60	1000	100	20	30	95.26
P <sub>100</sub>		100	2000	100	20	25	96.68
P <sub>120</sub>		120	2000	100	20	30	95.44
P <sub>150</sub>		150	3000	100	20	25	98.20
P <sub>180</sub>		180	3000	100	20	30	93.58

Table S2 The elemental compositions of the samples via the ICP-OES test.

Element	Ni (at. %)	Mn (at. %)	Sn (at. %)
Powder	43.88	43.79	12.33
P50	44.53	42.81	12.66
P150	44.85	42.52	12.62
P180	45.62	41.78	12.60

Table S3 The statistics of cracks. The  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are the numbers of red cracks and purple/blue cracks, respectively. The  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $V$  are the volumes of red crack, purple/blue crack and sample, respectively.

Samples	Red cracks		Purple and blue cracks		Total crack defects	
	$n_1$	$n_1/(n_1+n_2)$	$V_1/V$	$n_2/(n_1+n_2)$	$V_2/V$	$(V_1+V_2)/V$
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
P <sub>50</sub>	7	0.012	3.34	99.988	3.11	6.45
P <sub>60</sub>	1	0.020	3.34	99.980	1.17	4.51
P <sub>100</sub>	1	0.002	2.16	99.998	1.01	3.17
P <sub>120</sub>	1	0.014	3.61	99.986	0.83	4.44
P <sub>150</sub>	1	0.005	0.36	99.995	1.21	1.57
P <sub>180</sub>	1	0.005	2.67	99.995	1.11	3.78

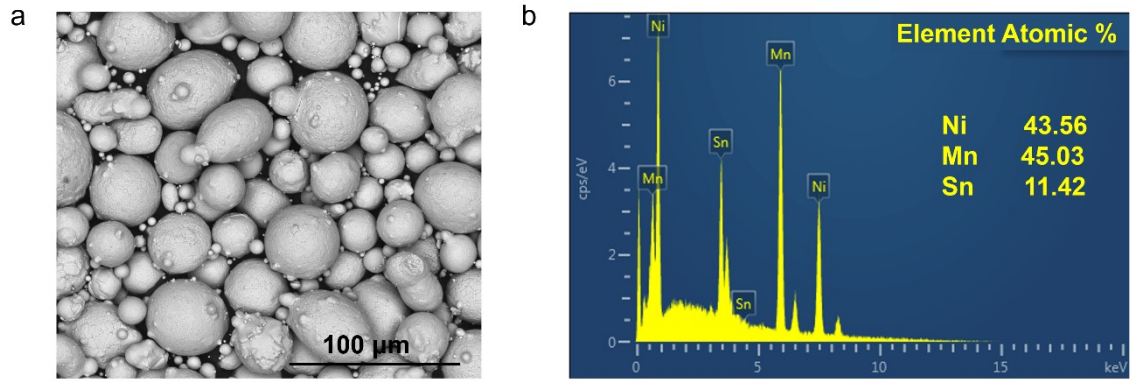


Fig. S1 (a) Backscattered scanning electron morphology (SEM) and (b) energy dispersive spectrum (EDS) of Ni-Mn-Sn powder for 3D printing.

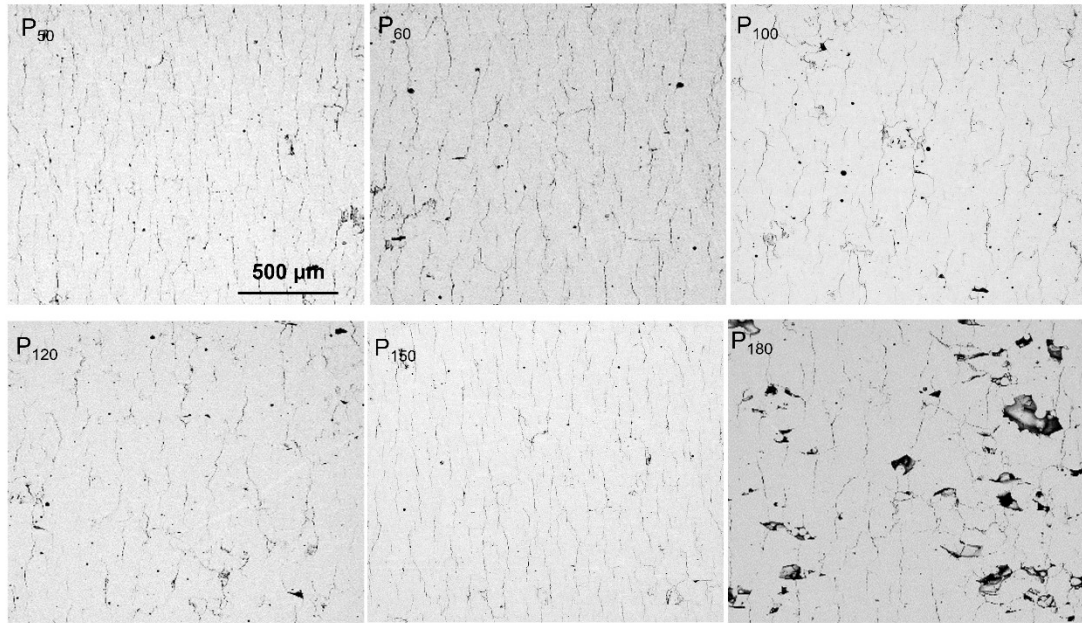


Fig. S2 Backscattered SEM microstructures in the TD - BD plane (perpendicular to the SD) in P<sub>50</sub> - P<sub>180</sub> samples.

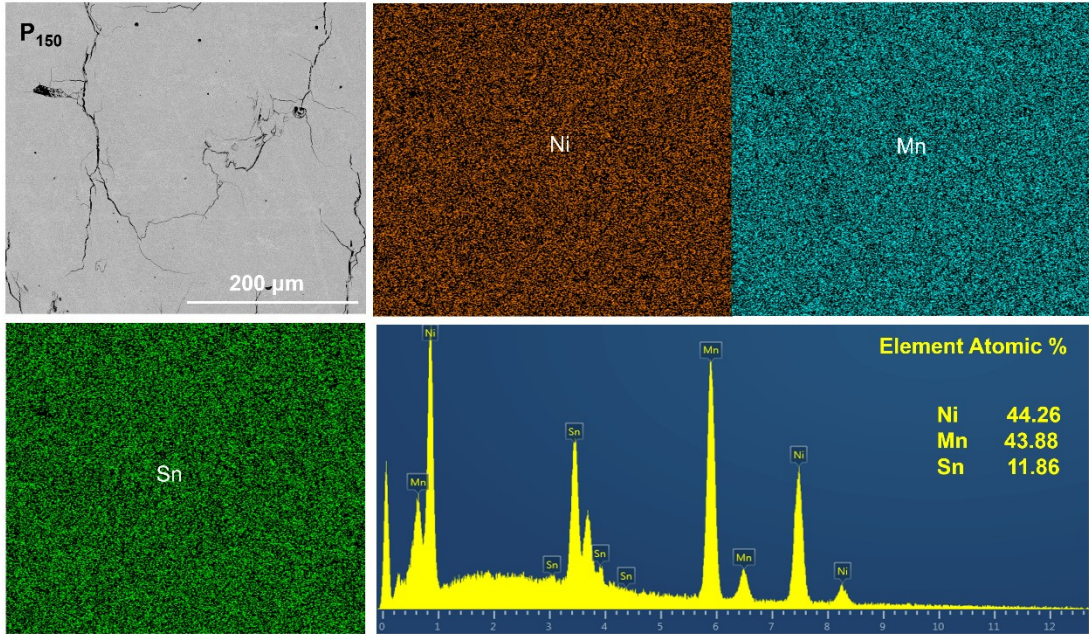


Fig. S3 The SEM and Ni, Mn, Sn elemental mapping images and EDS of P<sub>150</sub> sample.

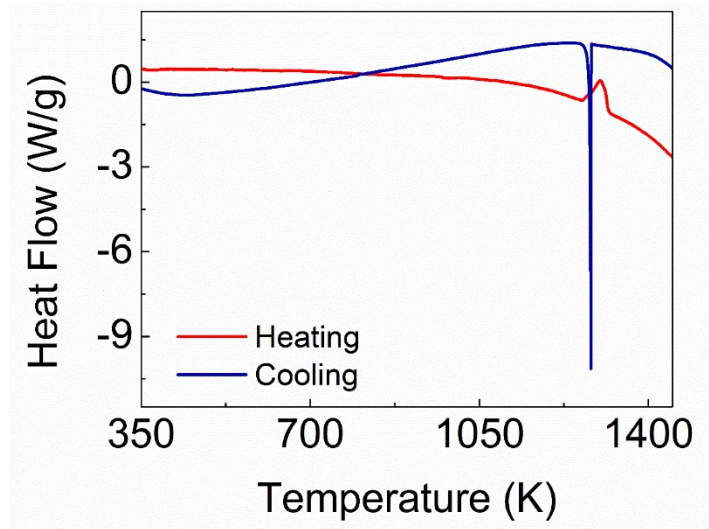


Fig. S4 Differential thermal analysis (DTA) curves of the P<sub>150</sub> samples.



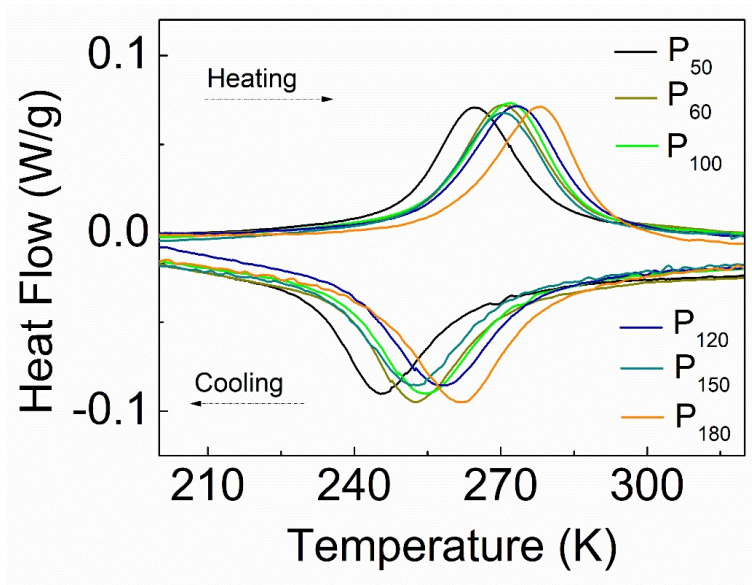


Fig. S5 DSC curves of alloys with different laser power.

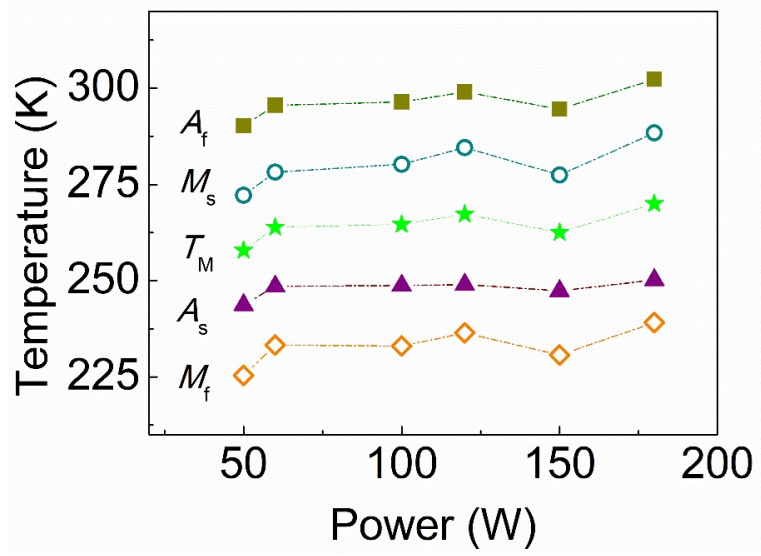


Fig. S6 Transformation characteristic temperature ( $M_s$ ,  $M_f$ ,  $A_s$ ,  $A_f$ ) and average characteristic temperatures ( $T_M = (M_s + M_f + A_s + A_f) / 4$ ) in L-PBF Ni-Mn-Sn alloys.

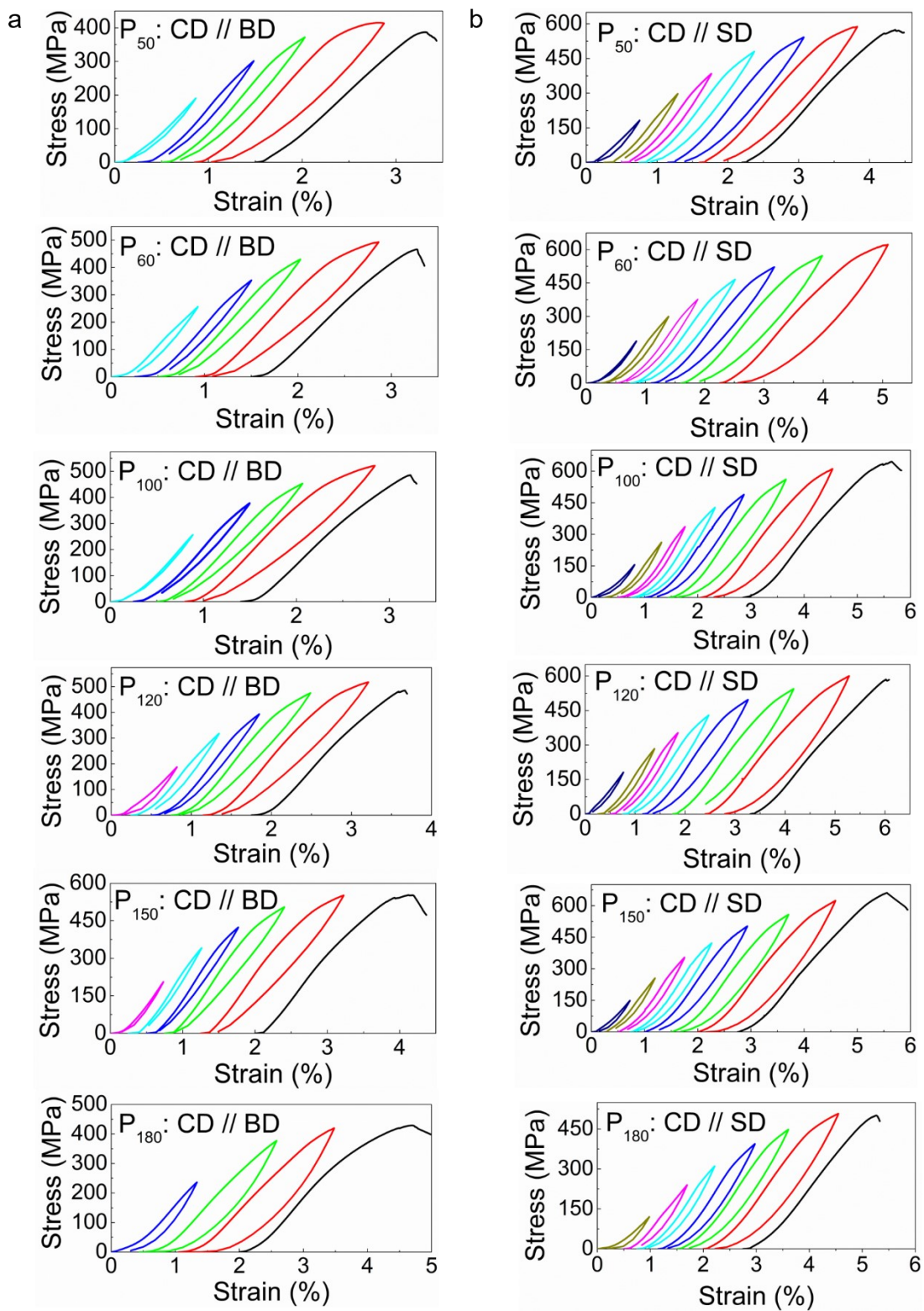


Fig. S7 Stress - strain curves at room temperature under compression along the (a) BD and (d) SD in  $P_{50}$  -  $P_{180}$  samples.

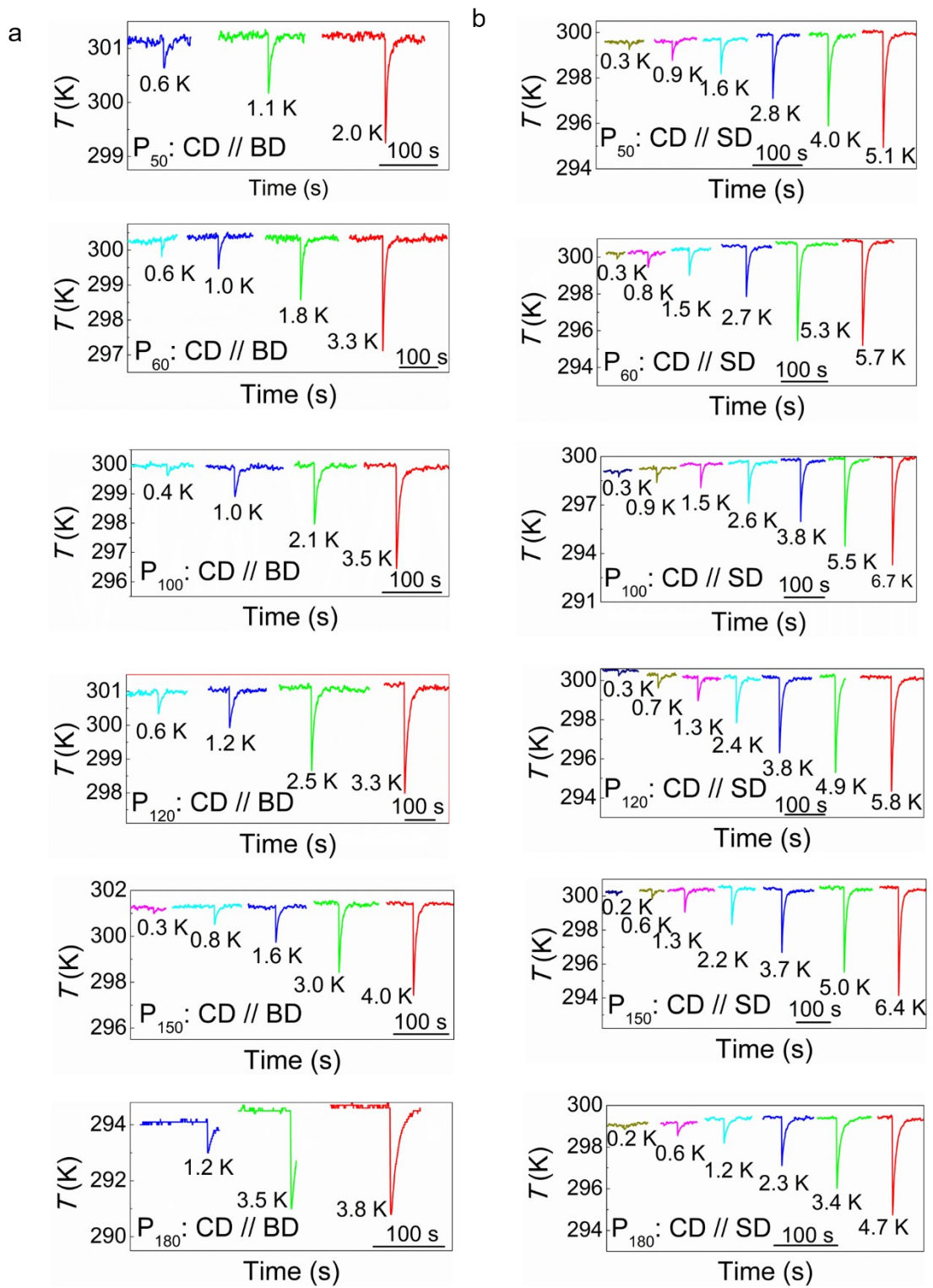


Fig. S8 corresponding elastocaloric temperature changes upon unloading in Fig. S7. (a) unloading temperature changes after compression along the BD and (b) after compression along SD in  $P_{50}$  -  $P_{180}$  samples.

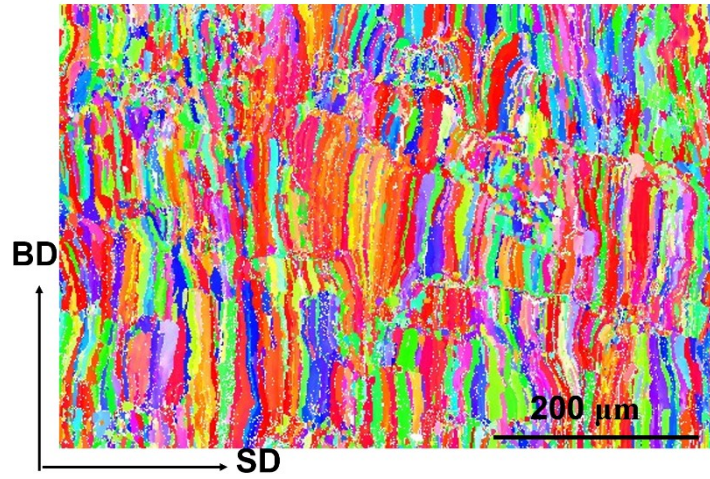


Fig. S9 EBSD mapping of sample P<sub>180</sub> in the building - scanning direction (BD - SD) plane. the Inverse Pole Figures are plotted with the  $\langle 001 \rangle$  directions parallel to the SD.



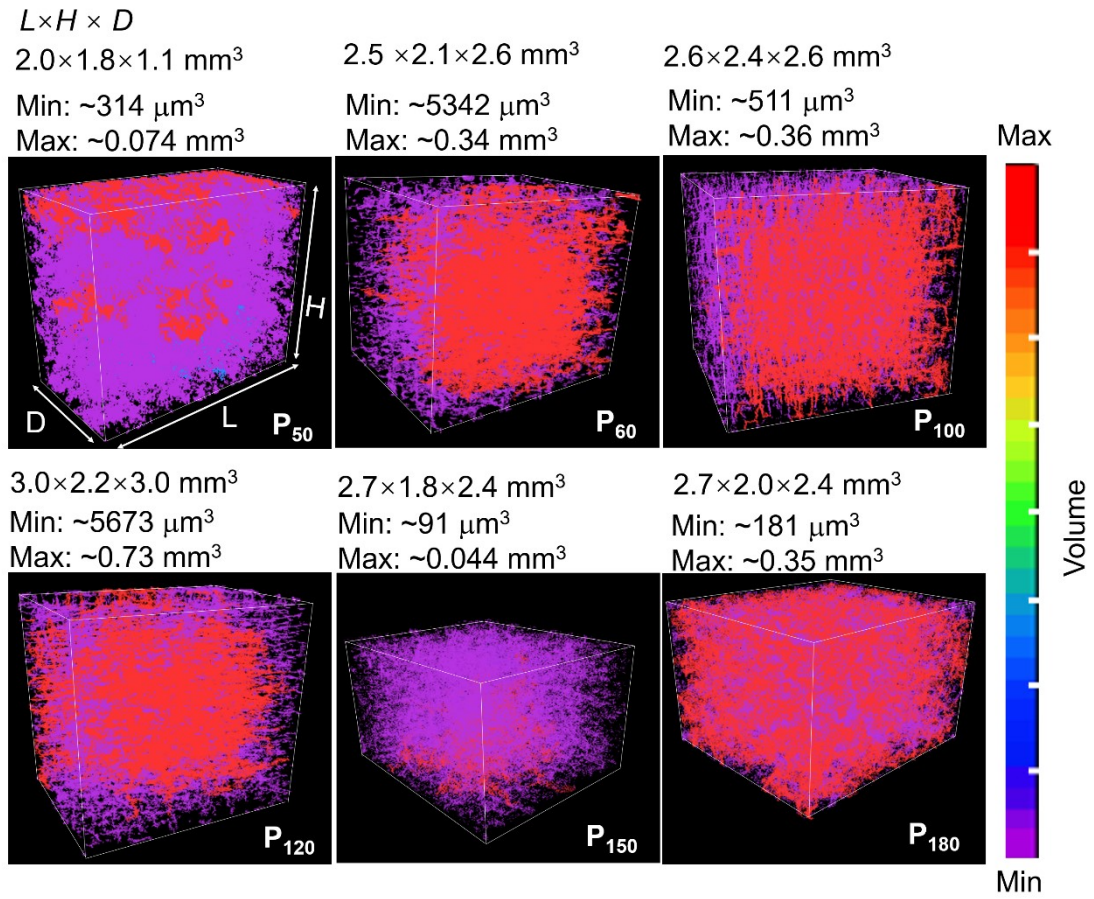


Fig. S10 3D reconstructed morphology of cracks via Mico-CT in L-PBF samples. The different colors represent the difference in the volume of cracks and pores.

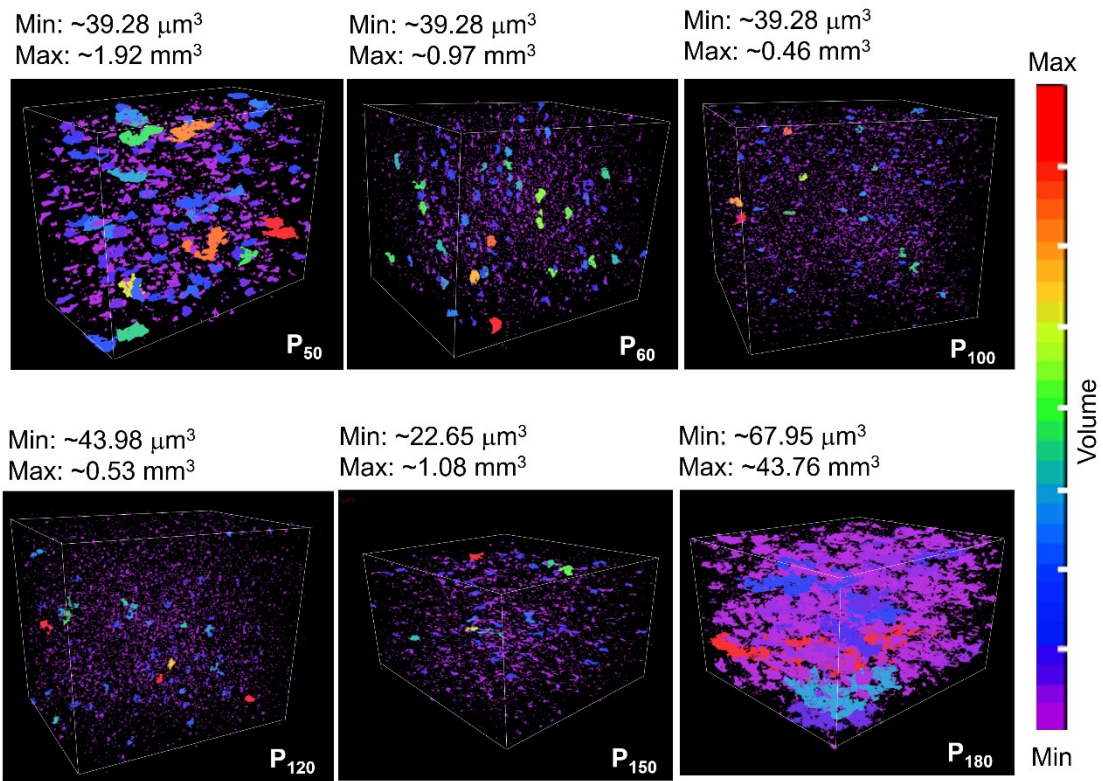


Fig. S11 3D reconstructed morphology of pores via Mico-CT in L-PBF samples. The different colors represent the difference in the volume of cracks and pores.

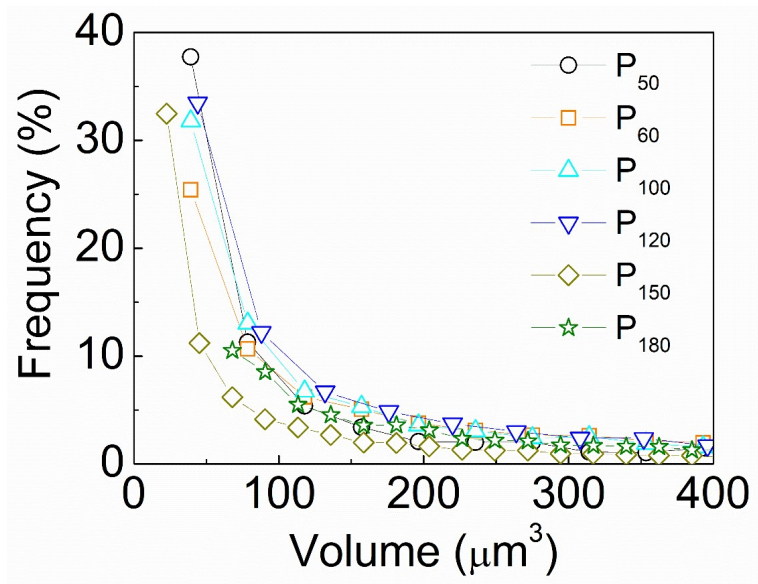


Fig. S12 Occurrence frequency of pore defects with different volumes in the L-PBF Ni-Mn-Sn samples.



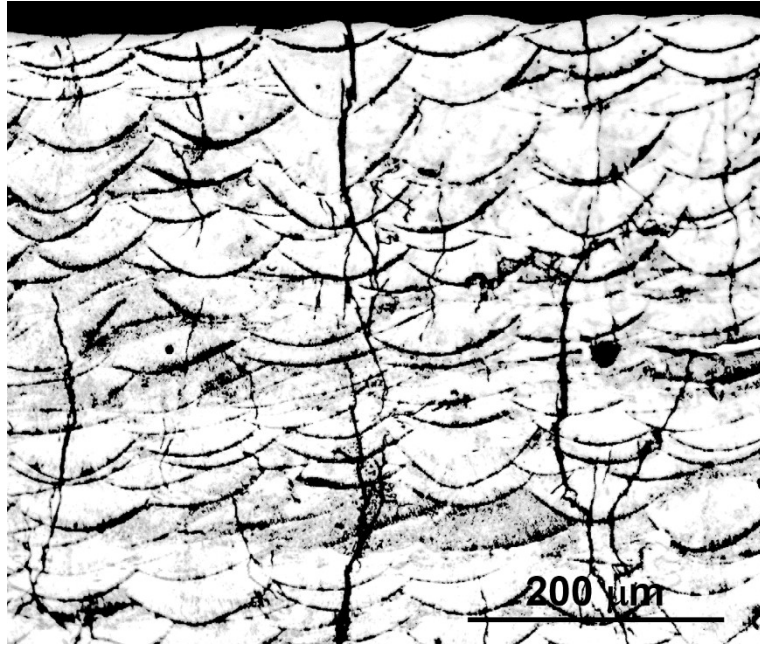


Fig. S13 The optical microscope image of melt pools in P<sub>150</sub> sample.

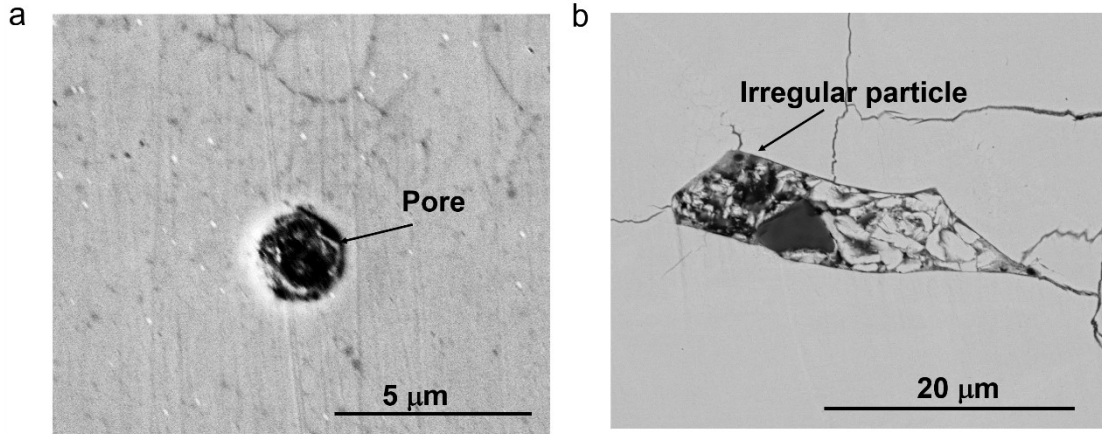


Fig. S14 (a) SEM image of gas pores defects. (b) SEM image of pore formed by spray particles without melting.

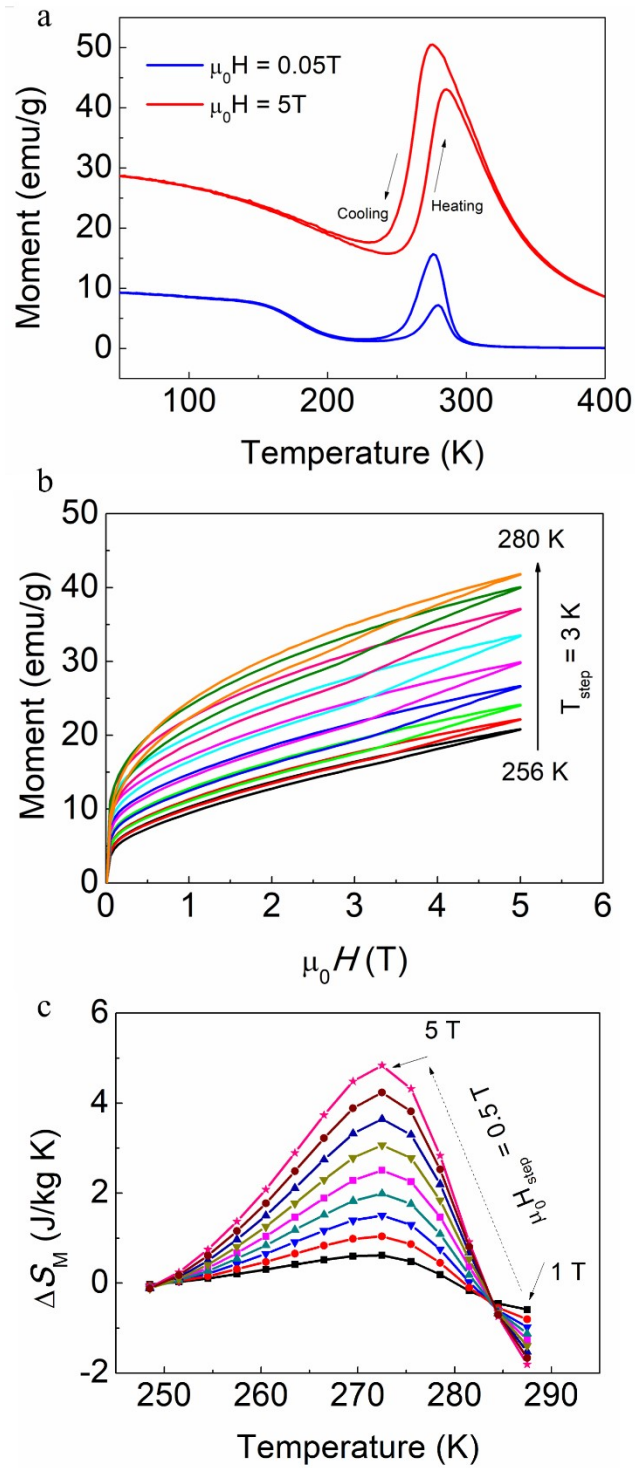


Fig. S15 (a) Magnetization vs. temperature ( $M$ - $T$ ) and (b) magnetization vs. field ( $M$ - $H$ ) curves for P180

sample. The entropy changes  $\Delta S_M$  were calculated from magnetization isothermals in (b) and plot as a

function of temperature under different magnetic field changes.