

Giant direct magnetoelectric effect in strained multiferroic heterostructures

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The direct magnetoelectric (ME) effect mediated by lattice strains induced in a ferroelectric film by a ferromagnetic substrate is evaluated using first-principles-based calculations. To that end, the strain sensitivity of ferroelectric polarization and the film permittivity are calculated as a function of the in-plane biaxial strain for $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3$ films under various depolarizing fields. It is found that the ME voltage coefficient varies nonmonotonically with this strain and may reach giant values exceeding $100 \text{ V cm}^{-1} \text{ Oe}^{-1}$ over a strain range that can be controlled through the electrical boundary conditions.

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Multiferroic materials exhibiting magnetoelectric (ME) effects represent the subject of cutting-edge research since they are promising for applications in the next generation of microelectronic and nanoelectronic devices.¹ As the room-temperature ME effects in single-phase materials are weak, the theoretical and experimental studies are currently focused on composite multiferroics. Here the interface-related and proximity effects may strongly increase the ME response, as found, in particular, for the strain-mediated ME effects in ferroelectric-ferromagnetic hybrids.²

The design of advanced multifunctional materials may be greatly facilitated by theoretical modeling. In particular, *ab initio* and first-principles-based calculations already proved to be able to predict physical properties of single crystals and thin films directly from microscopic phenomena occurring at the atomic scale.³ Application of first-principles calculations to ferroelectric-ferromagnetic heterostructures and composites, however, is a challenging task as the behavior of such systems is much more complex than that of single-phase materials. Recently, several studies were performed on multiferroic heterostructures with the 2-2 connectivity.⁴⁻⁸ However, the predicted ME effects are either weak or extremely localized at the interfaces, which limit their possible applications in microelectronic devices. In contrast, the *strain-mediated* ME effect spans over the whole volume of the active phase in a properly designed heterostructure. Accordingly, the macroscopic ME response becomes strong as well, which is critical for the development of ME sensors of magnetic fields and many other devices.²

Theoretical predictions of the strain-mediated direct ME effect generally require the determination of three ingredients: (i) the deformations induced in the ferromagnetic component by the applied magnetic field; (ii) the degree of strain transmission through the interface between two ferroic constituents of a hybrid material system; and (iii) the response of polarization and dielectric susceptibility of the ferroelectric phase to changes in lattice strains. In the case of epitaxial heterostructures, the mechanical coupling between two phases is usually very strong so that the strain transmission may be perfect. The deformation response of a

ferromagnet to the measuring ac magnetic field $\delta\mathbf{H}$ becomes large only in the presence of a bias magnetic field \mathbf{H} .⁹⁻¹² The dependence of this response on \mathbf{H} is nonmonotonic and cannot be calculated theoretically with sufficient accuracy.¹³ Accordingly, the first ingredient should be evaluated using the available experimental data on the field dependence of magnetostrictive deformations. On the contrary, the properties of a single-crystalline ferroelectric phase subjected to strains can be calculated from first principles with a high accuracy.¹⁴

In this Rapid Communication, we calculate the strain-mediated direct ME effect for a multiferroic hybrid in the form of a thin ferroelectric film sandwiched between two electrodes and coupled to a thick ferromagnetic substrate. This geometry maximizes the ME coefficients since the film does not suppress the magnetic-field-induced deformations of the substrate. As a representative example of a ferroelectric material, we have chosen the $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3$ (PZT) disordered solid solution with the morphotropic composition. The strain sensitivity of the out-of-plane polarization and the film permittivity are calculated for (001)-oriented PZT films by first-principles-based methods. Since epitaxial films may be strained to a different extent during the deposition, these characteristics are calculated as a function of initial biaxial in-plane strain η_m typically induced in perovskite films deposited on (001)-oriented cubic substrates. The bottom electrode is assumed to be fully strained by the substrate or thick buffer layer due to coherent lattice matching at the interface. The presence of electrodes is taken into account in the calculations through the β parameter, which describes partial screening of the depolarizing field.¹⁵ The film is modeled by a $12 \times 12 \times 12$ supercell with periodic boundary conditions along the [100] and [010] pseudocubic directions (chosen as the x_1 and x_2 axes, respectively). The nonperiodic [001] direction (x_3 axis) thus allows for a finite thickness of the film.

The effective Hamiltonian used in our calculations is described in Ref. 16. Importantly, it takes into account not only the ferroelectric local modes (u_i) ($i = 1, 2, 3$) and strains (η_{ij}), but also rotations of the oxygen octahedra (ω_i) as well as the fluctuations of u_i , η_{ij} , and ω_i . This feature, together with the account of the depolarizing-field and

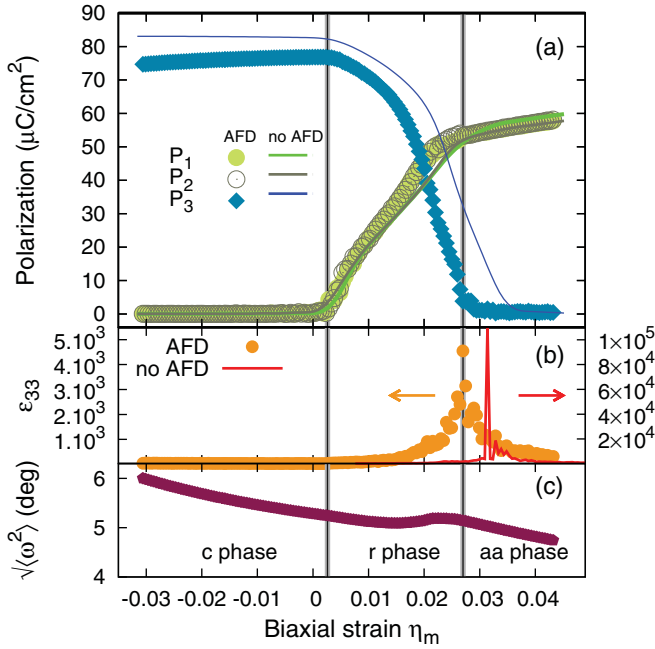


FIG. 1. (Color online) Polarization components (a), out-of-plane dielectric constant (b), and average magnitude of the fluctuations of the local oxygen octahedra tilting in each unit cell (c) as a function of biaxial misfit strain for a 48-Å-thick PZT film at 300 K under a partially screened depolarizing field ($\beta = 0.98$). The influence of oxygen octahedra rotations (labeled AFD) is illustrated on panels (a) and (b).

finite-thickness-related effects, represent the major differences from the previous phenomenological calculations.¹³ As a result, our study provides an improved description of the ME effect, notably bringing into light the crucial role of the depolarizing field.

Mechanical boundary conditions imposed on a thin epitaxial film involve three fixed components of the strain tensor, which for the cube-on-cube epitaxy become $\eta_{11} = \eta_{22} = \eta_m$ and $\eta_{12} = 0$. The biaxial misfit strain η_m equals $\eta_m = a_{\text{film}}/a_{\text{ref}} - 1$, where a_{film} is the actual in-plane lattice parameter of the film and $a_{\text{ref}} = 4.065 \text{ \AA}$ is the lattice constant of the prototypic cubic phase of bulk PZT at room temperature.¹⁷ It is worth noting that a_{film} coincides with the lattice parameter of the substrate in the case of coherent epitaxy, but may differ from it considerably in hybrids with misfit dislocations.

The total energy of the supercell was used in Monte Carlo (MC) simulations with 4×10^4 MC sweeps. To compute the strain-mediated ME effect, the code was modified to run calculation as a function of strain at constant temperature (300 K).

Figure 1 displays the predicted effect of biaxial strain on the polarization components P_i calculated using the standard relationship between P_i and u_i and the out-of-plane dielectric constant ϵ_{33} under partially screened depolarizing field ($\beta = 0.98$). With the strain η_m varying from compressive to tensile, the equilibrium ferroelectric phase changes from the tetragonal *c* one (space group $P4mm$) to the monoclinic *r* phase (Cm) and then to the orthorhombic *aa* phase ($Cmm2$). The permittivity ϵ_{33} strongly increases at the *r-aa* phase transition because

P_3 goes to zero here. The account of rotations of oxygen octahedra changes the film polarization behavior dramatically, despite the fact that the mean angle ($\langle \omega \rangle$) is found to be zero, in agreement with Ref. 16. Indeed, the decrease of P_3 with increasing compressive strain is linked to the average magnitude of the fluctuations of the local oxygen octahedra tilting in each unit cell [see the evolution of $\sqrt{\langle \omega^2 \rangle}$ with η_m on Fig. 1(c)], as when rotations are frozen P_3 increases slightly [see Fig. 1(a)]. In addition, these rotations change the position of the *r-aa* phase transition and associated dielectric peak and affect the maximum value of permittivity

The film strain states leading to the formation of various phases shown in Fig. 1 can be achieved through an appropriate buffer layer deposited on a ferromagnetic substrate. When the magnetic field \mathbf{H} is turned on, the film strains change due to substrate magnetostrictive deformations. In the symmetric case, where \mathbf{H} is orthogonal to the film plane and the substrate has a fourfold symmetry about the x_3 axis, these changes reduce to a variation of the biaxial strain η_m . Hence the ME effect can be evaluated via the strain sensitivity $\partial P_3/\partial \eta_m$ of the out-of-plane polarization P_3 with respect to η_m .

The magnetic field parallel to the film surfaces, however, breaks the initial isotropy of in-plane strains. To quantify the ME effect appearing in this situation, one has to calculate the sensitivities of P_3 with respect to uniaxial strains η_{11} and η_{22} . Therefore, we computed the evolution of the local mode u_3 as a function of uniaxial strain $\eta_{\alpha\alpha}$ superimposed on a biaxial strain η_m . Representative results obtained for the three ferroelectric phases are shown in Fig. 2. It is seen that η_{11} and η_{22} have the same effect on u_3 , which is consistent with the symmetry of the phases. In the *c* and *aa* phases, the calculated dependences are linear. In contrast, the evolution of the local mode occurring in the *r* phase follows a power law. However, on the scale of small strains induced by the measuring magnetic field $\delta \mathbf{H}$, the linear approximation proposed in Ref. 13 holds. It should be noted that the dependences shown in Fig. 2 also enable us to allow for the influence of the bias magnetic field \mathbf{H} (applied along the [100] or [010] direction). The strain changes induced by \mathbf{H} , however, usually may be neglected in comparison with initial strains because relevant magnetostrictive deformations are well below 10^{-3} .⁹⁻¹²

The strain sensitivities $\partial P_3/\partial \eta_{\alpha\alpha}$ calculated from the local mode u_3 are plotted in Fig. 3 as a function of the initial biaxial strain. As expected from the symmetries of predicted phases, within the accuracy of calculations $\partial P_3/\partial \eta_{11} = \partial P_3/\partial \eta_{22}$. At the same time, these sensitivities are significantly smaller than the sensitivity $\partial P_3/\partial \eta_m$ of polarization with respect to the biaxial strain itself [with and without antiferrodistortion (AFD)], which is also plotted in Fig. 3. This result is consistent with the prediction of the thermodynamic theory¹³ giving $\partial P_3/\partial \eta_m = 2\partial P_3/\partial \eta_{11}$ owing to the superposition principle. The positions of the maxima, however, are shifted away from the *r-aa* transition, in contrast to thermodynamic theory. This is caused by inhomogeneous strains arising at the local scale within the film because strains are calculated in each cell of the supercell.¹⁶

The calculated strain sensitivities and dielectric constant enable us to evaluate the polarization ($\alpha_{P3j} = \partial P_3/\partial H_j$) and voltage ($\alpha_{E3j} = \partial E_3/\partial H_j$) ME coefficients characterizing the

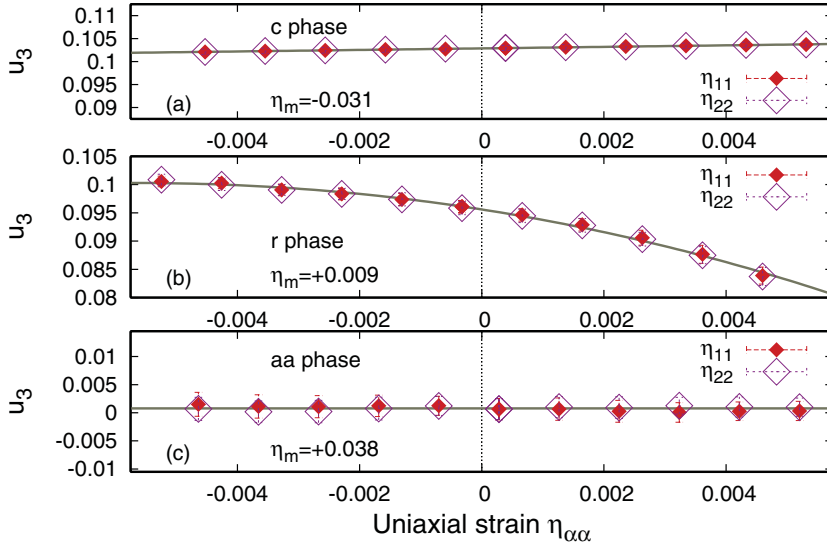


FIG. 2. (Color online) Out-of-plane local mode u_3 as a function of uniaxial strain η_{11} or η_{22} (solid and open symbols, respectively) in the (a) c , (b) r , and (c) aa phases. The lines represent the best fits with a linear [(a) and (c)] and power-law (b) functions.

discussed multiferroic hybrid. Since the figure of merit of a magnetic field sensor is the output voltage it delivers, we focus on the ME voltage coefficients governing the electric field E_3 induced in the ferroelectric parallel-plate capacitor. If the magnetic field is parallel to the [100] or [010] crystallographic axis of the film and does not induce shear strains here, we have $\alpha_{E3j} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_{33}} (\frac{\partial P_3}{\partial \eta_{11}} d_{j11}^m + \frac{\partial P_3}{\partial \eta_{22}} d_{j22}^m)$, where $d_{j\alpha\alpha}^m$ are the substrate piezomagnetic coefficients at a given bias magnetic field.¹³ Taking the maximum longitudinal coefficient $d_{111}^m = d_{222}^m = 5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m A}^{-1}$ as measured for the FeBSiC alloy (see Fig. 3 in Ref. 12) and estimating the transverse coefficient to be $d_{122}^m = d_{211}^m = -2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m A}^{-1}$ from the condition of volume conservation,¹⁸ we calculated the ME voltage coefficients α_{E3j} as a function of initial strain η_m . Figure 4 shows that within the accuracy of calculations $\alpha_{E31} = \alpha_{E32}$ and further demonstrates a nonmonotonic strain dependence of these transverse ME coefficients. Remarkably, they reach a giant value of $\sim 150 \text{ V cm}^{-1} \text{ Oe}^{-1}$ in the middle of the stability range of the r phase, which significantly corrects the prediction of the thermodynamic theory.^{13,18} Moreover, α_{E31}

and α_{E32} change sign near the c - r phase transition, i.e., where $\partial P_3 / \partial \eta_{\alpha\alpha}$ does. Accordingly, the ME response vanishes at a certain misfit strain so that even the presence of out-of-plane polarization does not guarantee the existence of a nonzero ME effect.

The longitudinal ME coefficient α_{E33} can be evaluated from the relation $\alpha_{E33} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_{33}} \frac{\partial P_3}{\partial \eta_m} d_{311}^{*m}$, where d_{311}^{*m} is the effective piezomagnetic coefficient characterizing local magnetostrictive deformations beneath the film/substrate interface. Since the substrate magnetization here is orthogonal to the interface, the demagnetizing field is not negligible, in contrast to a platelike substrate subjected to an in-plane magnetic field, which was considered above. As a result, the relevant local field may be much smaller than the applied field, which makes $d_{311}^{*m} \ll d_{122}^m$ for a platelike substrate. However, the effective coefficient d_{311}^{*m} can be increased strongly by employing a rodlike substrate.¹³ Since α_{E33} is not very sensitive to d_{311}^{*m} , we plotted this coefficient in Fig. 4 assuming that $d_{311}^{*m} = d_{122}^m$. Although this plot represents the upper bound of α_{E33} , we see

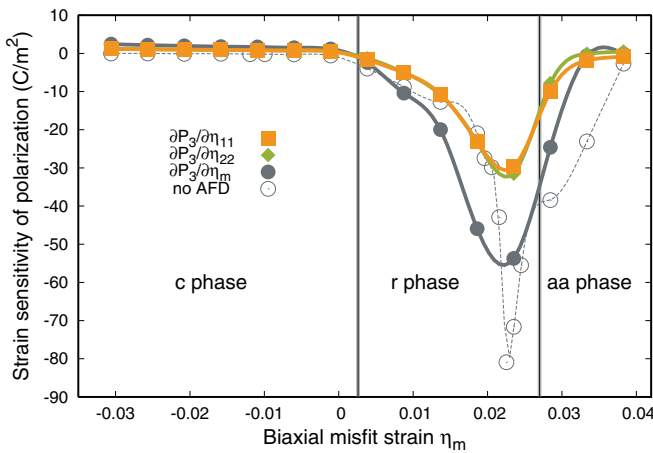


FIG. 3. (Color online) Sensitivities of the out-of-plane polarization to η_{11} (squares), η_{22} (diamonds), and η_m (with AFD, solid circles, without AFD, open ones) plotted as a function of the initial biaxial strain η_m . The lines are cubic spline fits to the data points.

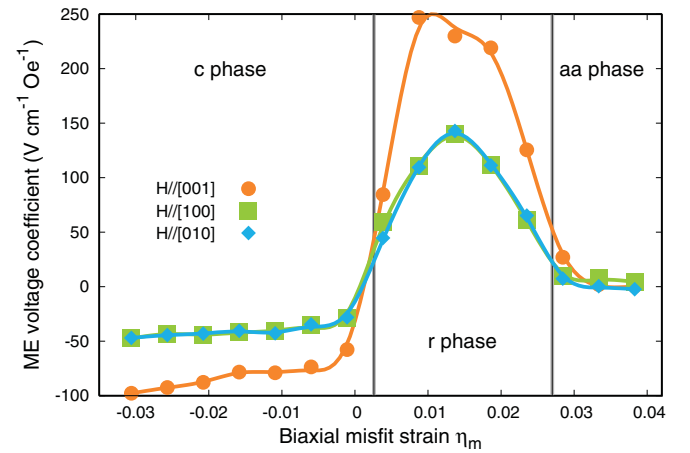


FIG. 4. (Color online) Magnetoelectric voltage coefficient of a multiferroic hybrid comprising a 48-Å-thick PZT film coupled to a ferromagnetic substrate subjected to a magnetic field parallel to the [001] (bullets), [100] (squares), or [010] (diamonds) crystallographic axes of the film. The lines are cubic spline fits to the data points.

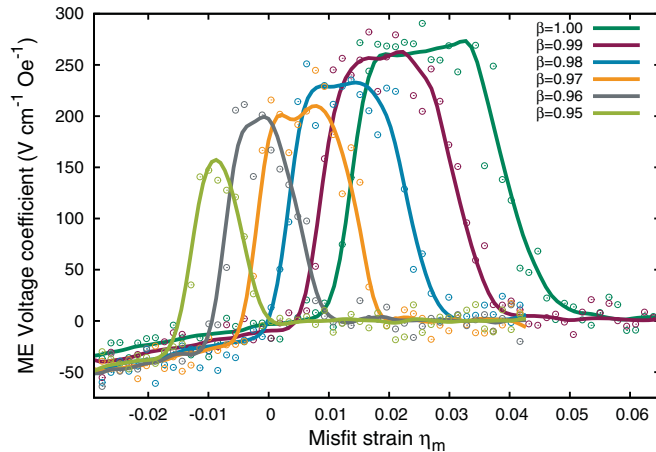


FIG. 5. (Color online) Longitudinal ME voltage coefficient calculated under different electrical boundary conditions varying from the perfect screening of the depolarizing field ($\beta = 1.00$) to an imperfect screening with $\beta = 0.95$. The lines are cubic spline fits to the data points.

that the longitudinal ME coefficient may reach giant values about $200 \text{ V cm}^{-1} \text{Oe}^{-1}$ even if d_{311}^{*m} is 20% smaller than d_{122}^m .

Finally, we studied how the ME performance of the device depends on the screening ability of electrodes. This effect can be probed by changing the parameter β that governs the amount of screened depolarizing field.¹⁵ Although formally β may range from unity to zero, for a device with metallic electrodes only values close to unity are relevant. Moreover, since the calculations showed that at $\beta < 0.95$ the monoclinic r phase cannot be stabilized at room temperature, we restricted our analysis to $0.95 \leq \beta \leq 1.00$. It should be noted that β can be estimated from the relation $\beta = 1 - \epsilon_0/(\epsilon_0 + c_i t)$, where c_i is the capacitance density associated with two film-electrode interfaces, ϵ_0 is the permittivity of the vacuum, and t is the film thickness. Using the values of c_i determined by first-principles

calculations,¹⁹ we find that typical ferroelectric capacitors with Pt and SrRuO₃ electrodes have β exceeding 0.99 at the considered thickness $t = 4.8 \text{ nm}$.

Figure 5 shows the longitudinal ME voltage coefficient calculated under different screening conditions. It can be seen that the highest ME response is achieved at zero depolarizing field ($\beta = 1.00$). At the same time, the maximum value of the ME coefficient remains very high even at $\beta = 0.95$. Remarkably, with decreasing screening ability of the electrodes, the peak of the ME response shifts from positive to negative misfit strains. This is in agreement with the effect of changing β on the temperature-misfit strain phase diagram of BaTiO₃.²⁰ This feature provides a different route for the development of ultrasensitive ME sensors since it shows that the ME response can be enhanced not only by tuning the misfit strains¹³ but also by selecting an appropriate electrode material.

In summary, we performed a calculation of the strain-mediated ME effect by a first-principles-based technique. It was found that a multiferroic hybrid comprising a Pb(Zr_{0.52}Ti_{0.48})O₃ thin film coupled to a ferromagnetic substrate may display giant longitudinal and transverse ME voltage coefficients exceeding $100 \text{ V cm}^{-1} \text{Oe}^{-1}$. Remarkably, this giant ME response exists in a wide strain range $\delta\eta_m \sim 0.01$, and the ME peak can be positioned exactly at the initial biaxial strain η_m existing in the film by an appropriate choice of electrodes.

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