

Abstract Submitted
for the MAR09 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Phase diagram in strained epitaxial BaTiO₃/SrTiO₃ superlattices studied by ultraviolet Raman spectroscopy¹ DMITRI TENNE, J.D. SCHMIDT, P. TURNER, Boise State University, A. SOUKIASSIAN, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL), D.G. SCHLOM, Cornell University, S. NAKHMANSON, Argonne National Laboratory, X.X. XI, Y.L. LI, L.Q. CHEN, Pennsylvania State University, M. BERNHAGEN, P. REICHE, R. UECKER, Institute for Crystal Growth, Berlin, Germany, R. KATIYAR, University of Puerto Rico — Strain effect on phase transitions in nanoscale BaTiO₃/SrTiO₃ ferroelectric superlattices (SLs) has been studied by ultraviolet (UV) Raman scattering. A series of coherently strained (BaTiO₃)₈/(SrTiO₃)₄ SLs have been grown by molecular beam epitaxy on rare earth scandate (GdScO₃, DyScO₃, SmScO₃, NdScO₃) and SrTiO₃ substrates. This allowed a systematic strain variation in the SLs. UV Raman data allowed the determination of the ferroelectric phase transition temperature (T_c) and indicated the presence of different ferroelectric phases with out-of-plane and in-plane components of polarization in SLs, depending on strain and temperature. Experimental Raman results are supported by first-principles calculations of structural instabilities in BaTiO₃/SrTiO₃ SLs and thermodynamic phase-field modeling of phase diagrams and ferroelectric polarization as a function of temperature and strain.

¹Supported in part by NSF, DOE, and Research Corporation.

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Date submitted: 16 Dec 2008

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