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Engineered phase competition in *A*-site-ordered manganites $R\text{BaMn}_2\text{O}_6$ ($R=\text{Y}$ and rare earth elements) from first principles JIANGANG HE, CRAIG J. FENNIE, School of Applied and Engineering Physics, Cornell University — $(A/A')\text{MnO}_3$ manganites for which the *A*-site cations order in layers, e.g., $R\text{BaMn}_2\text{O}_6$ ($R=\text{Y}$ and rare earth elements) show higher charge and orbital ordering temperatures as compared with *A*-site disordered manganites. The degree of MnO_6 octahedra rotation, and therefore the Mn-O-Mn angle and Mn-O bond length, in $R\text{BaMn}_2\text{O}_6$ varies strongly with the ionic size of the rare earth ion. In fact $R\text{BaMn}_2\text{O}_6$ spans from a ferromagnetic metal ($R=\text{La}$) to an *A*-type anti-ferromagnetic metal ($R=\text{Pr}$ and Nd), to a CE-type charge/orbital-ordered insulator ($R=\text{Sm}-\text{Y}$). The tuning of the electronic and magnetic ground states coincides with changes in the rotation patterns and structural transitions from tetragonal ($R=\text{La}-\text{Nd}$), to orthorhombic ($R=\text{Sm}-\text{Gd}$), to monoclinic ($R=\text{Tb}-\text{Y}$) as the radius of R decreasing, reflecting the competition among charge, orbital, magnetic, Jahn-Teller, and lattice degrees of freedom. In this talk we present the epitaxial phase diagram calculated from first-principles for these *A/A'* layered manganites and discuss the possibility of using an electric-field to control the competition among these phases via octahedral rotation induced ferroelectricity.

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