

Abstract Submitted
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Effect of periodicity on order parameters of multiferroic superlattices¹ SHALINI KUMARI, NORA ORTEGA, Department of Physics and Institute for Functional Nanomaterials, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, PR 00931-3334, USA, ASHOK KUMAR, National Physical Laboratory (CSIR), Delhi, India, RAM KATIYAR, Department of Physics and Institute for Functional Nanomaterials, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, PR 00931-3334, USA — Superlattice (SL) structures with alternating perovskite oxide layers have attracted enormous attention due to involved fascinating physics and technology. The half-metallic oxide $\text{La}_{0.67}\text{Sr}_{0.33}\text{MnO}_3$ (LSMO) and multiferroic $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_{0.53}\text{Ti}_{0.47})_{0.60}(\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Ta}_{0.5})_{0.40}\text{O}_3$ (PZTFT) materials have been chosen to fabricate SLs by pulsed laser deposition technique on cubic LSAT substrates with LSMO or LaNiO_3 as bottom electrodes. X-ray diffraction studies revealed superlattice structure with satellite peaks modulated around main peaks. Atomic force microscopy studies disclosed a systematic decrease in grain size with decrease of modulation periodicity (Λ) in SLs. Piezo force microscopy studies of SL films confirmed ferroelectricity at a nanoscale level. XPS studies of SLs with $\Lambda = 5$ nm confirmed the existence of all elements in the films. A relatively small reduction in saturation magnetization from 28 to 20 emu/cm^3 at $H=5$ kOe, remanant polarization from 21 to 10 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ and increase in dielectric constant from 530 to 743 were observed with decrease of Λ . The observed features will be explained in context of finite size, interfaces, stress, lattice distortion, and grain sizes effects.

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