

Room temperature ferromagnetism and lack of ferroelectricity in thin films of 'Biferroic?' YbCrO₃

Nagar S., Rao K.V., Belova L., Catalan G., Hong J., Scott J.F., Tyagi A.K., Juyakumar O.D., Shukla R., Liu Y.-S., Guo J.

Dept. of Materials Science, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden; Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA, United States; Chemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India; Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract: Search for novel multi-functional materials, especially multiferroics, which are ferromagnetic above room temperature and at the same time exhibit a ferroelectric behavior much above room temperature, is an active topic of extensive studies today. Ability to address an entity with an external field, laser beam, and also electric potential is a welcome challenge to develop multifunctional devices enabled by nanoscience. While most of the studies to date have been on various forms of Bi- and Ba based Ferrites, rare earth chromites are a new class of materials which appear to show some promise. However in the powder and bulk form these materials are at best Danted antiferromagnets with the magnetic transition temperatures much below room temperature. In this presentation we show that thin films of YbCrO₃ deposited by Pulsed Laser Deposition exhibit robust ferromagnetic properties above room temperature. It is indeed a welcome surprise and a challenge to understand the evolution of above room temperature ferromagnetism in such a thin film. The thin films are amorphous in contrast to the powder and bulk forms which are crystalline. The magnetic properties are those of a soft magnet with low coercivity. We present extensive investigations of the magnetic and ferroelectric properties, and spectroscopic studies using XAS techniques to understand the electronic states of the constituent atoms in this novel Chromite. While the amorphous films are ferromagnetic much above room temperature, we show that any observation of ferroelectric property in these films is an artifact of a leaky highly resistive material. © 2009 Materials Research Society.

Year: 2009

Source title: Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings

Volume: 1161

Page : 37-42

Link: Scopus Link

Document Type: Conference Paper

Source: Scopus

Authors with affiliations:

1. Nagar, S., Dept. of Materials Science, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden
2. Rao, K.V., Dept. of Materials Science, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden
3. Belova, L., Dept. of Materials Science, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden
4. Catalan, G., Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
5. Hong, J., Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

6. Scott, J.F., Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
7. Tyagi, A.K., Chemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
8. Juyakumar, O.D., Chemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
9. Shukla, R., Chemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, India
10. Liu, Y.-S., Advanced Light Scurce, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA, United States
11. Guo, J., Advanced Light Scurce, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley CA, United States