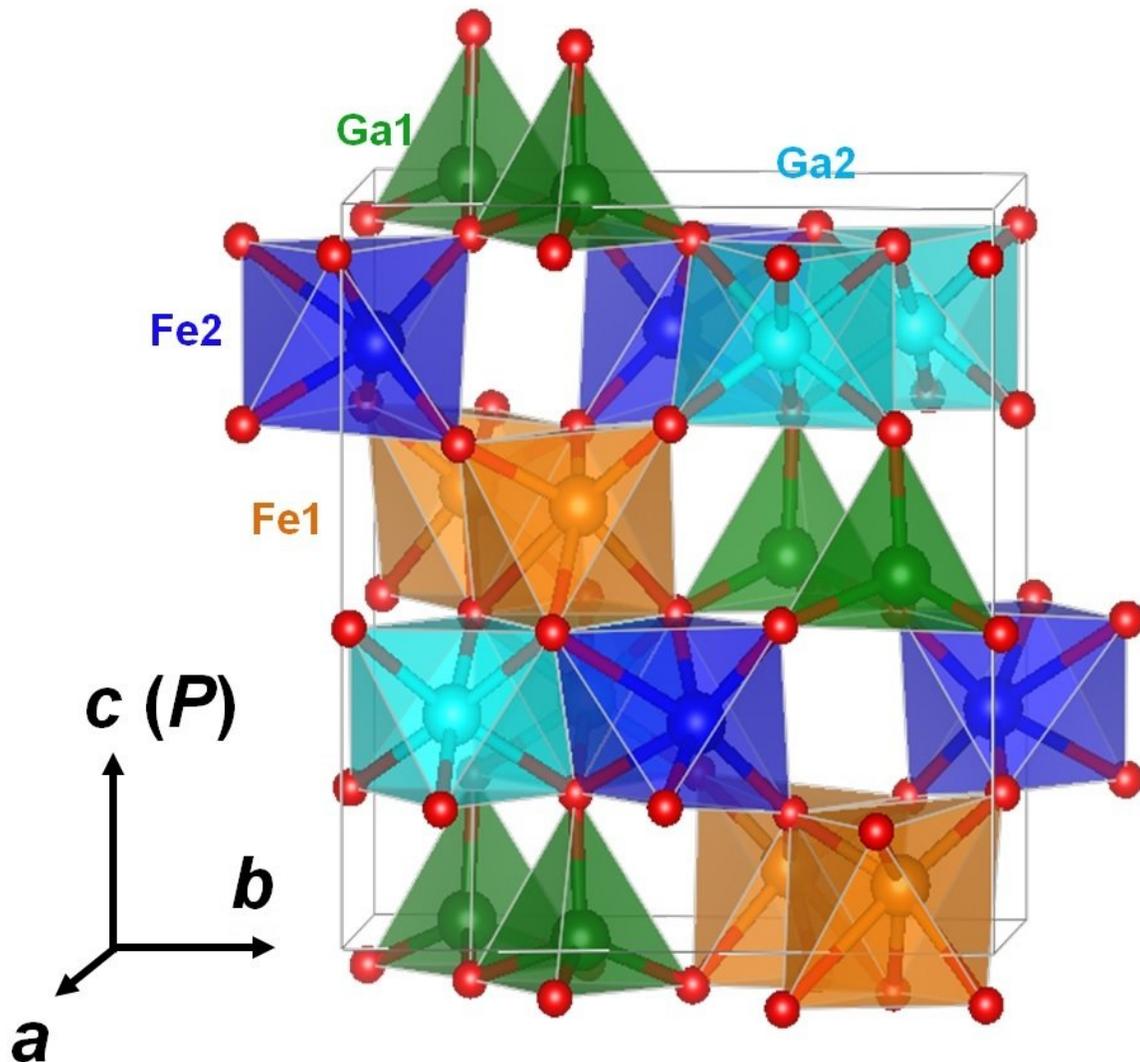


# Room-temperature multiferroic thin films and their properties

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Spontaneous polarization appears to be parallel with the c-axis, while spontaneous magnetism appears to be parallel with the a-axis. Credit: None

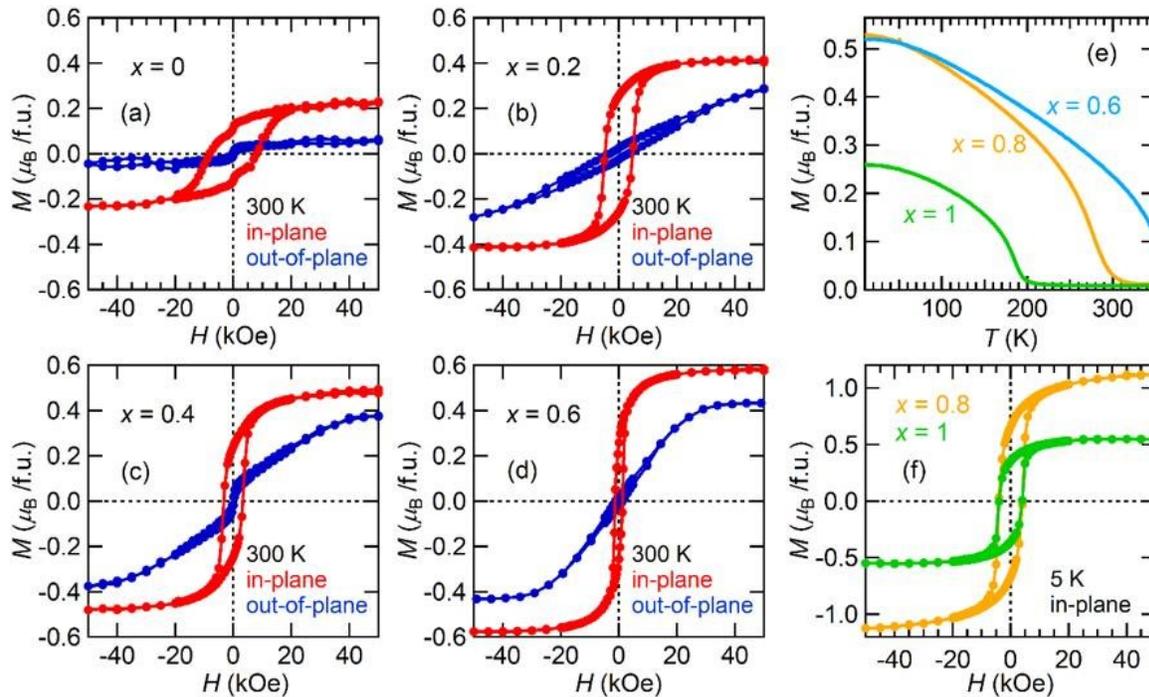
Scientists at Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Tech) and Tohoku University have developed high-quality GFO epitaxial films and systematically investigated their ferroelectric and ferromagnetic properties. They also demonstrated the room-temperature magnetocapacitance effects of these GFO thin films.

Multiferroic materials show magnetically driven ferroelectricity. They have fascinating properties such as magnetic (electric) field-controlled ferroelectric (ferromagnetic) properties and can be used in novel technological applications such as fast-writing, power-saving, and nondestructive data storage. However, because multiferroicity is typically observed at low temperatures, it is highly desirable to develop [multiferroic materials](#) that can be observed at room temperature.

$\text{Ga}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_3$ , or GFO for short, is a promising room-temperature multiferroic material because of its large magnetization. GFO thin films have already been successfully fabricated, and their polarization switching at room temperature has been demonstrated. However, their ferroelectric and [ferromagnetic properties](#) must be controlled to realize better magnetoelectric properties and applications of GFO films. In order to control these properties, it is essential to understand the relationship between the constituent composition at each cation site and the original character.

Therefore, the research team led by Mitsuru Ito at Tokyo Tech set out to systematically investigate multiferroicity as a function of the compositional ratio of Ga and Fe in GFO films. Specifically, they studied the [ferroelectric properties](#) of the GFO films using piezoresponse force microscopy, and found that  $\text{Ga}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_3$  films with  $x = 1$  and  $0.6$  show ferroelectricity at room temperature. The piezoresponse phase can be reversed by  $180^\circ$  when a voltage of more

than 4.5 V is applied. This behavior is typical of ferroelectric materials and is a strong indicator of the presence of switchable polarization in the film at room temperature.



From top left to right,  $x$  is equal to a) 0, b) 0.3, c) 0.4, and d) 0.6 at 300 K. Credit: Advanced Functional Materials

The scientists also confirmed room-temperature ferrimagnetism of the films through magnetic characterization. Lastly, they were able to demonstrate the room-temperature magnetocapacitance effects of the GFO [films](#). They reported that by changing  $x$ , the coercive electric field, coercive force, and saturated magnetism values could be controlled. They also showed that the ferroelectric and magnetic ranges of GFO-type iron oxides differ from those of the well-known room-temperature

multiferroic  $\text{BiFeO}_2$  and may expand the variety of [room-temperature multiferroic materials](#).

**More information:** Tsukasa Katayama et al, Ferroelectric and Magnetic Properties in Room-Temperature Multiferroic  $\text{Ga}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_3$  Epitaxial Thin Films, *Advanced Functional Materials* (2017). [DOI: 10.1002/adfm.201704789](#)

Provided by Tokyo Institute of Technology

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