

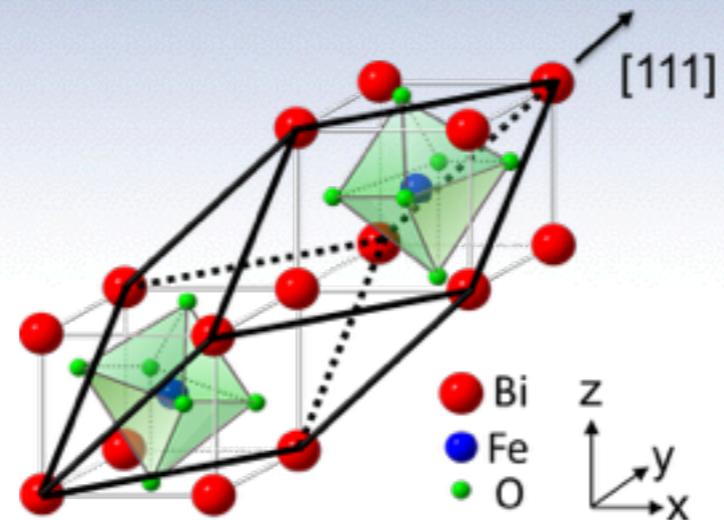
## Temperature dependence of the exchange bias properties in polycrystalline $\text{BiFeO}_3$ / $\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}$

J. Richy<sup>1</sup>, T. Hauguel<sup>1</sup>, J. Ph. Jay<sup>1</sup>, S. P. Pogossian<sup>1</sup>, B. Warot-Fonrose<sup>2</sup>, C. J. Sheppard<sup>3</sup>,  
J. L. Snyman<sup>3</sup>, A. M. Strydom<sup>3</sup>, J. Ben Youssef<sup>1</sup>, A. R. E. Prinsloo<sup>3</sup>, D. Spenato<sup>1</sup> et D. T. Dekadjevi<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de Magnétisme de Bretagne, Université de Bretagne occidentale, France.

<sup>2</sup>Groupe nanomatériaux – CEMES-CNRS , Toulouse, France.

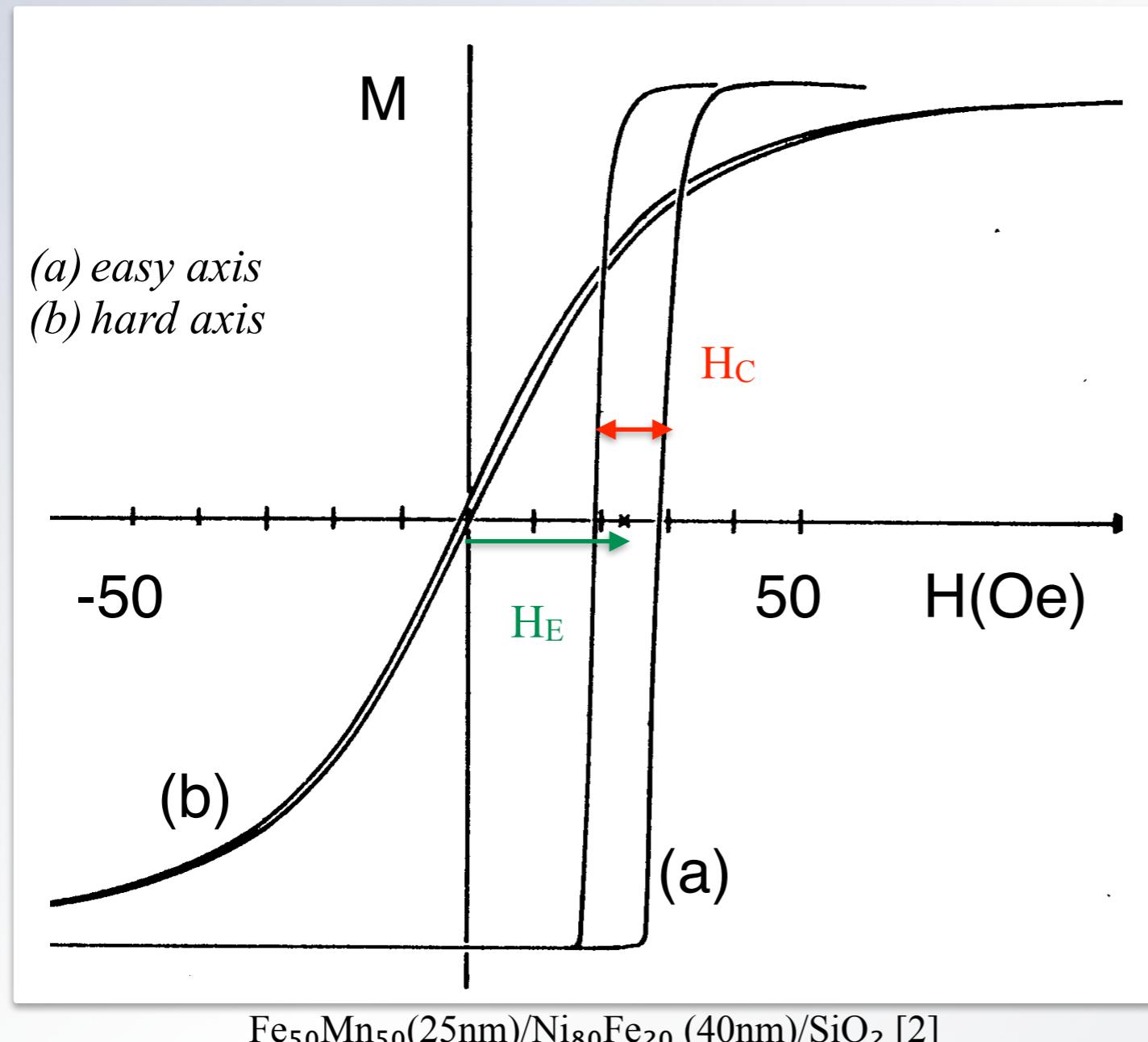
<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.



# Exchange coupling

F/AF exchange coupling discovered by Meiklejohn and Bean (1956)[1].

→ used to pin the magnetization direction in GMR or tunnel junction.



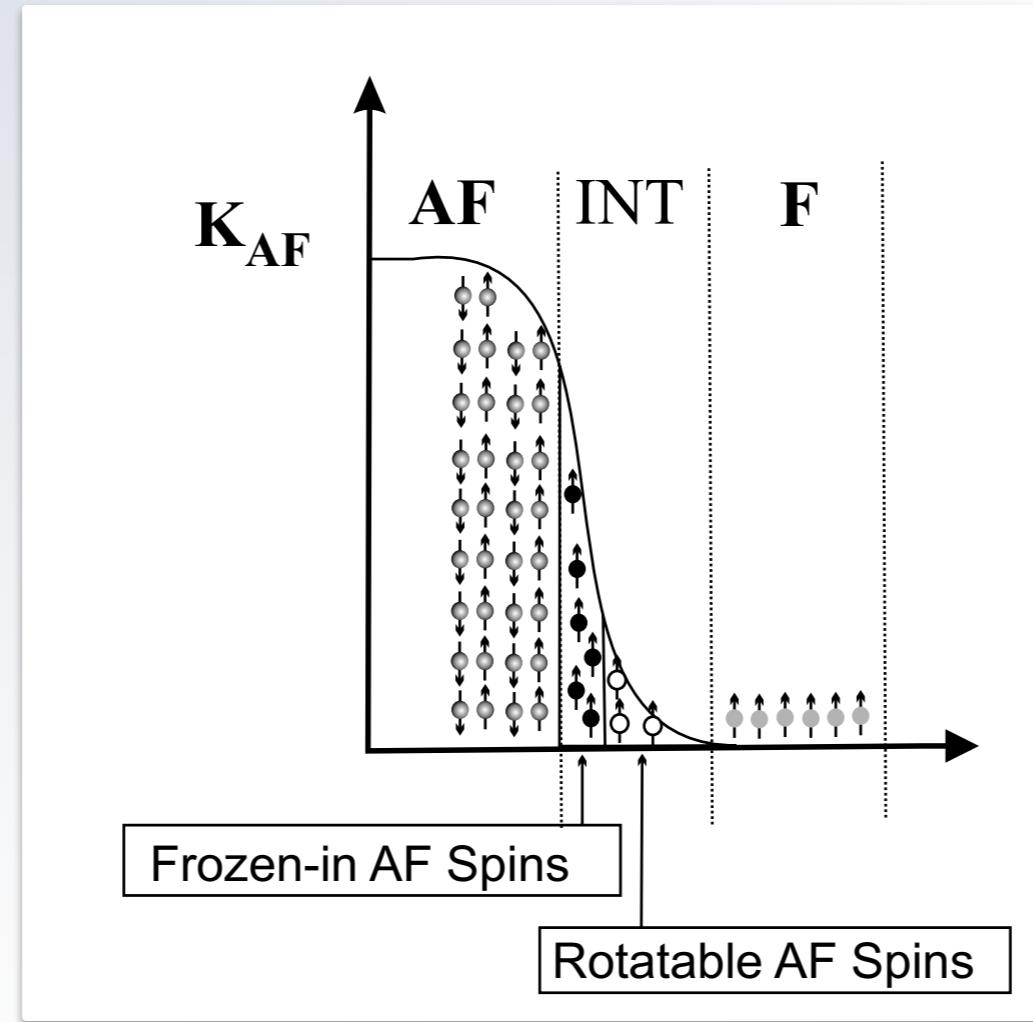
- produce a characteristic shifted hysteresis cycle
- higher coercive field

[1] W. H. Meiklejohn and C. P. Bean. *Phys. Rev.* **102**, 1413 (1956).

[2] R. Coehoorn. "Novel Magnetoelectronic Materials and Devices : Exchange Anisotropy / Stoner-Wohlfarth model". 2001.

# Exchange coupling – Spin glass model

Spin glass model [3]: disordered frustrated interfacial spins.



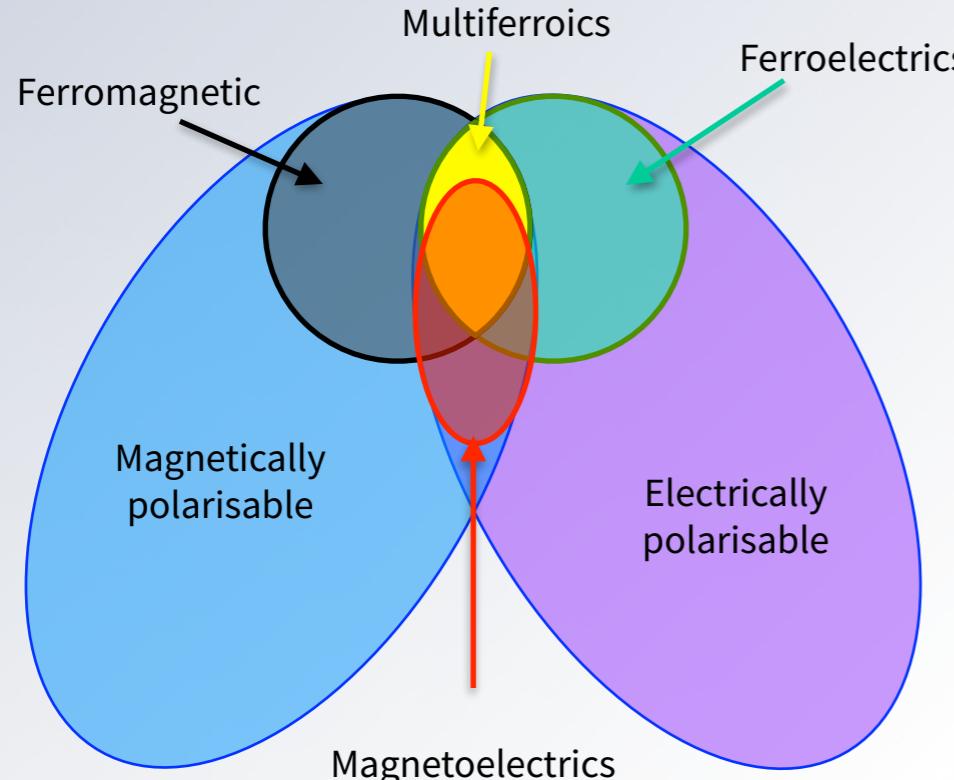
Protocols to probe the thermally activated interface:

- Temperature loop measurements after field cooling.
- Training effect study.
- ...

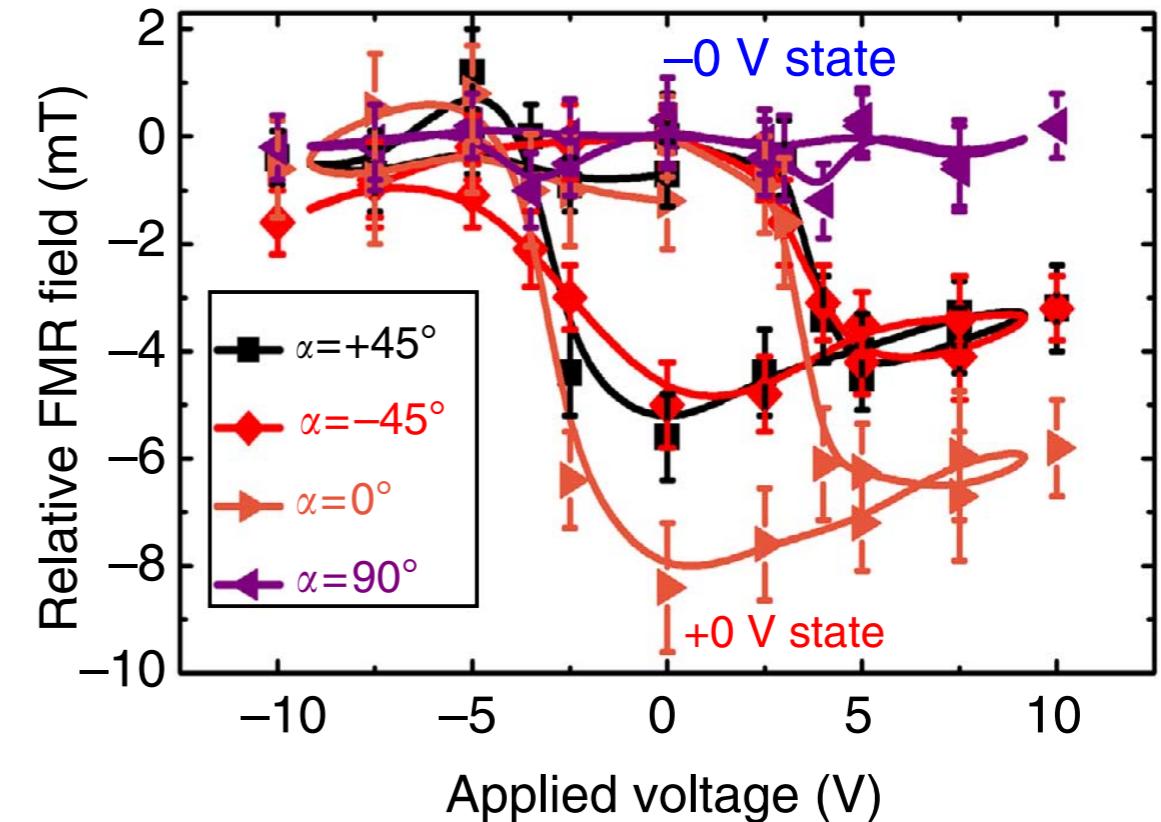
Difficulties to separate the different contributions to exchange bias.

# Multiferroics / Magnetoelectrics

Schematic of multiferroic and magnetoelectric materials [4, 5].



Electric control of the pinning direction [6].



*CoFe(2.5nm) / BFO (200nm)*

- $\text{BiFeO}_3$  is a canted antiferromagnetic of type G.

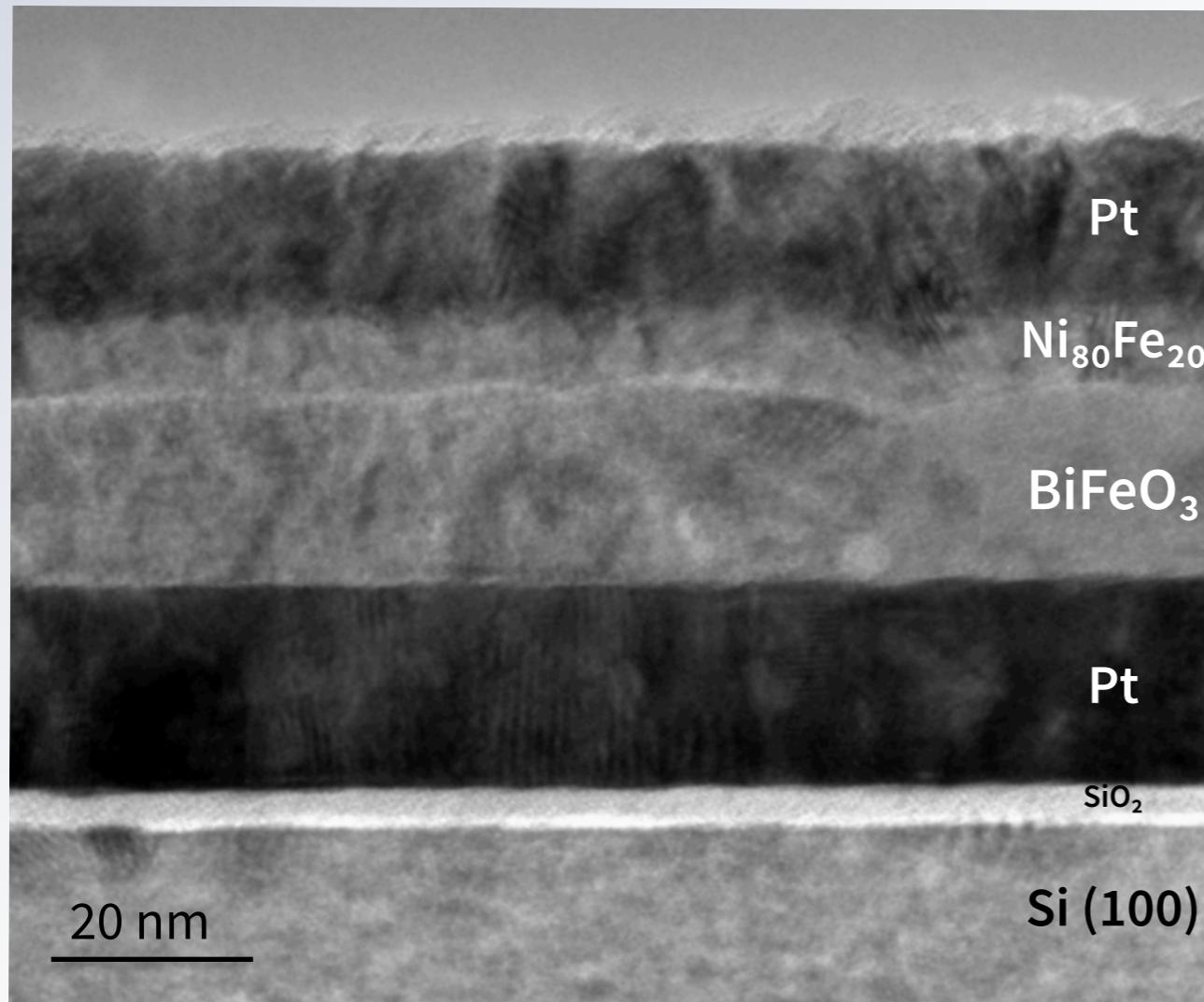
Curie temperature  $T_C \sim 1143\text{K}$   
Néel temperature  $T_N \sim 643\text{K}$  [7]

- [4] W. Eerenstein, N. D. Mathur, and J. F. Scott. *Nature*, **442**, 759 (2006).
- [5] L. W. Martin and R. Ramesh. *Acta Materialia*, **60**, 2449 (2012).
- [6] Z. Zhou, M. Trassin, et al. *Nature Communications*, **6**, 6082 (2015).
- [7] R. T. Smith, G. D. Achenbach, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **39**, 70 (1968).

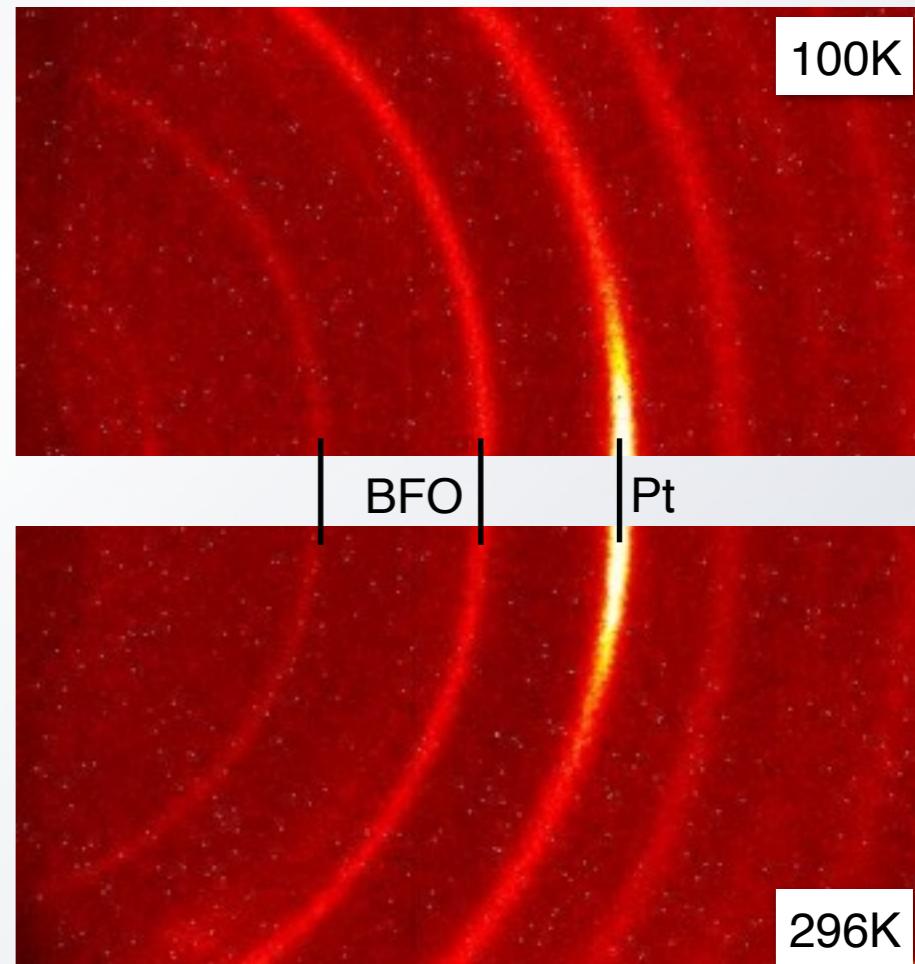
# NiFe/BiFeO<sub>3</sub> bilayer

Samples grown by RF sputtering under static in-plane magnetic field, and annealed to crystallize the BiFeO<sub>3</sub> multiferroic phase [8, 9].

Coupling study depending on t<sub>BFO</sub> thickness (0nm, 29nm, 85nm, 177nm).



TEM cross-section for  $t_{BFO} = 29\text{nm}$ .



Conventional XRD between 77K and 300K

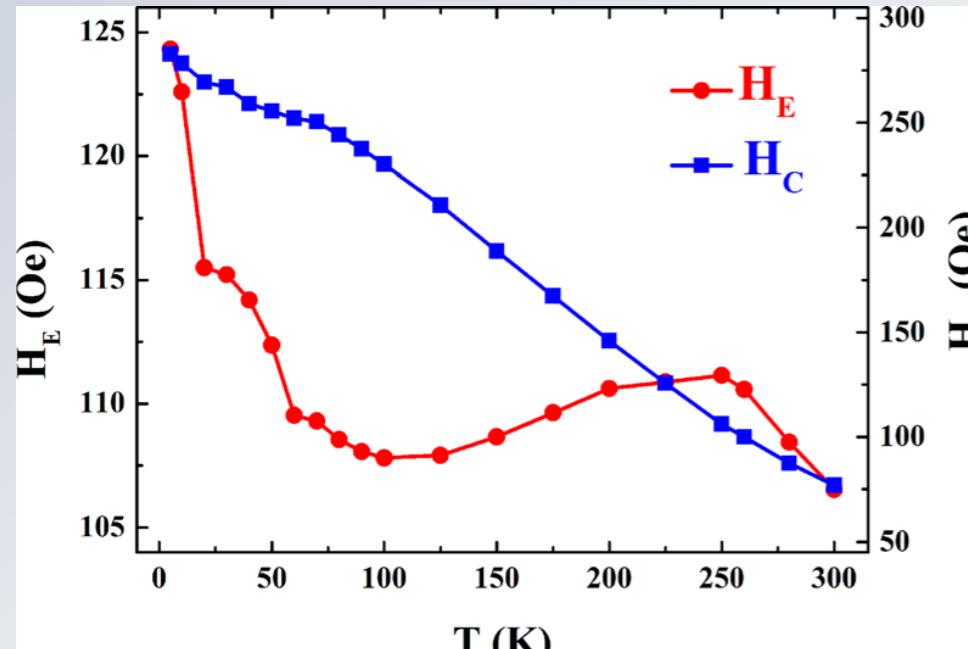
- continuous FM layer
- high roughness (~15nm RMS for 177nm BFO)
- polycrystalline BFO

[8] T. Hauguel, S. P. Pogossian, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **110**, 073906 (2011).

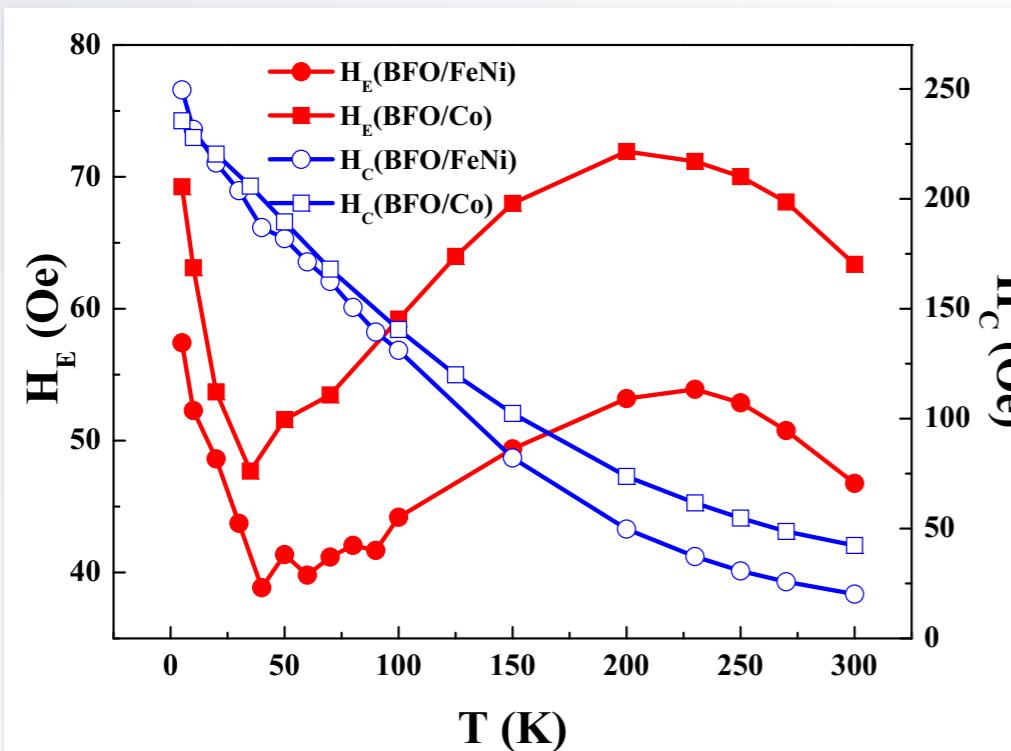
[9] T. Hauguel, S. P. Pogossian, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **112**, 093904 (2012).

# Temperature evolution (SQUID)

After field cooling along deposition field, loop measurements at different temperatures.

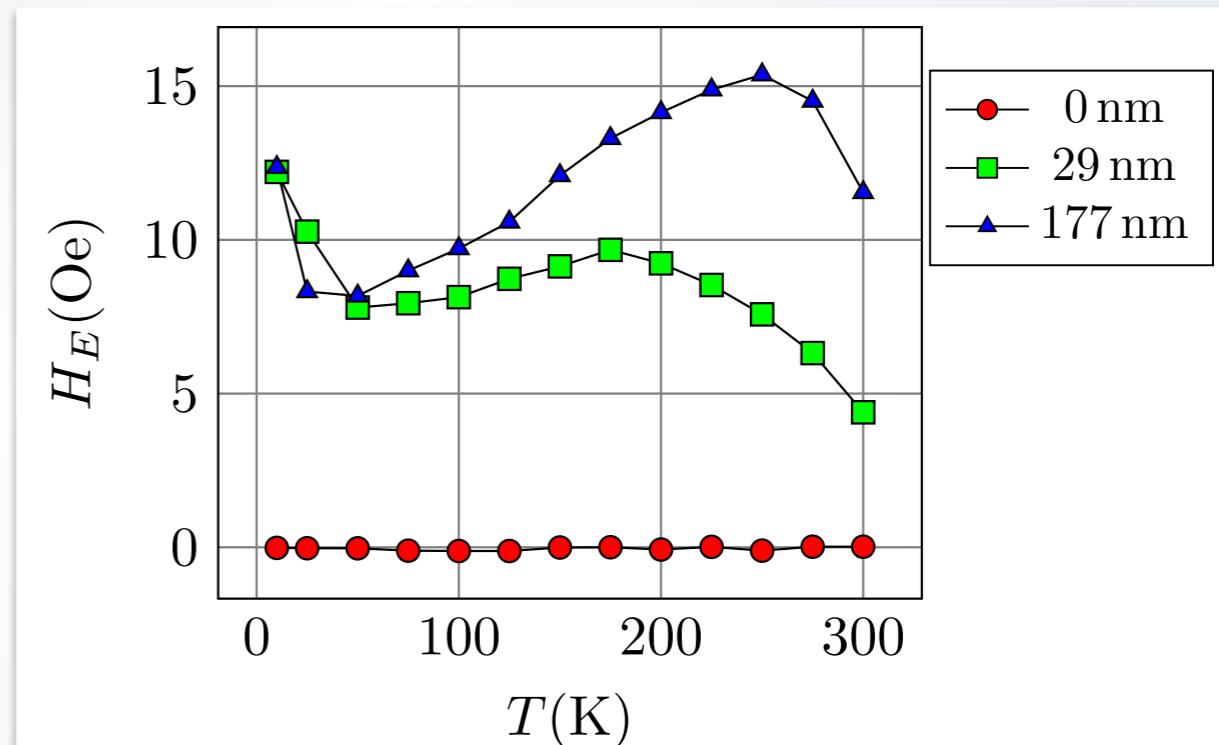


*Epitaxial Co (4nm) / BFO (80nm) [10]*



*Polycrystalline Py(3.6 nm)/BFO(40 nm) and Co(4 nm)/BFO(40 nm) [11]*

Non-monotonic  $H_E(T)$  observed in BFO/F systems.



*Polycrystalline Py(10 nm)/BFO*

Physical origin of non-monotonic  $H_E(T)$ ?

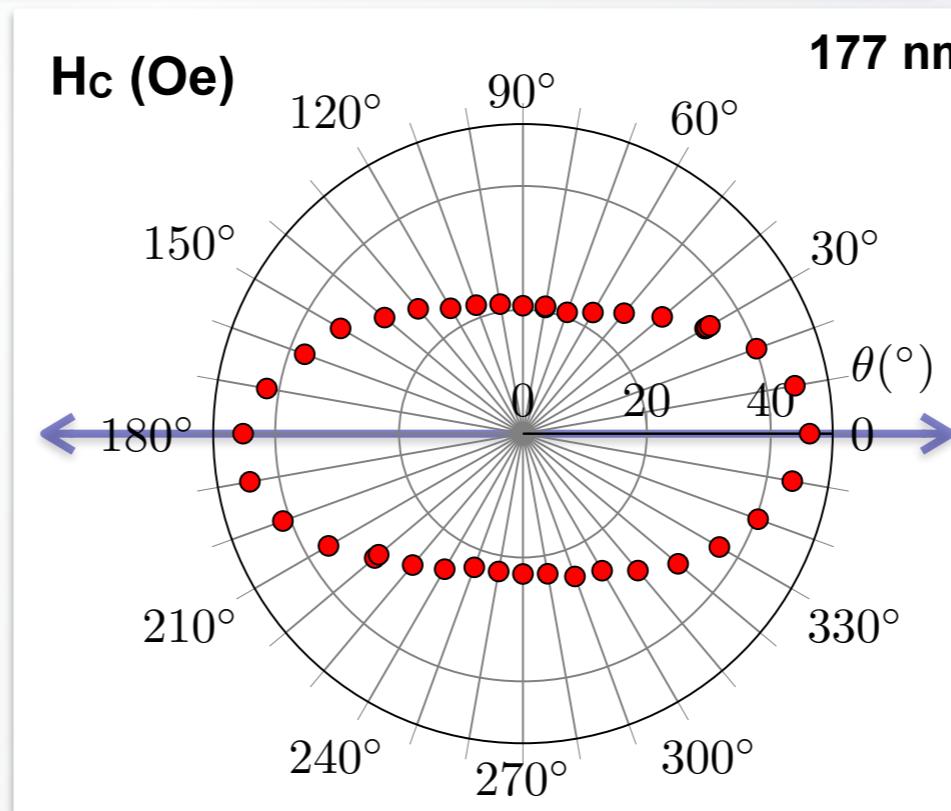
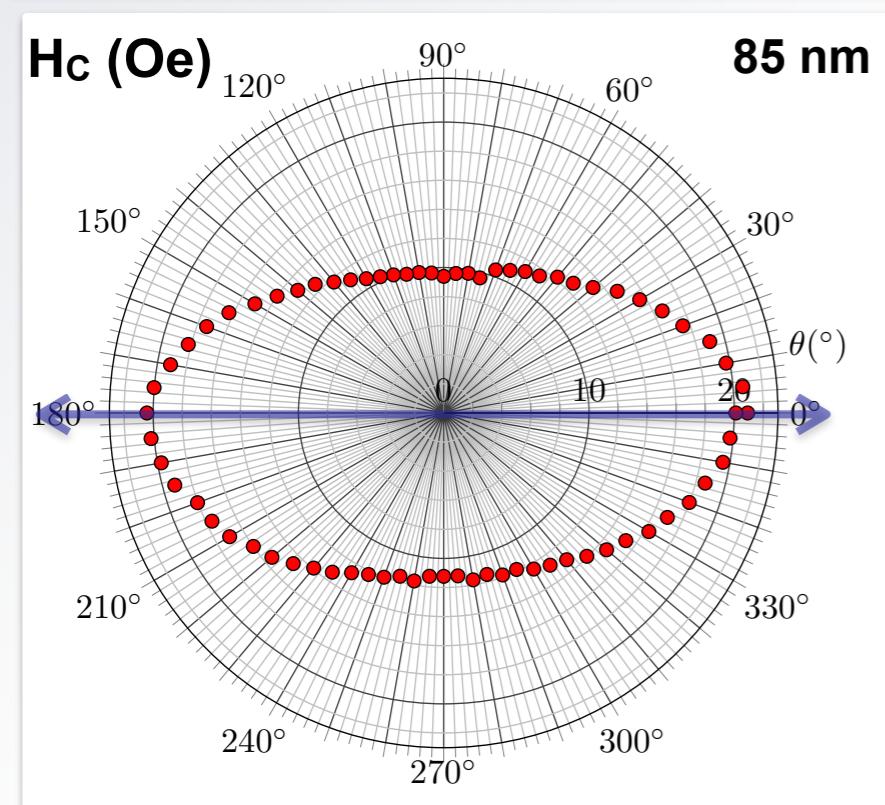
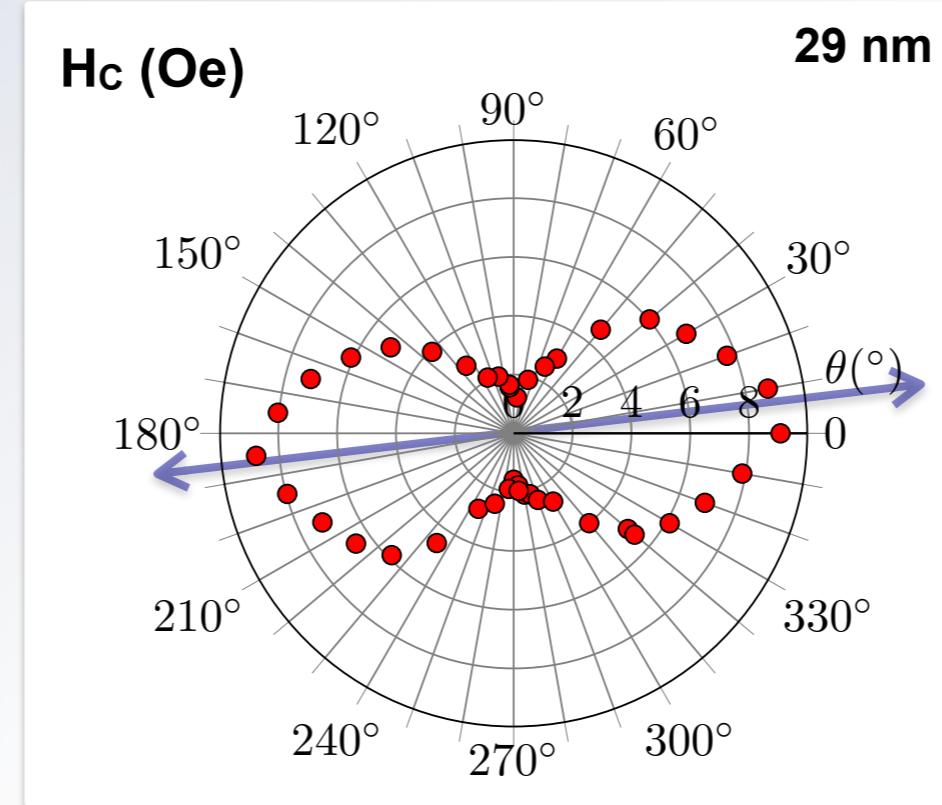
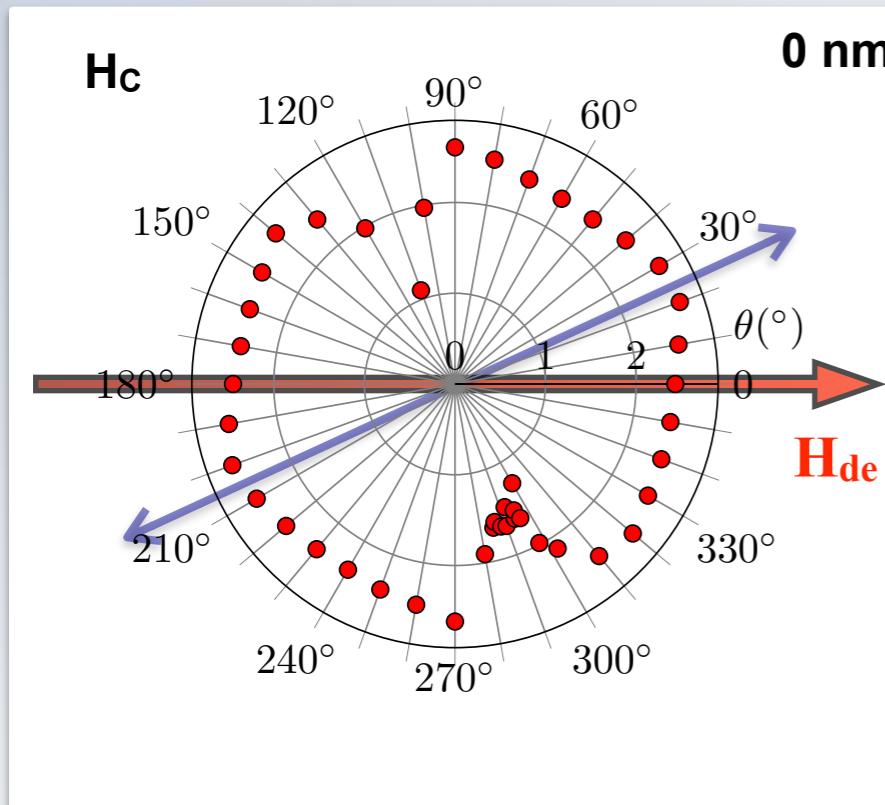
- thermal dependence of FE domains
- reconfiguration of the anisotropy axis

[10] M. C. He, B. You, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **117**, 17C745 (2015).

[11] X. Xue, X. Yuan, et al. *Eur. Phys. J. B*, **86**, 121 (2013).

# Azimuthal behavior (VVSM)

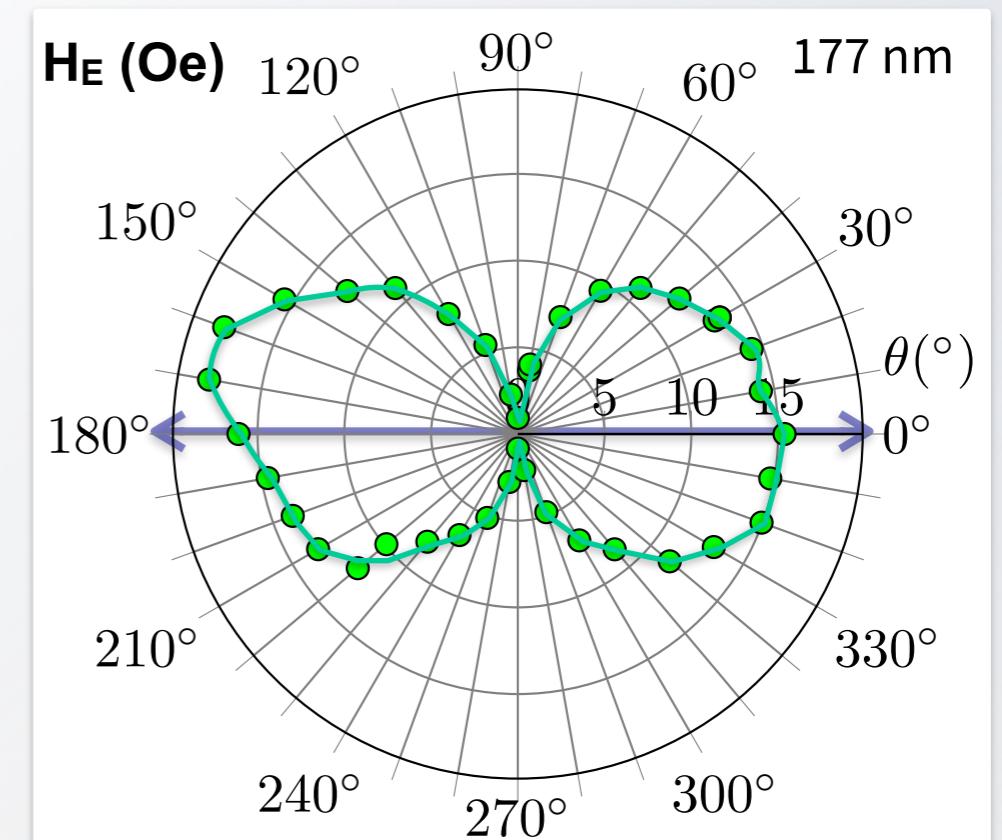
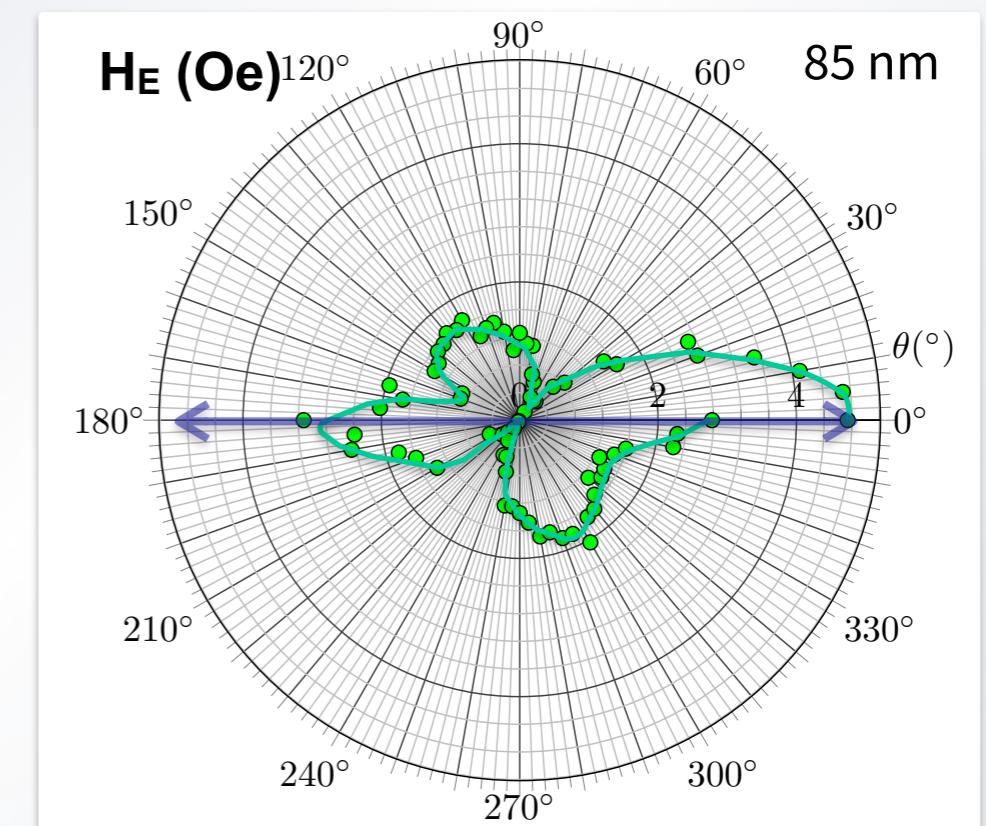
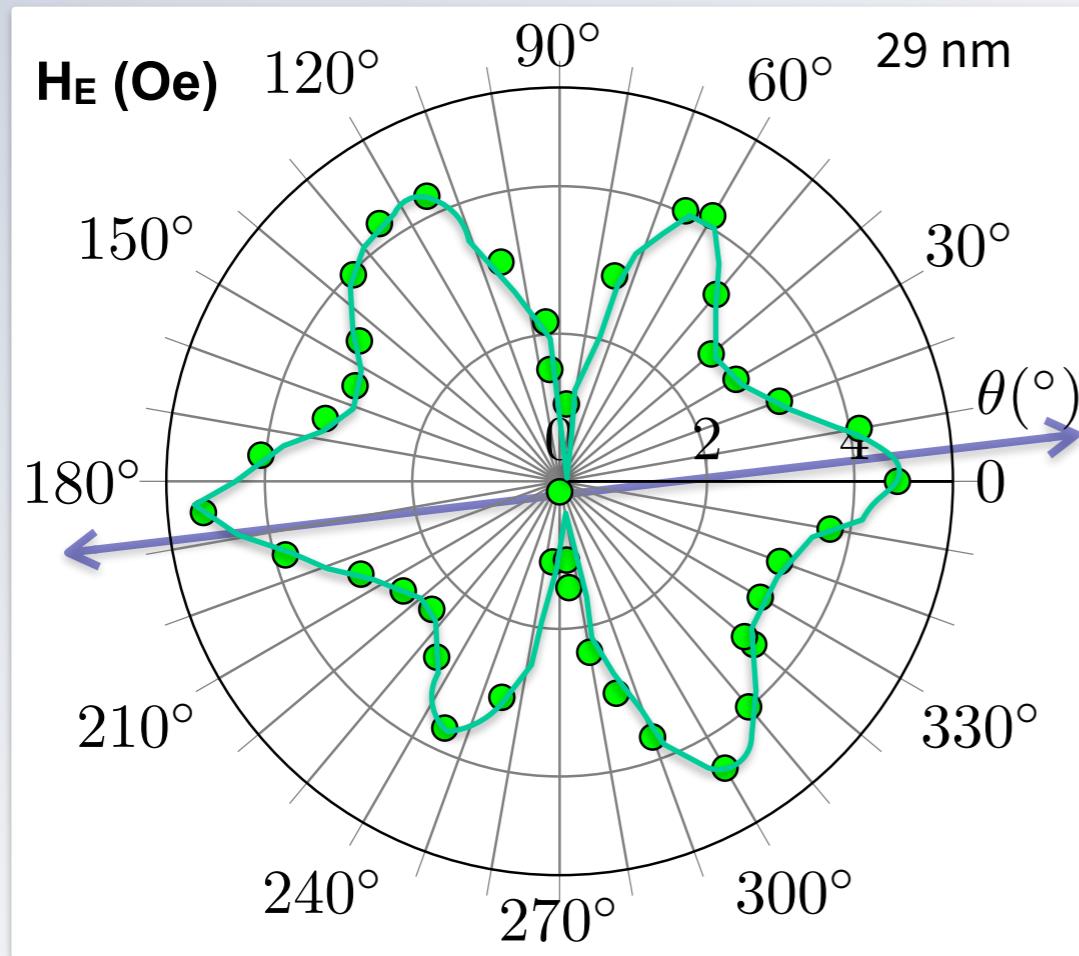
- Azimuthal coercive field with BFO thickness.



- 30° misaligned growth induced anisotropy axis for Pt/Py/Pt.
- Dispersion of anisotropy
- Realignment of uniaxial axis with  $t_{BFO}$ .
- Uniaxial anisotropy induced by the AF for thick sample.

# Azimuthal behavior (VVSM)

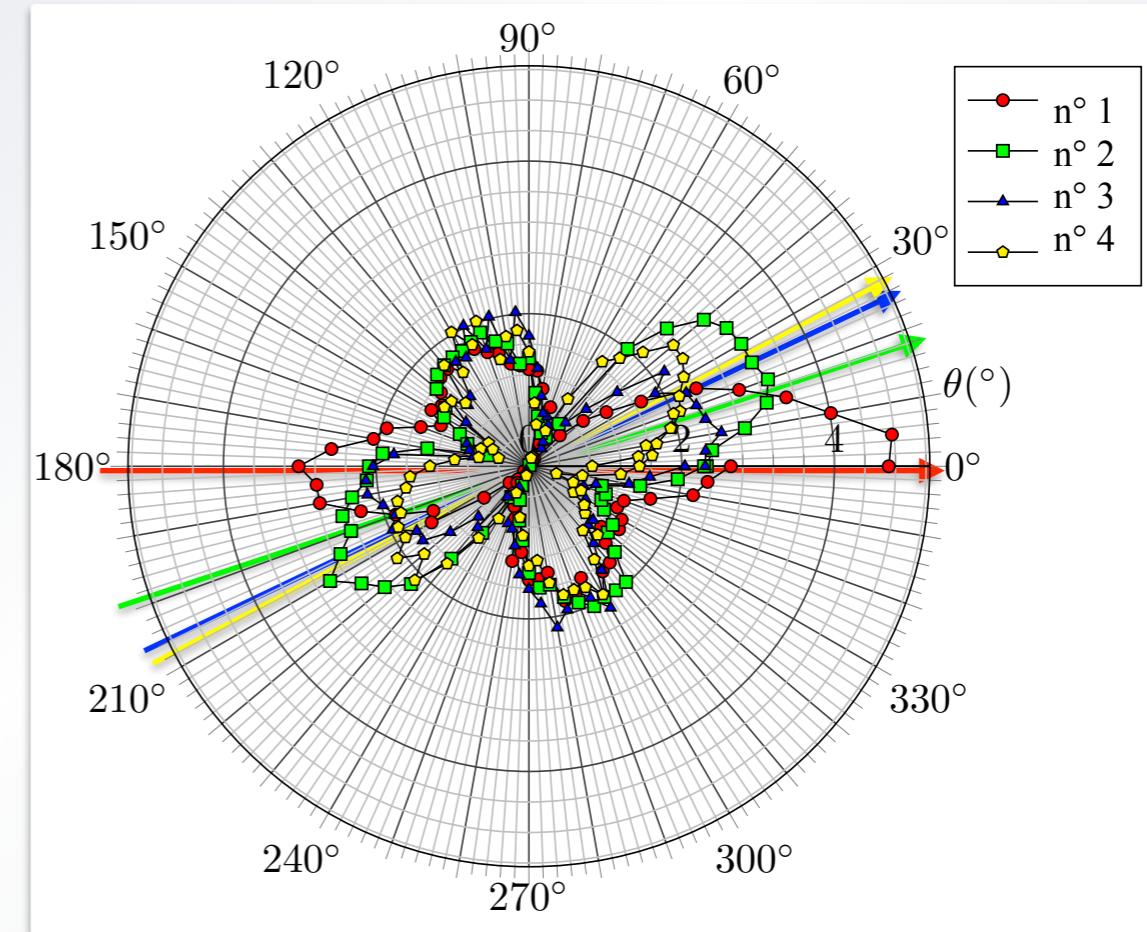
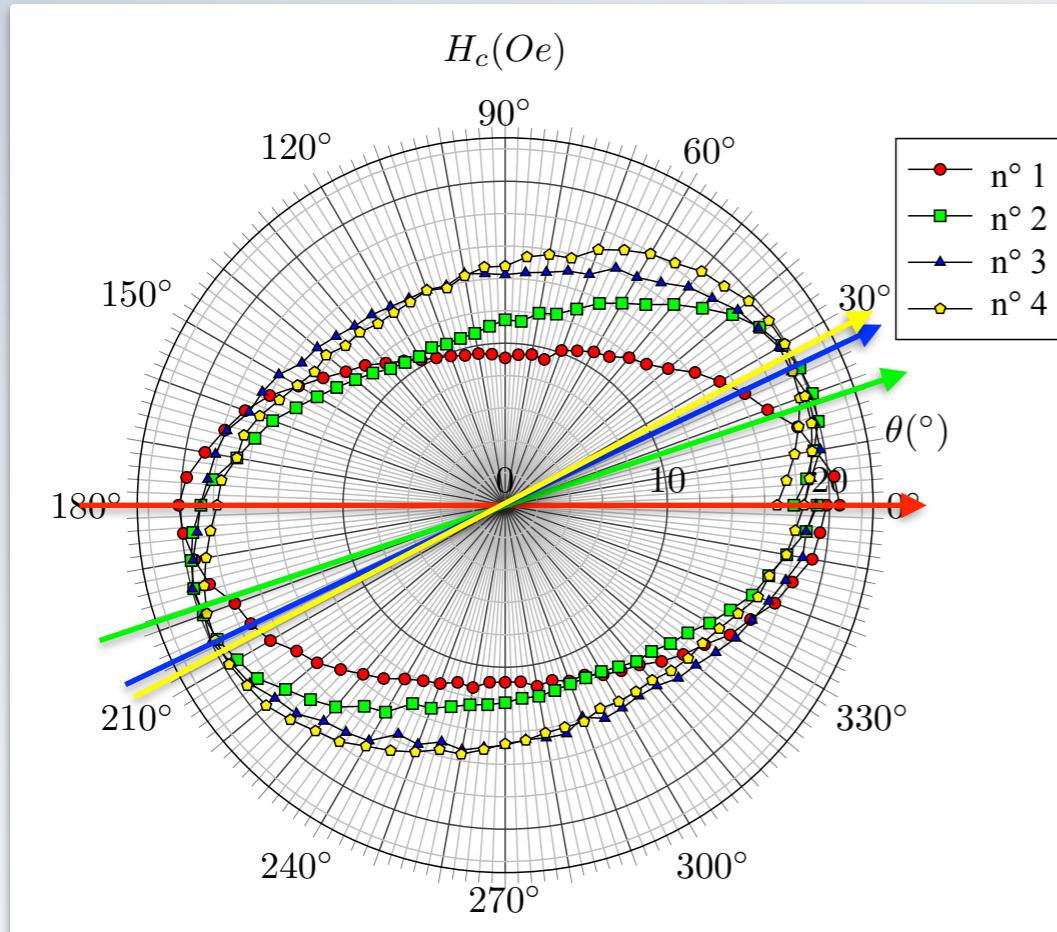
- Azimuthal coercive field with BFO thickness.



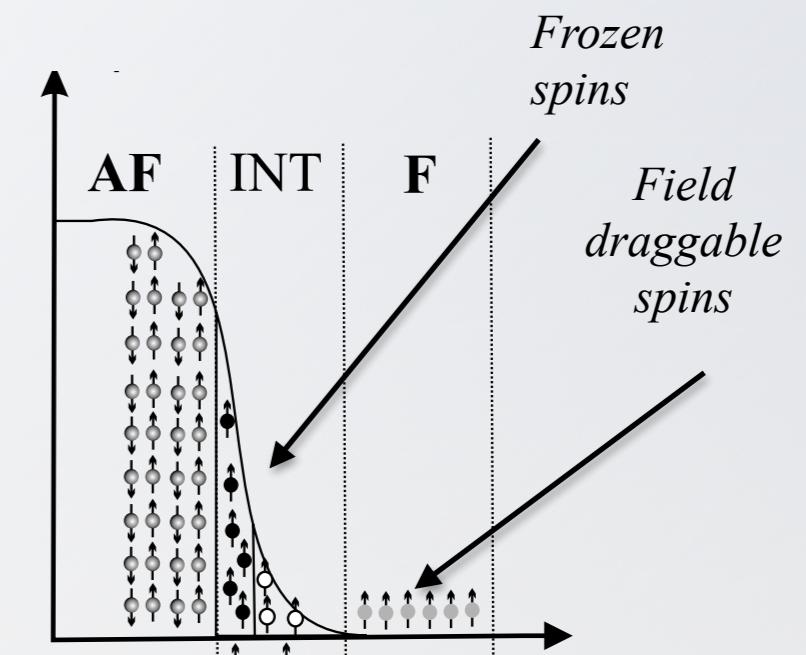
- Change in symmetry: misalignment of  $K_F$  and  $K_{AF}$  axis.
- Instability of the exchange bias after deposition.

# Azimuthal training

- Successive azimuthal rotation measurements for  $t_{BFO} = 85 \text{ nm}$ .



- Azimuthal training, stable after 4 rotational hysteresis.
- Unusual behavior, can be explained using spin-glass model.



# Conclusion

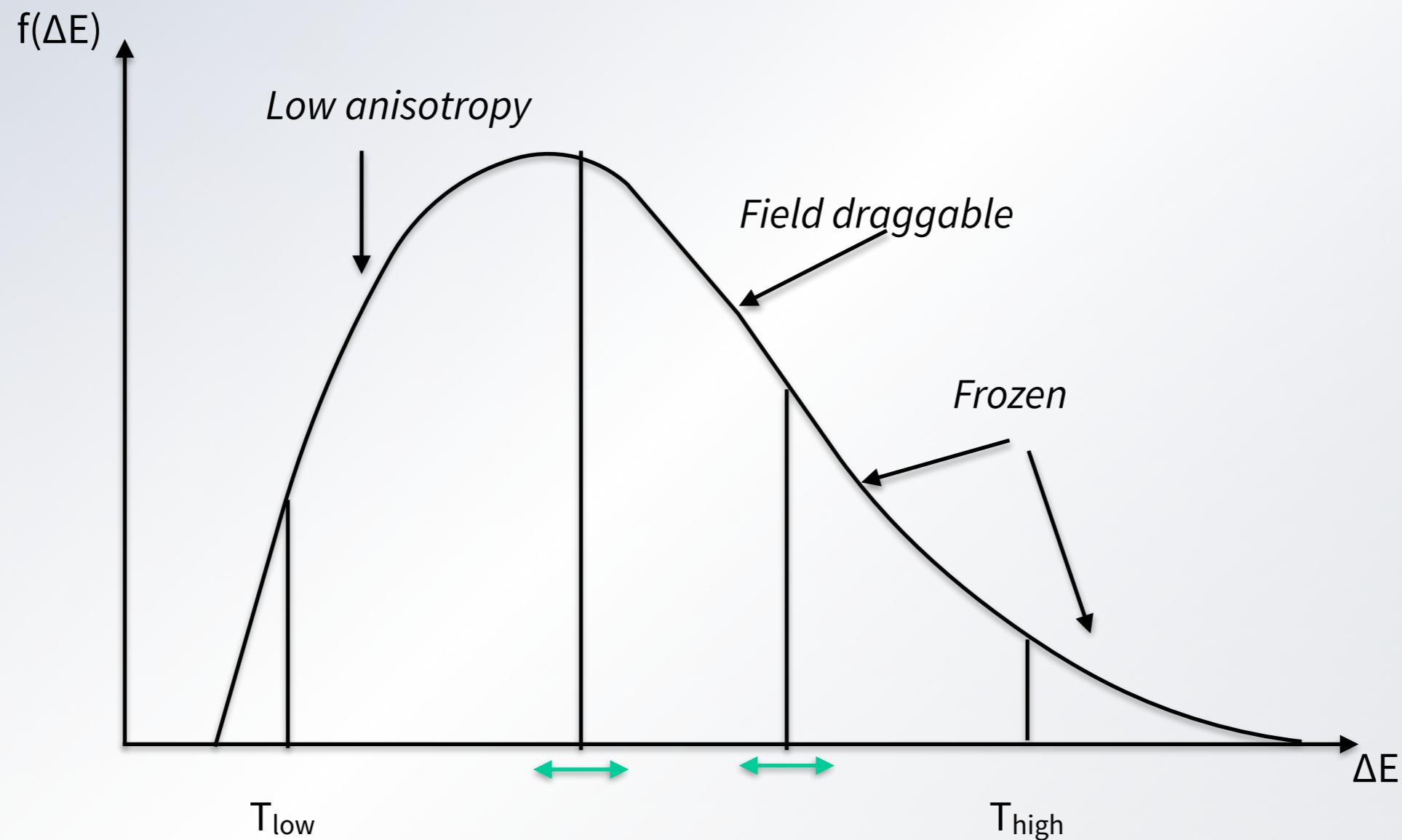
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- Unusual azimuthal training after deposition, showing a spin reorganization at the F/AF interface.
- A phenomenon overlooked (so far): the training effect on the misalignment of exchange bias systems.
- Temperature dependence misalignments as a novel explanation for understanding and driving temperature dependent exchange bias properties in F/BFO.

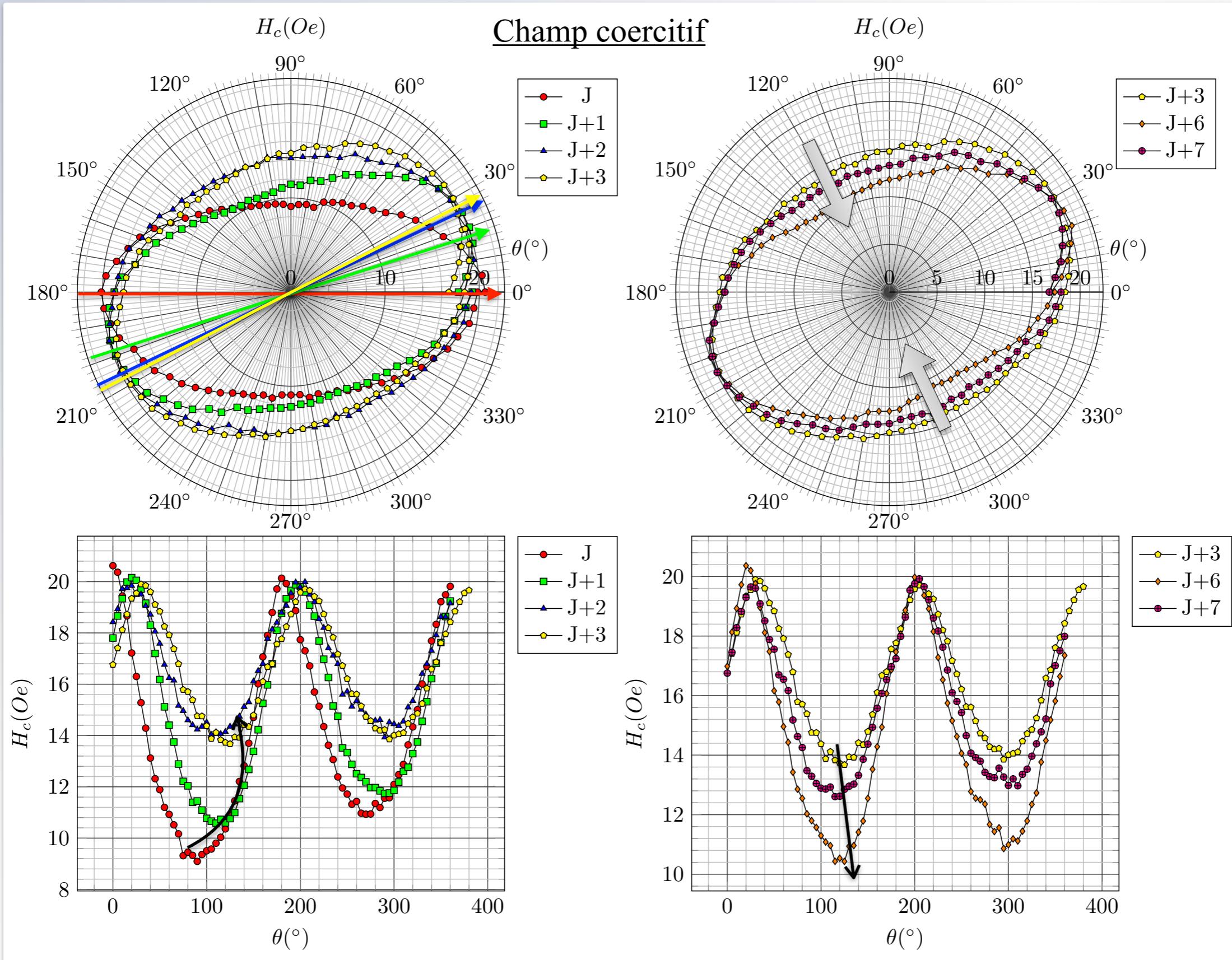
**Thank you**

# References

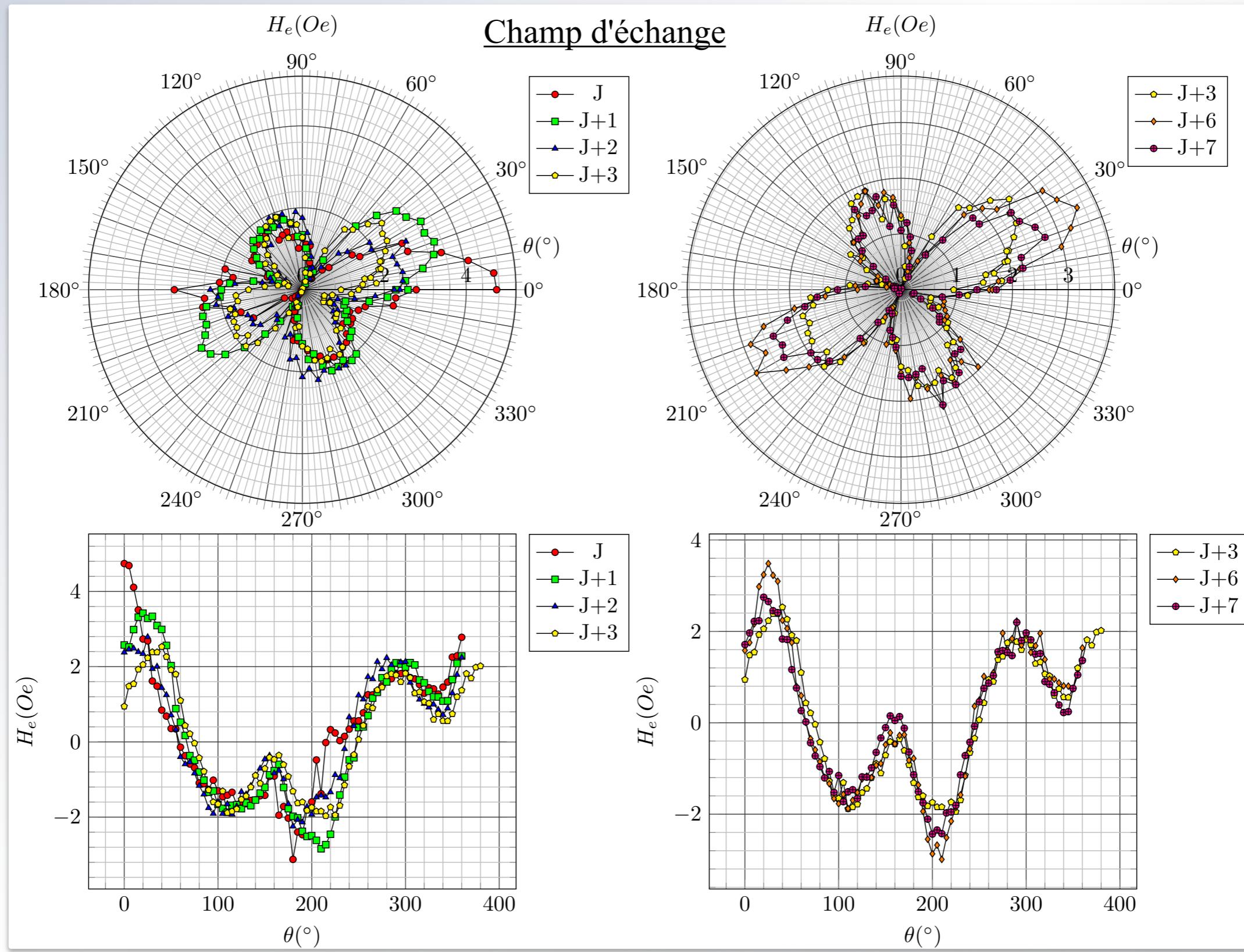
- [1] W. H. Meiklejohn and C. P. Bean. *Phys. Rev.* **102**, 1413 (1956).
- [2] R. Coehoorn. ``Novel Magnetoelectronic Materials and Devices : Exchange Anisotropy / Stoner-Wohlfarth model''. 2001.
- [3] F. Radu, A. Westphalen, et al. *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, **18**, L29 (2006).
- [4] W. Eerenstein, N. D. Mathur, and J. F. Scott. *Nature*, **442**, 759 (2006).
- [5] L. W. Martin and R. Ramesh. *Acta Materialia*, **60**, 2449 (2012).
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- [8] T. Hauguel, S. P. Pogossian, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **110**, 073906 (2011).
- [9] T. Hauguel, S. P. Pogossian, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **112**, 093904 (2012).
- [10] M. C. He, B. You, et al. *J. Appl. Phys.* **117**, 17C745 (2015).
- [11] X. Xue, X. Yuan, et al. *Eur. Phys. J. B*, **86**, 121 (2013).



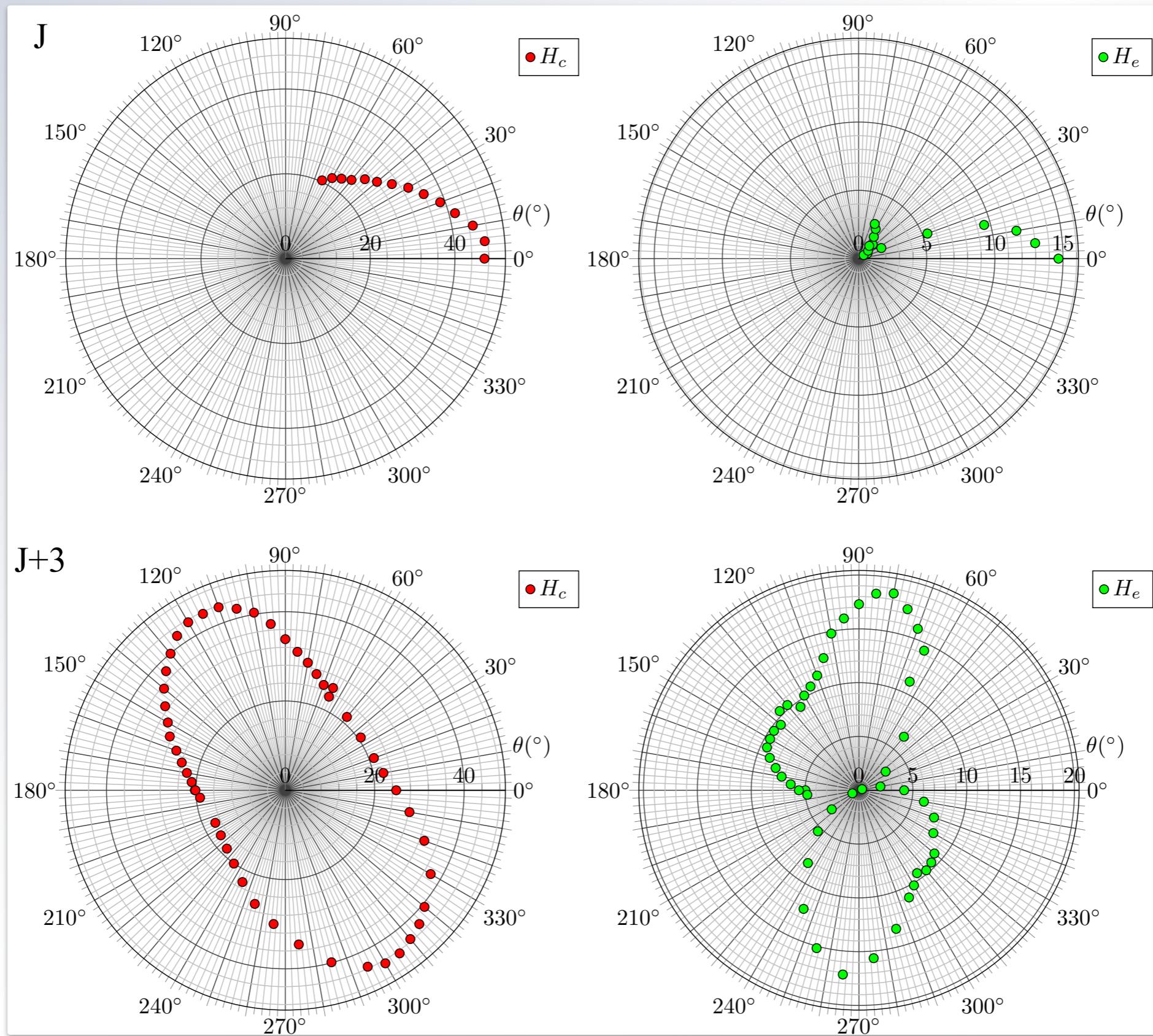
# Effet de Trainage



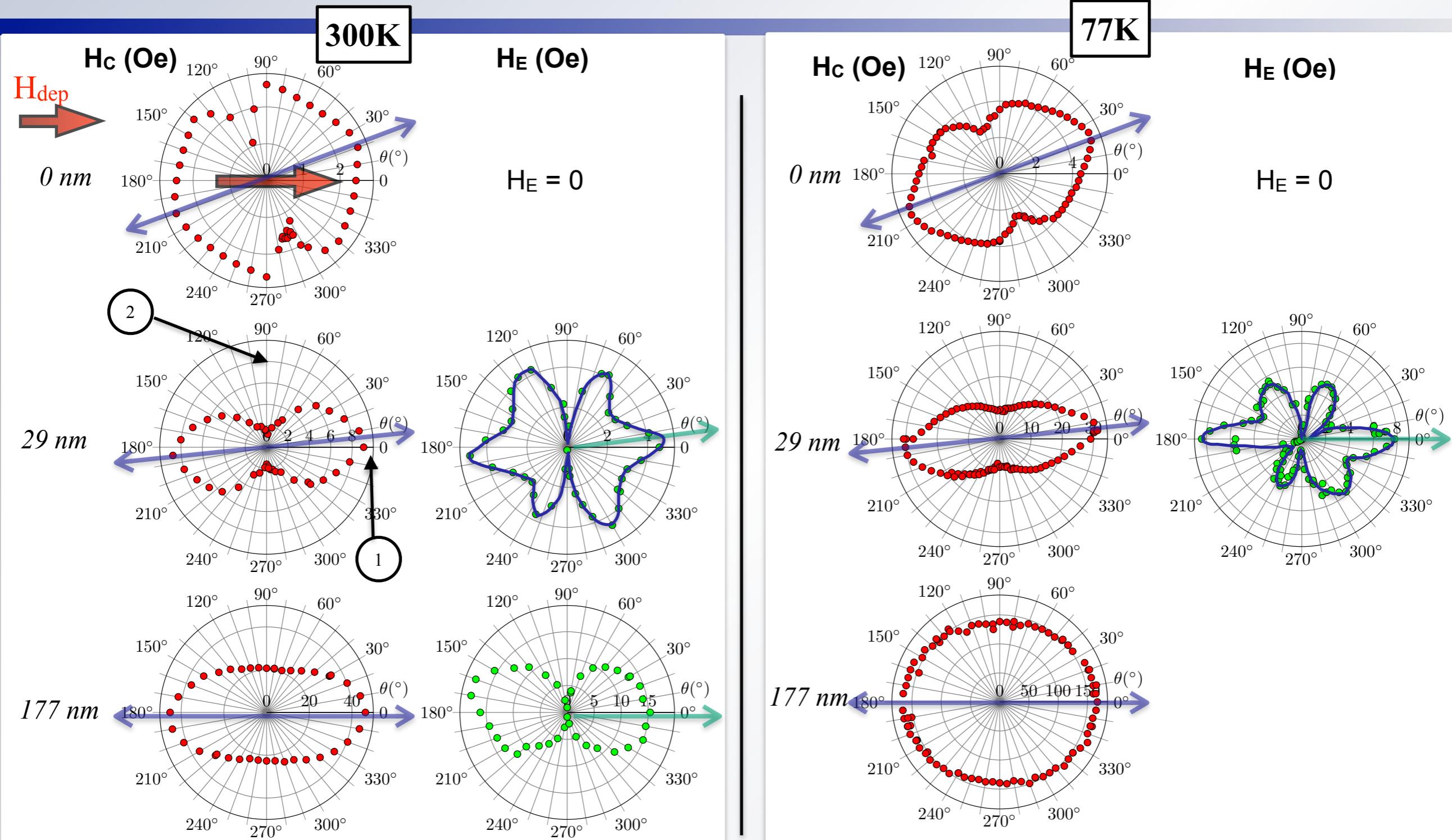
# Effet de Trainage



# Mesures magnétiques (VVSM)



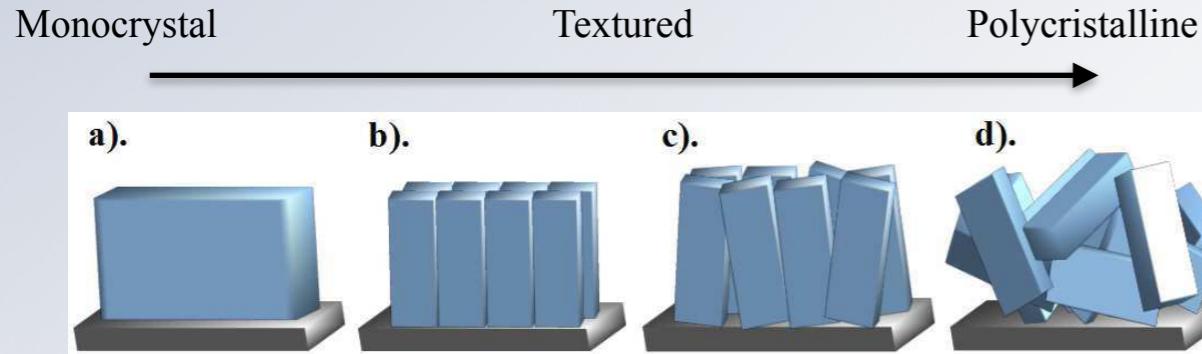
# Mesures magnétiques (VVSM)



# XRD

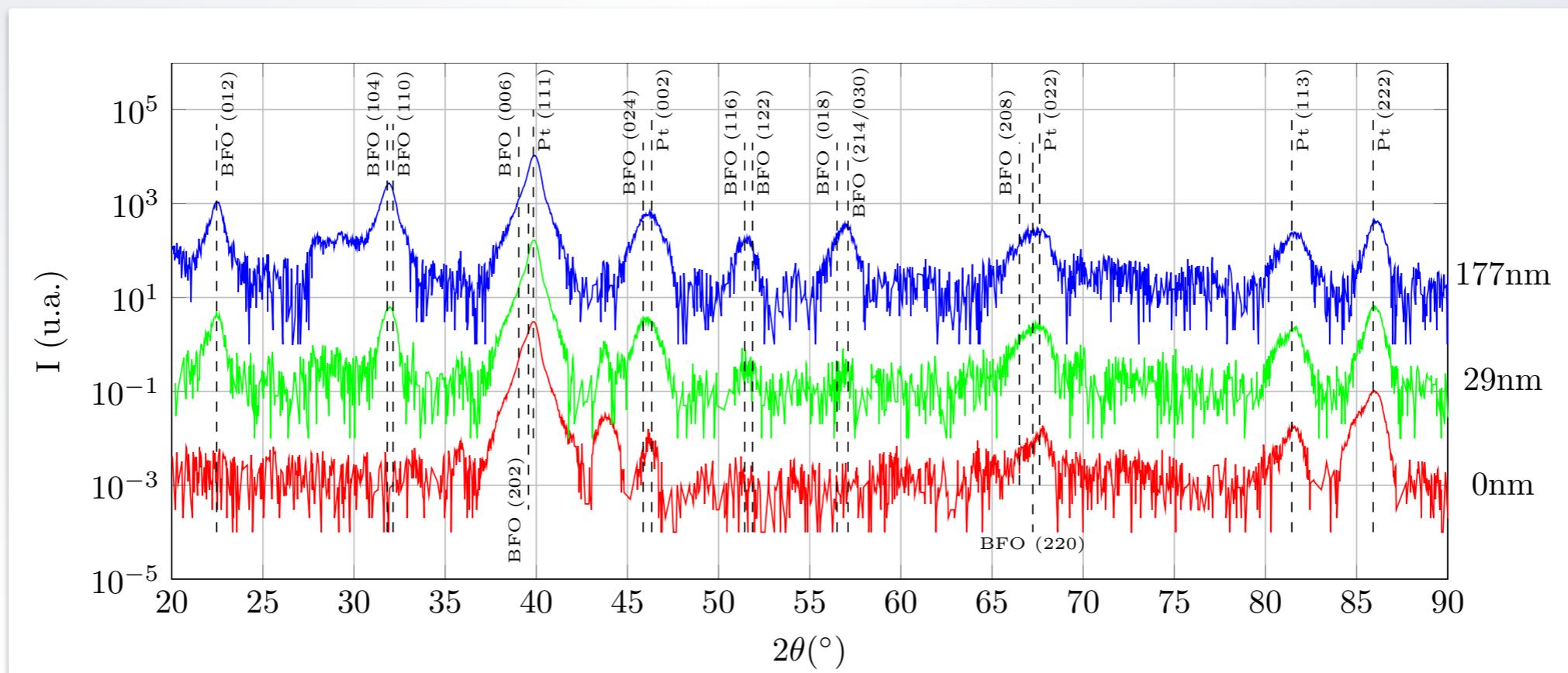
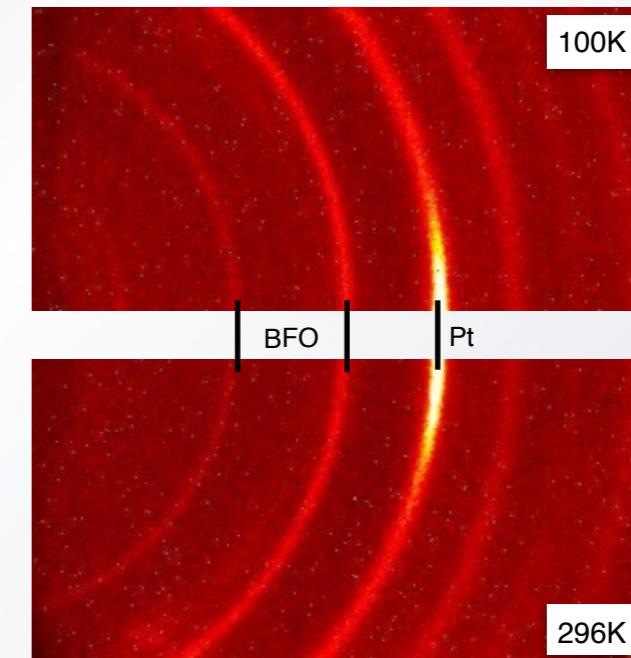
## Structure

Polycrystalline multiferroic  $\alpha$  phase, with no parasitic phase.



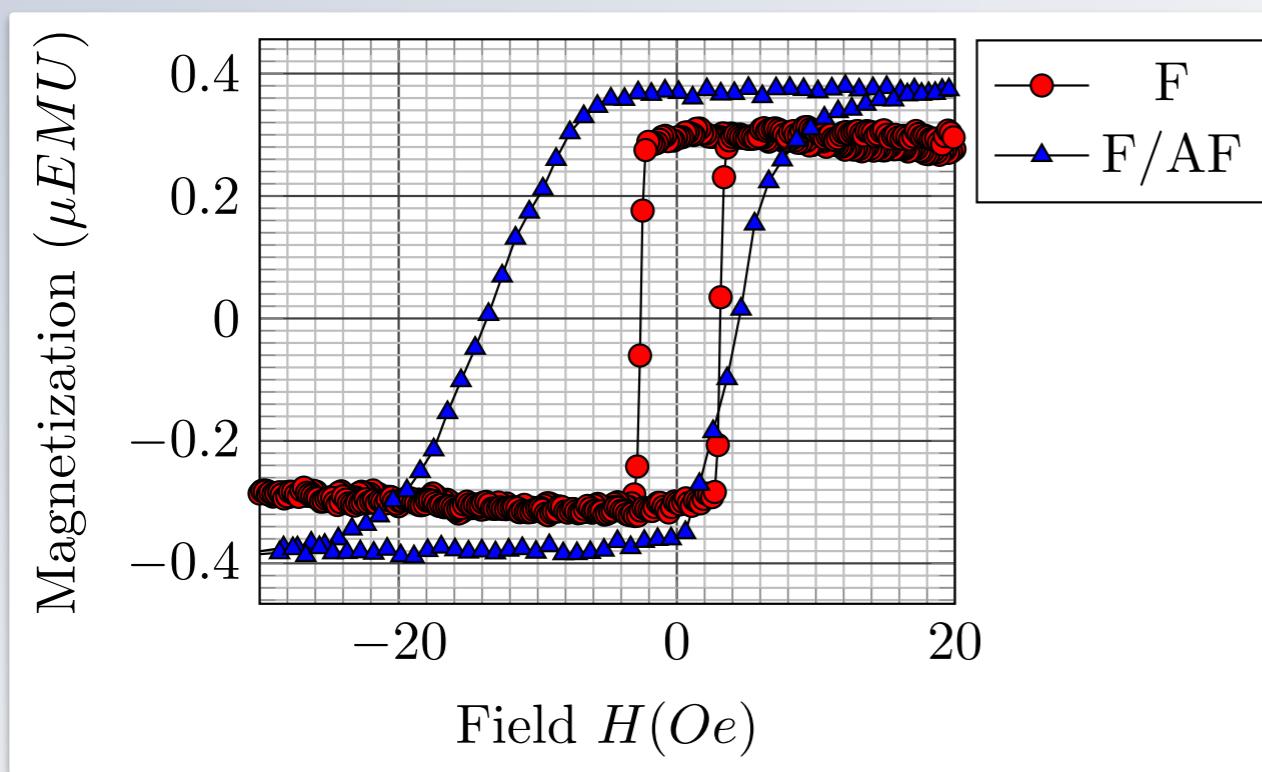
The platinum buffer is textured, with a angular dispersion of  $15^\circ$ .

Temperature stability of the phase

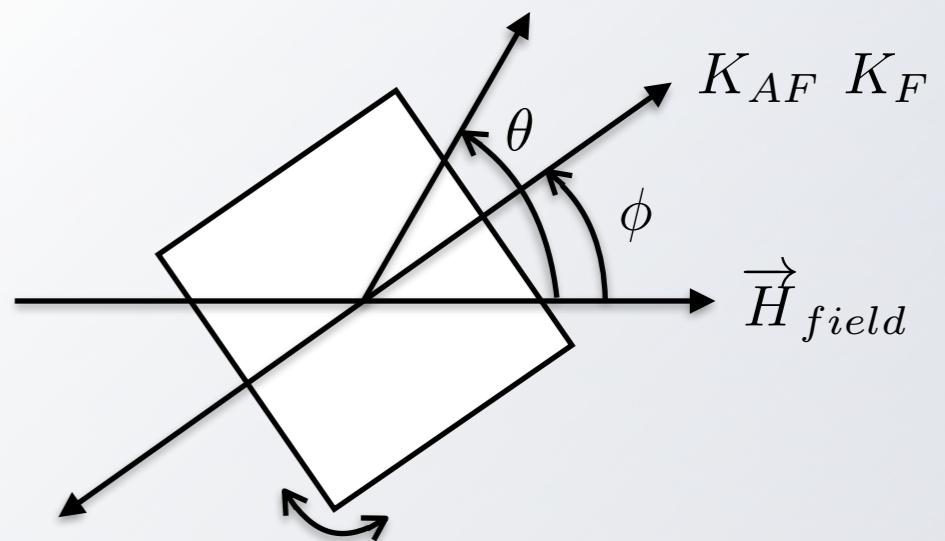


# Exchange coupling

Exchange coupling discovered by Meiklejohn and Bean (1956).



Exchange bias in nanostructures, J. Nogués et al.,  
Physics Reports (2005 Dec 1) 422: 65-117.



Energy expression based on Stoner-Wohlfarth model.

$$E = -\mu_0 H M_F V_F \cos(\theta) + K_F V_F \sin(\theta - \phi) - J_{eb} \frac{V_F}{t_F} \cos(\theta - \phi)$$

*Zeeman interaction*      *uniaxial anisotropy*      *unidirectional anisotropy*

Magnetization	$M_F$
Anisotropies	$K_F, K_{AF}$
F volume	$V_F$
F thickness	$t_F$
Exchange surface energy	$J_{eb}$