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Title: Ultrafast all-optical manipulation of interfacial magnetoelectric coupling

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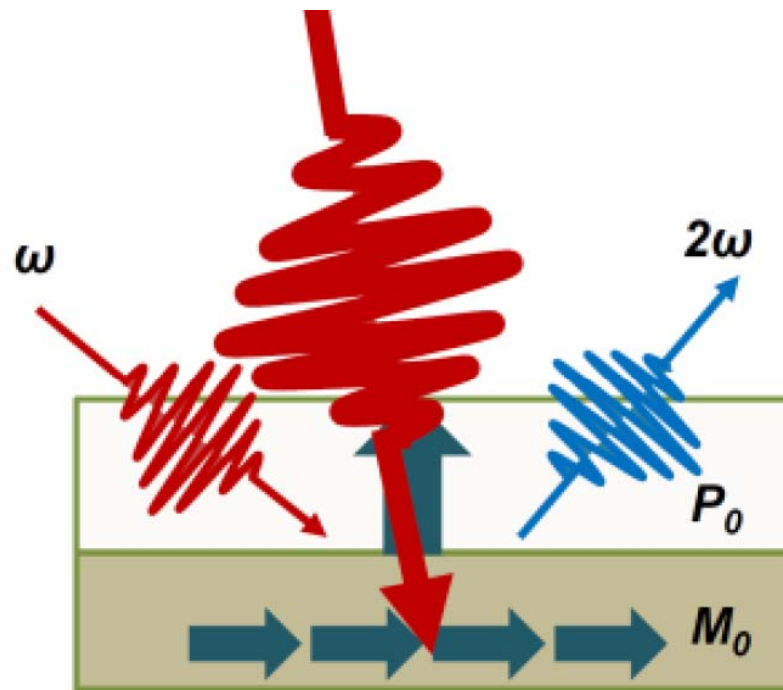
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Ultrafast all-optical manipulation of interfacial magnetoelectric coupling

Yu-Miin Sheu

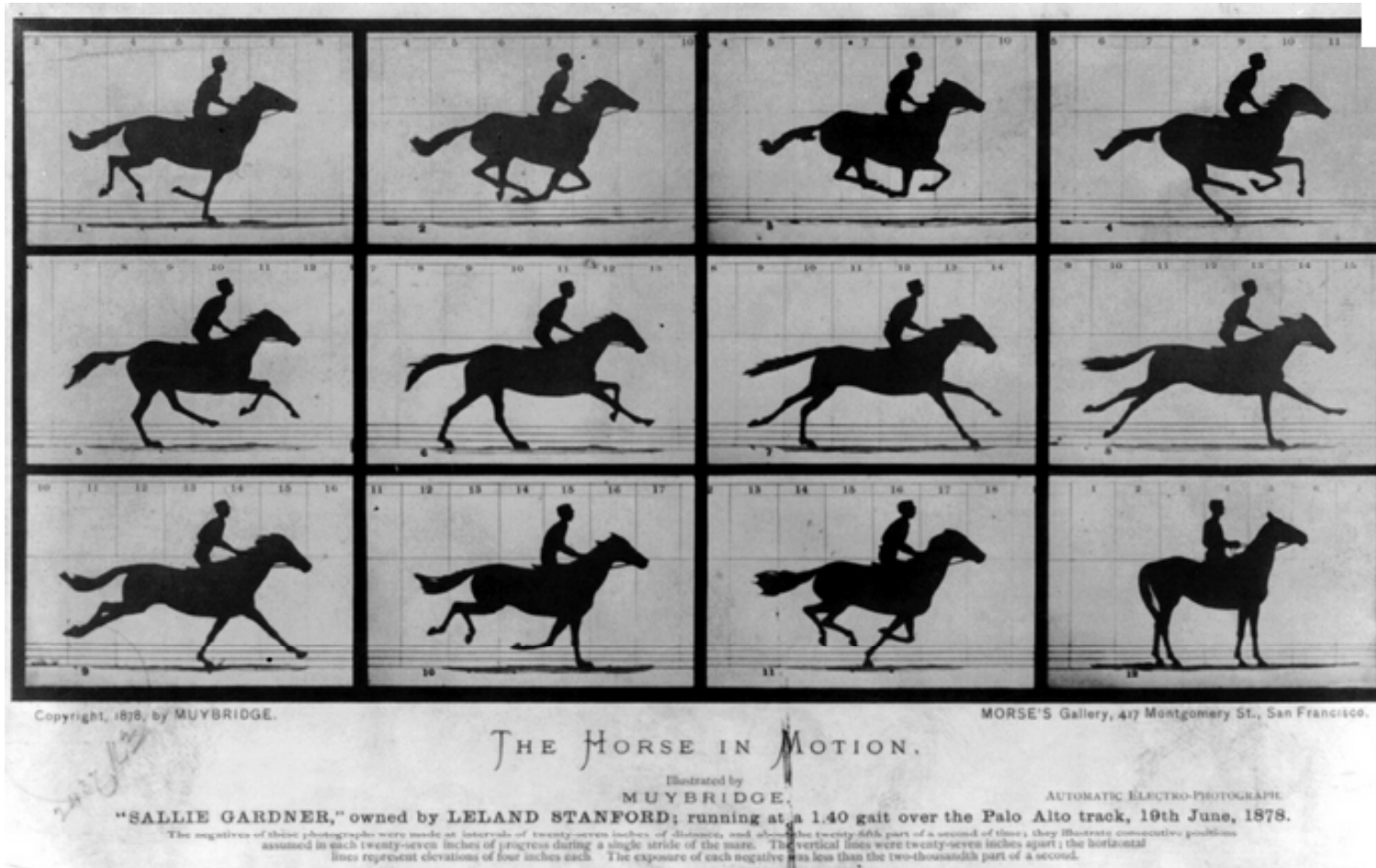
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Outline

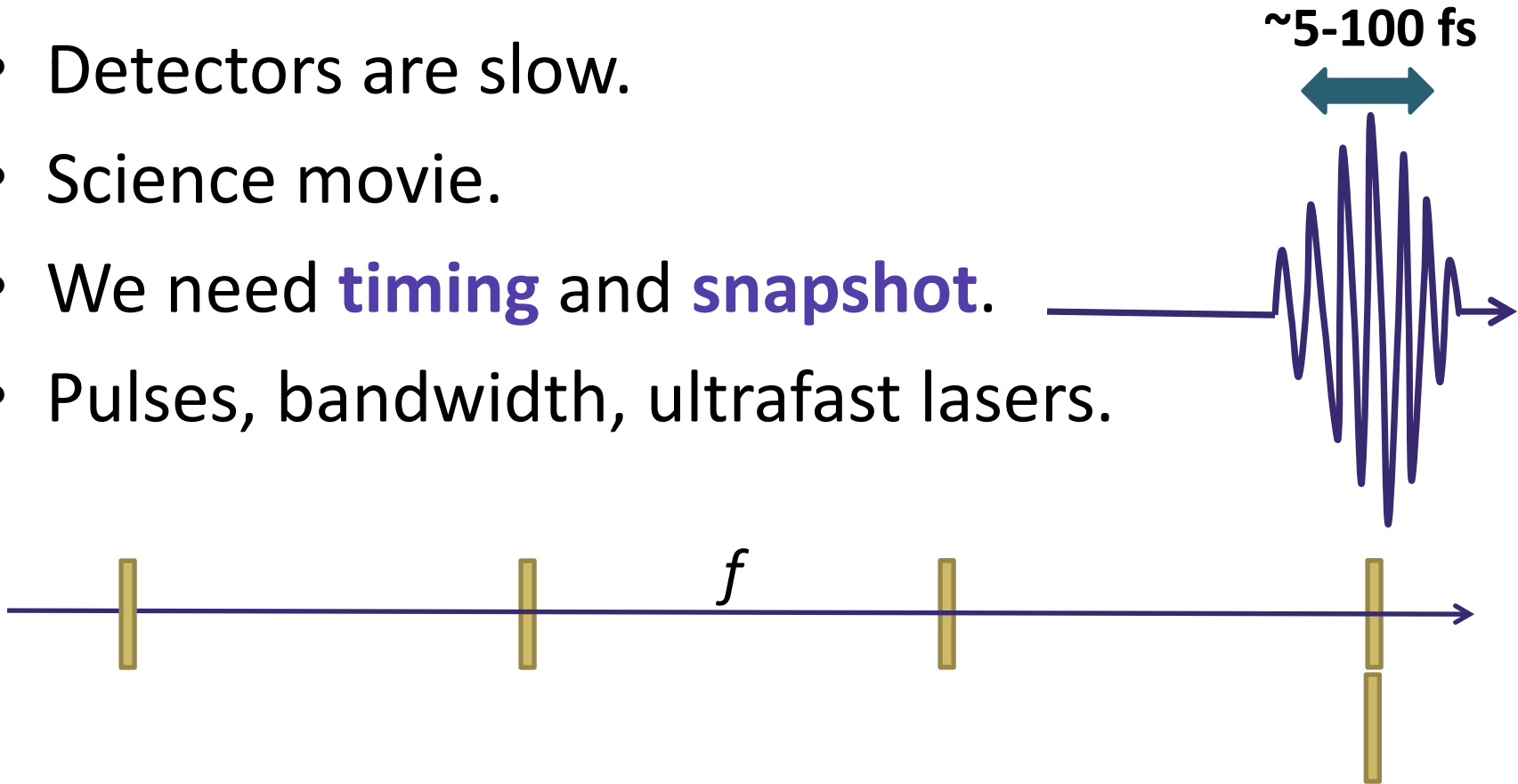
- **Introduction: ultrafast science , multiferroics and interfacial coupling**
 1. What is ultra fast science
 2. Ferroelectric (FE) and piezoelectric effect
 3. Ferromagnetism (FM) and magnetostriction
- Optical second harmonic generation (SHG) , FE versus strain of $\text{Ba}_{0.1}\text{Sr}_{0.9}\text{TiO}_3$ (BSTO)
- Quasiparticle dynamics in FM $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ (LCMO) upon photoexcitation
- How to couple FE and FM orders at an interface by ultrafast optical methods
- Experimental evidences of optically induced ME coupling
- Conclusion

The first movie, 1878

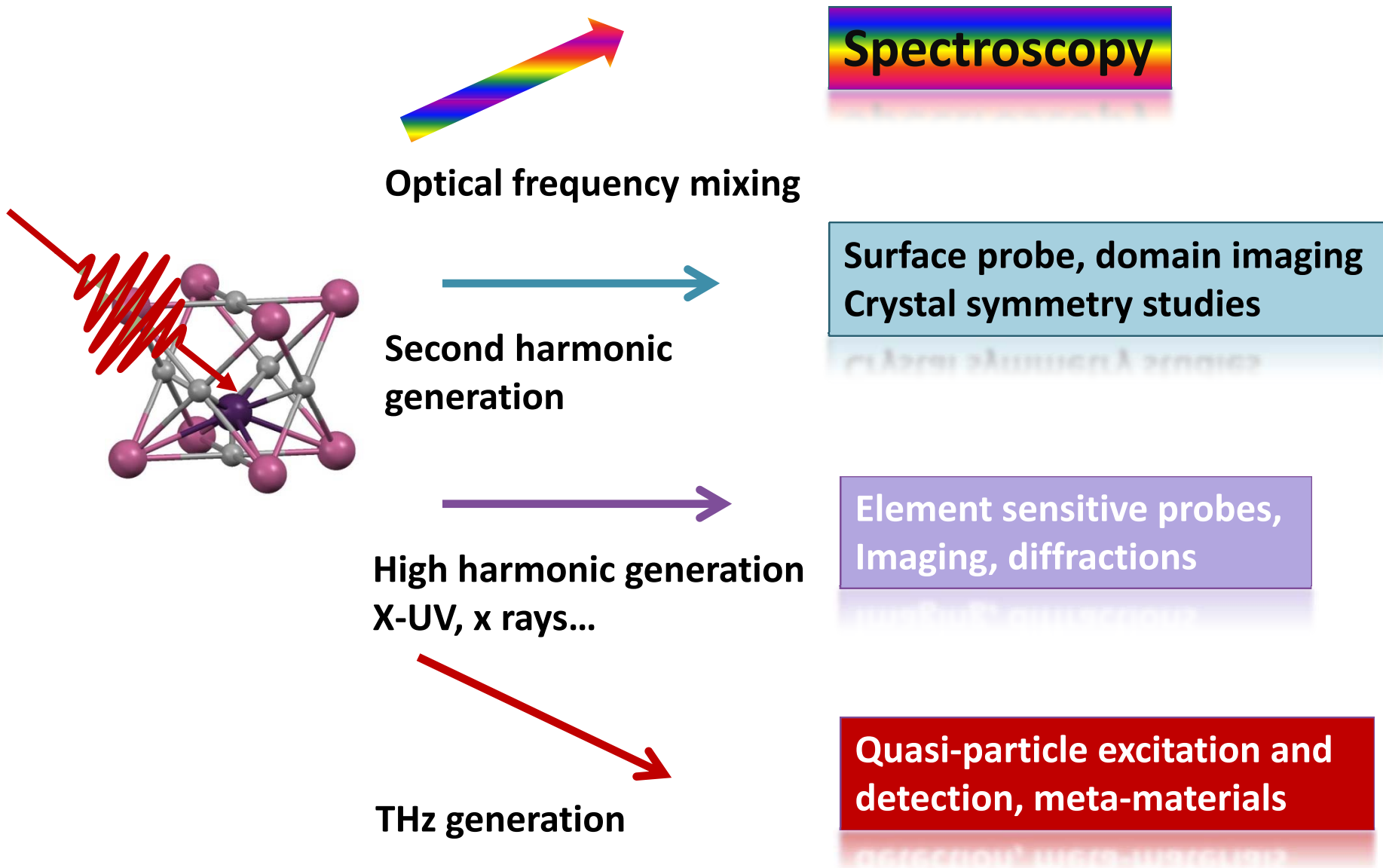


What is ultrafast science?

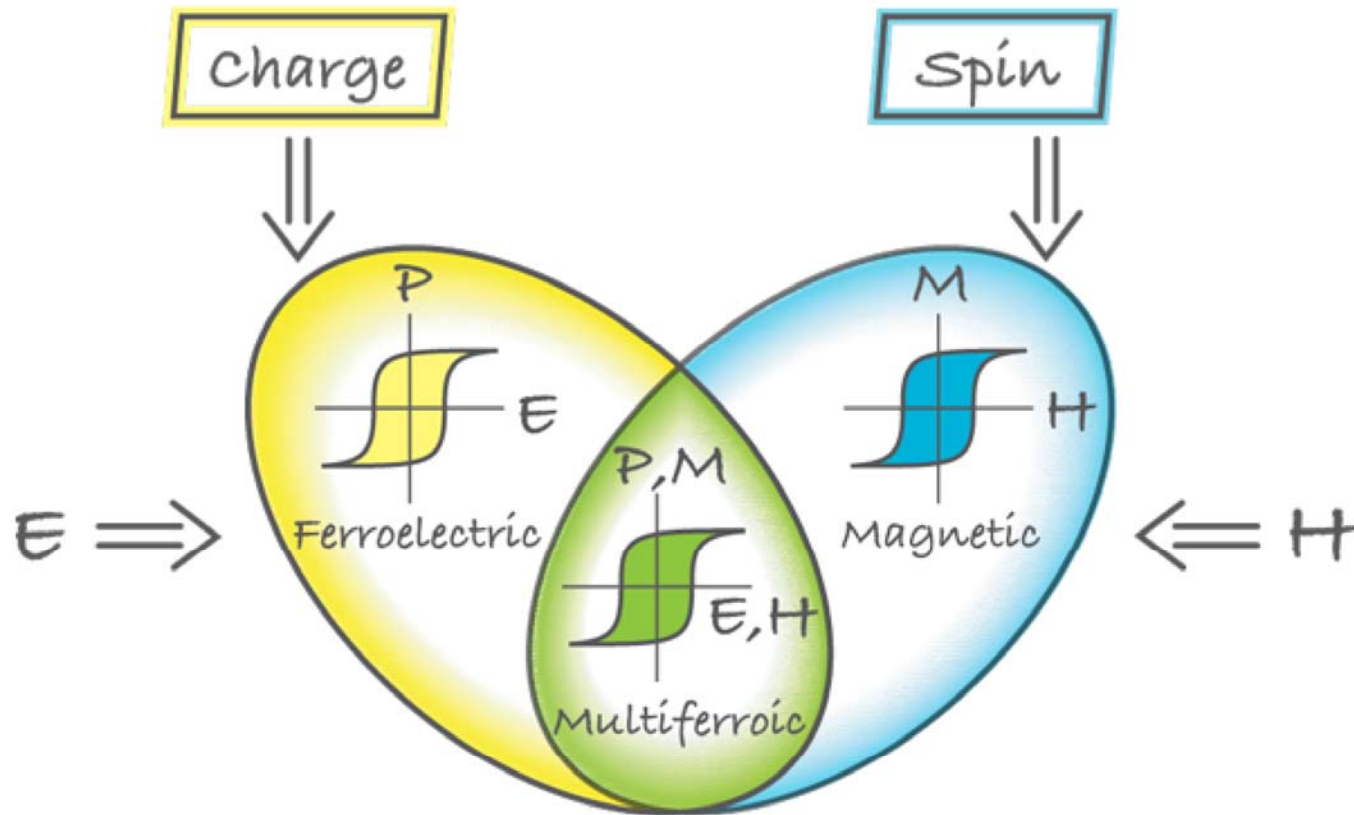
- Science, physics properties, chemical reactions on time scale of 10^{-9} - 10^{-15} s (ns-fs) or faster.
- Detectors are slow.
- Science movie.
- We need **timing** and **snapshot**.
- Pulses, bandwidth, ultrafast lasers.



Generation of light sources



Magnetoelectric Multiferroics



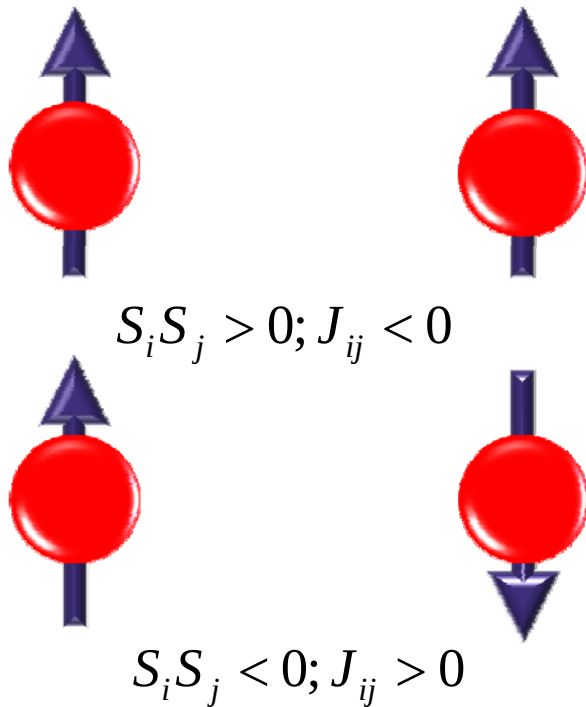
- Hot topics in physics and material science: how to enhance coupling
- E-field control of M: data storage applications



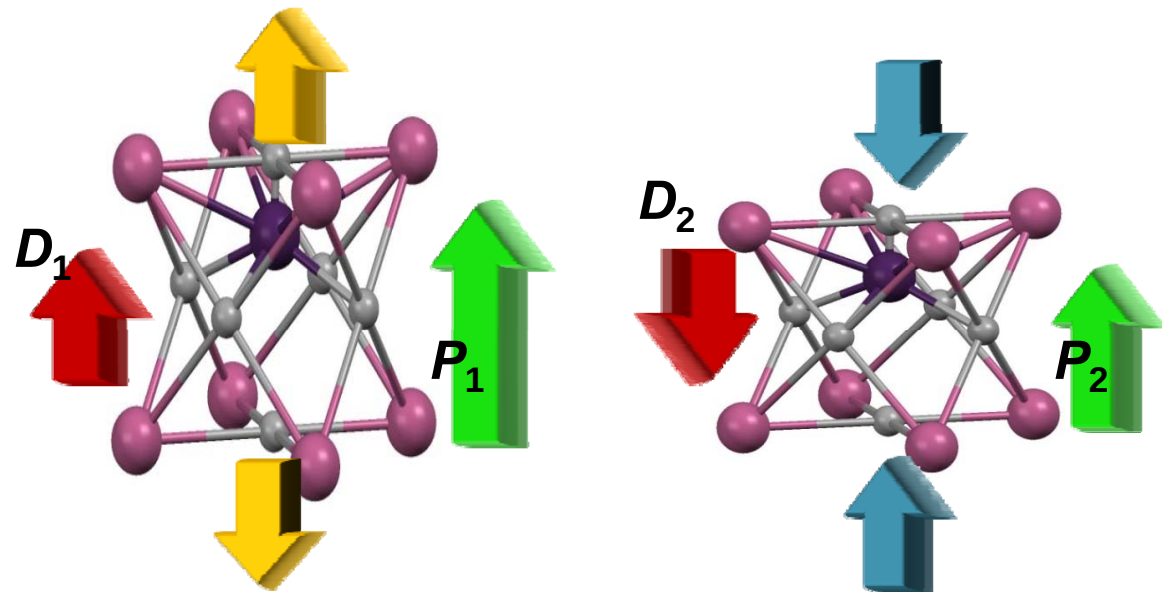
Coupling is still weak in single phase materials !!

Elastic coupling

Magnetostriction

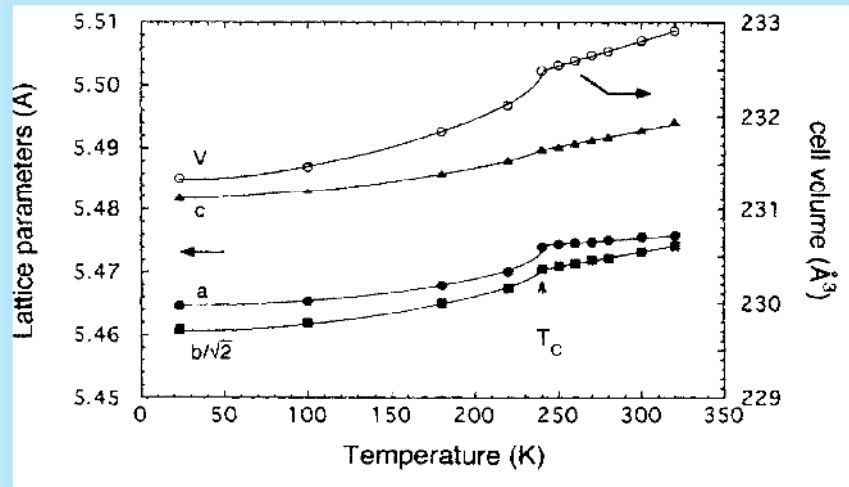


Piezoelectric effect

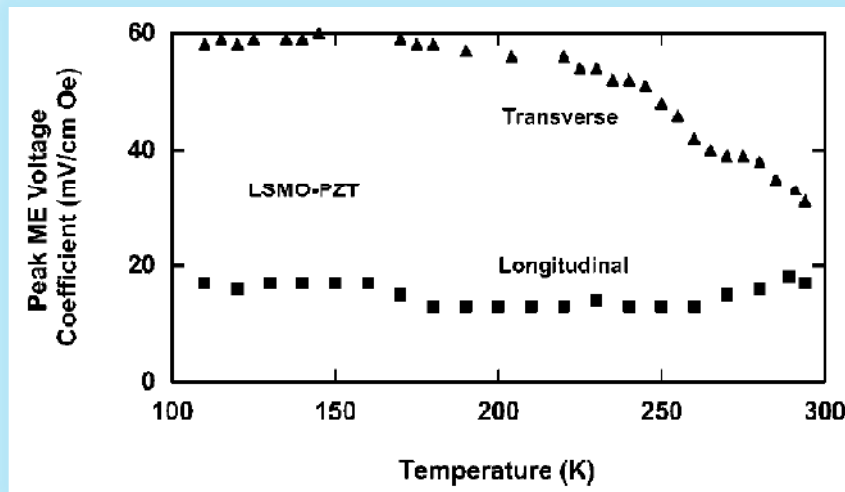


Indirect coupling through lattice/elastic properties is promising!

Magnetostrictic and piezoelectric examples



P. G. Radaelli, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4488 (1995).



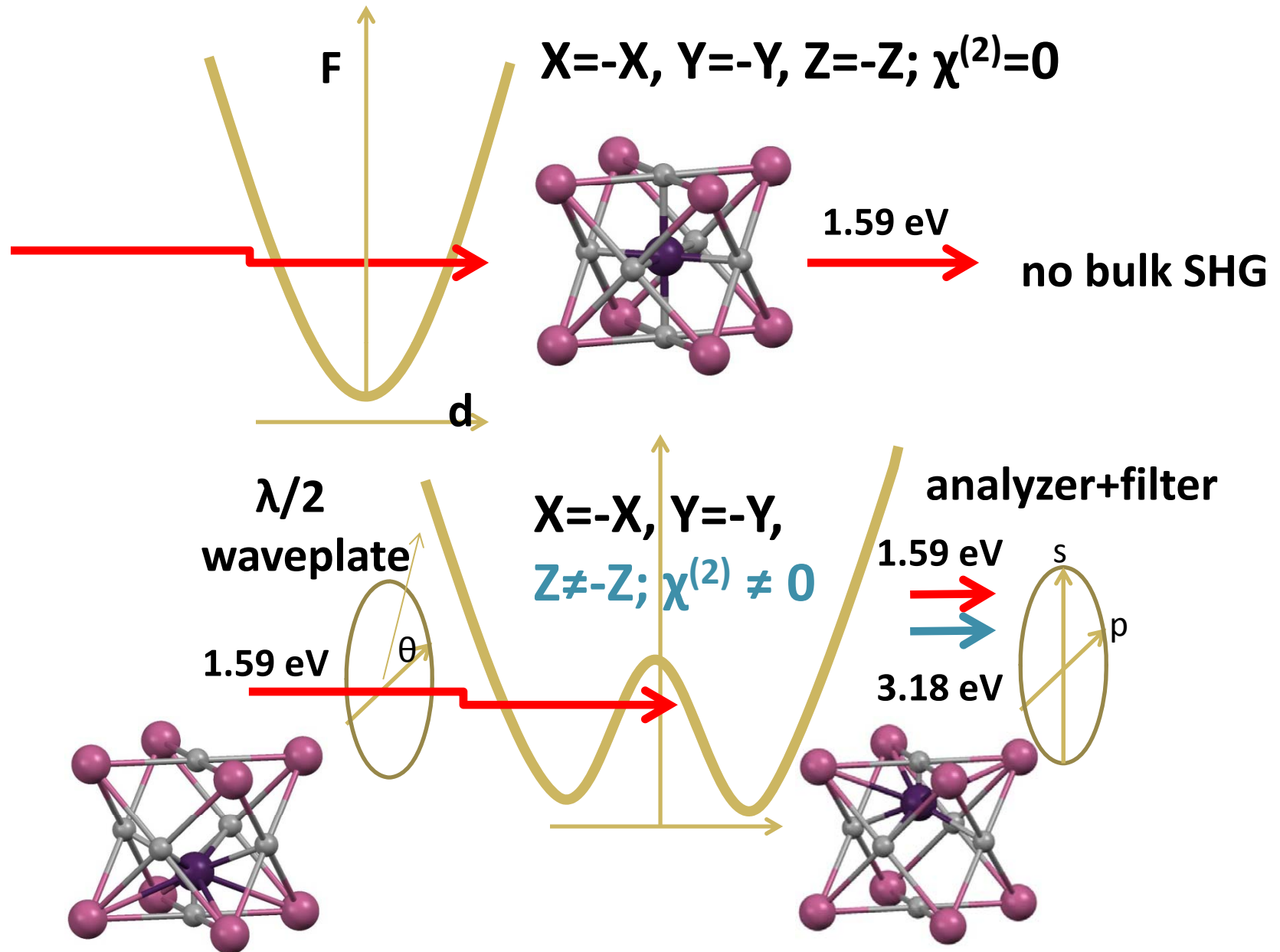
G. Srinivasan, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 65, 134402 (2002).

- Upon cooling across T_c , the lattice of LCMO contracts further than the regular contraction, due to ordered spins.
- Static ME coupling has been achieved in a FM/FE heterostructure of LSMO/PZT via applying an external B field.
- The lattice contraction of LSMO due to ordered spins causes a piezoelectric response along the sample normal (normal to interface).
- The largest ME effect occurs below the FM T_c .

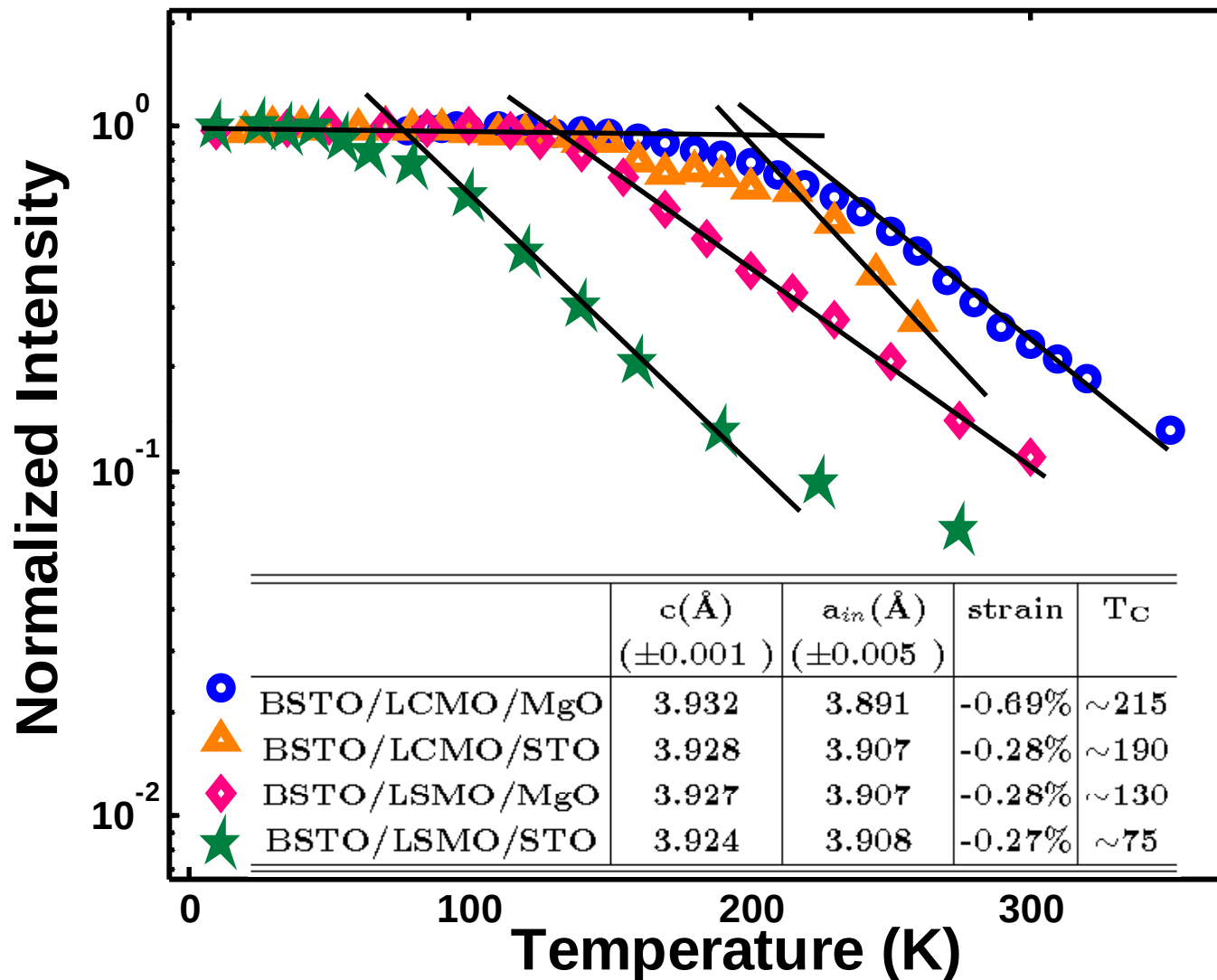


LC(S)MOs are good candidates of magnetostrictive materials.

FEs are good piezoelectric materials



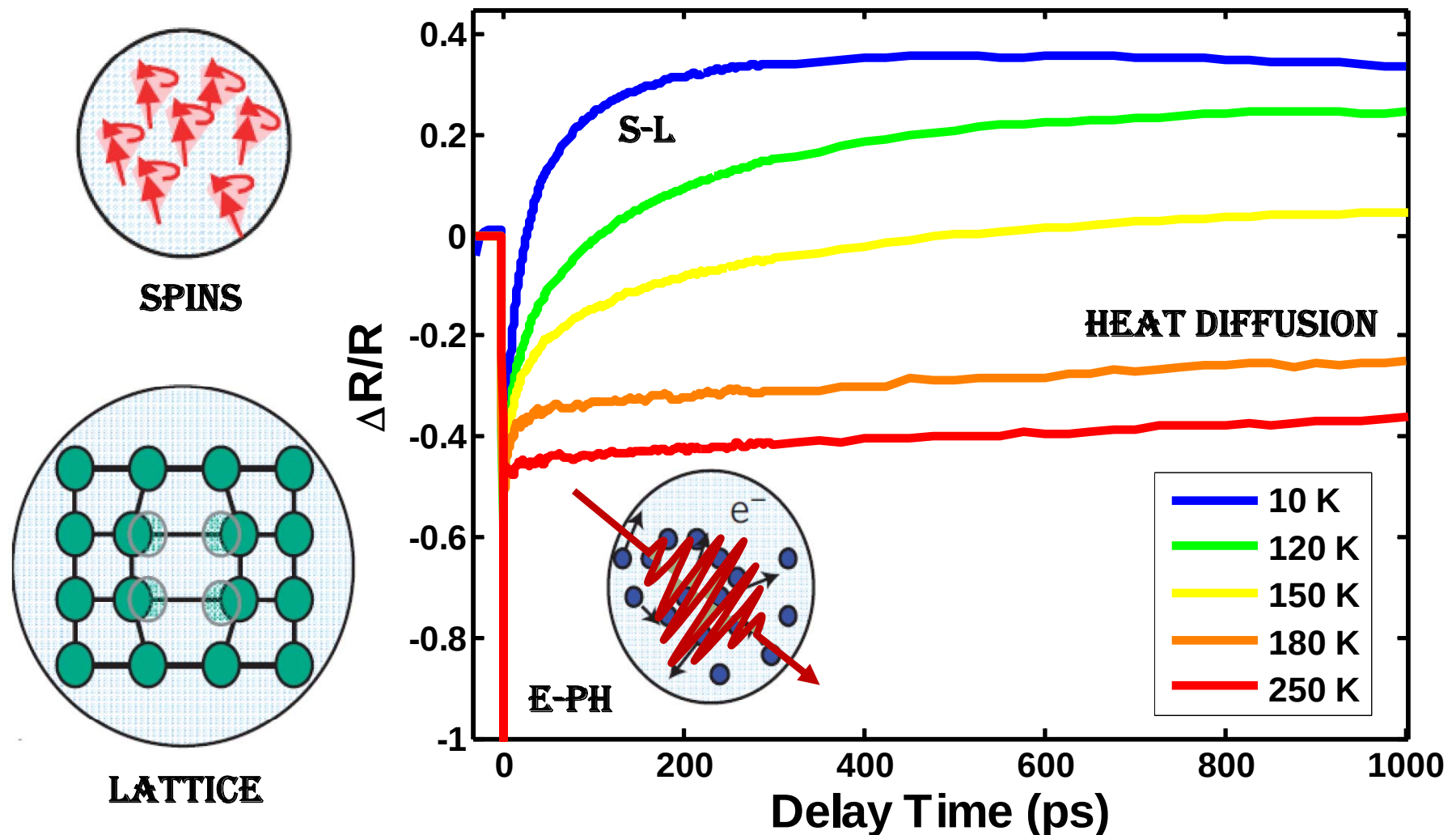
BSTO (FE) and strain



BSTO is an ideal piezoelectric material !

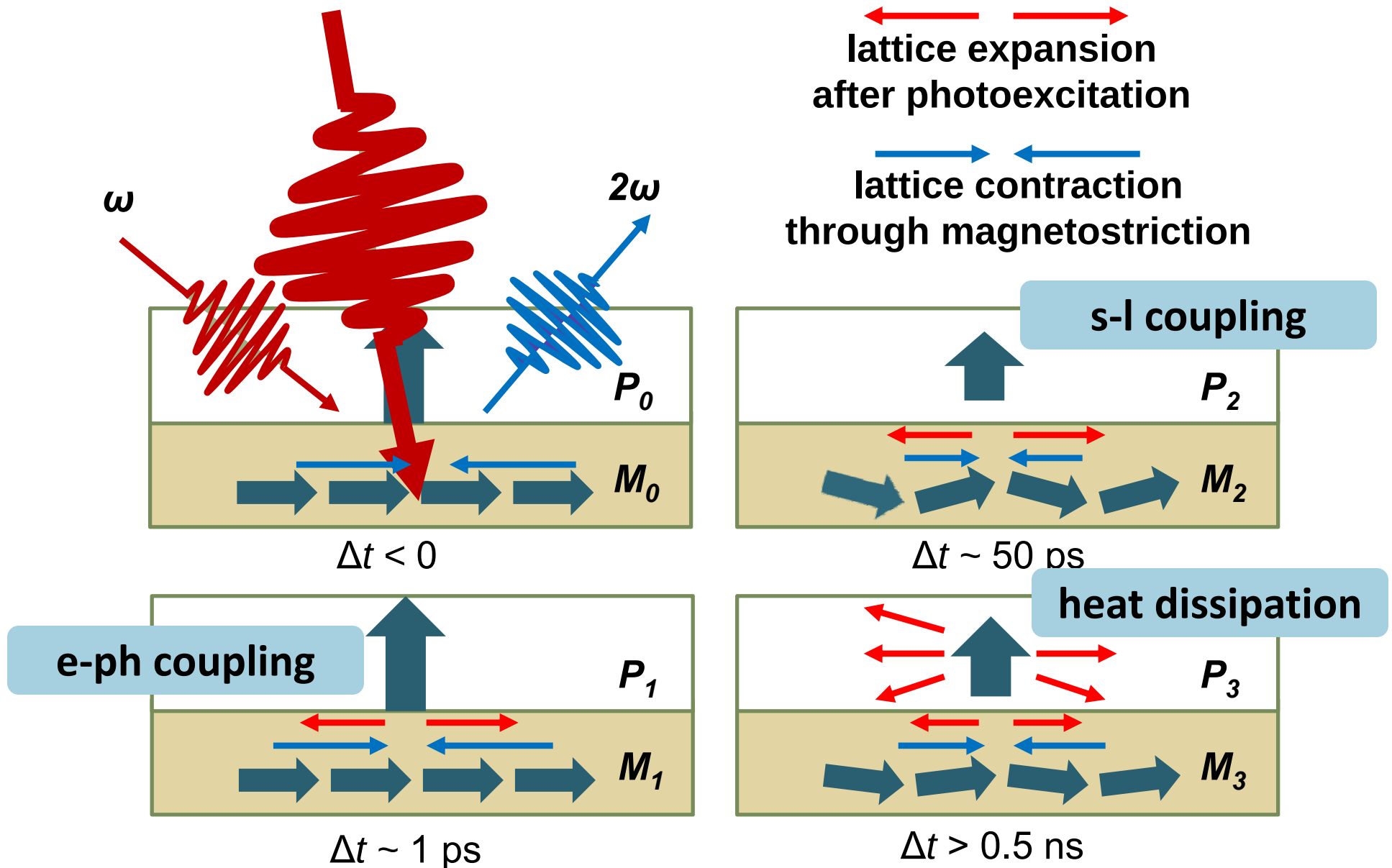
Sheu, *et al.* , PRB Rapid Comm. **88**, 202101(R) (2013)

Quasiparticle dynamics of LCMO

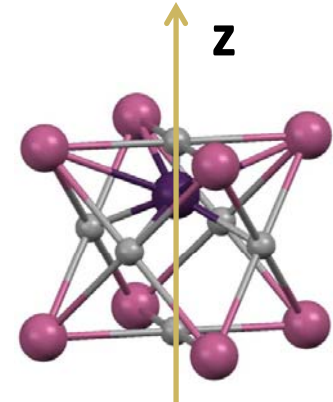
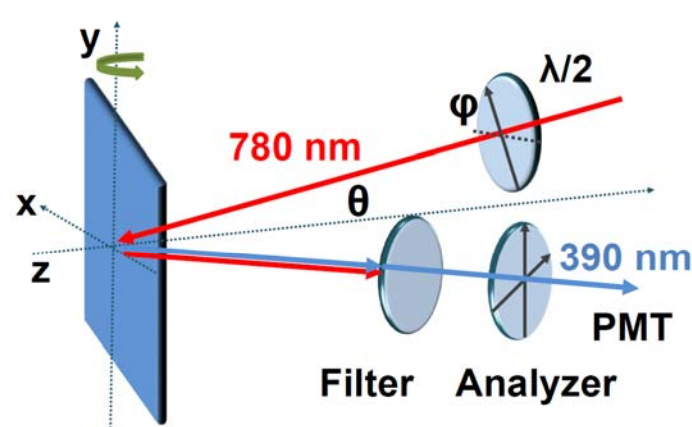
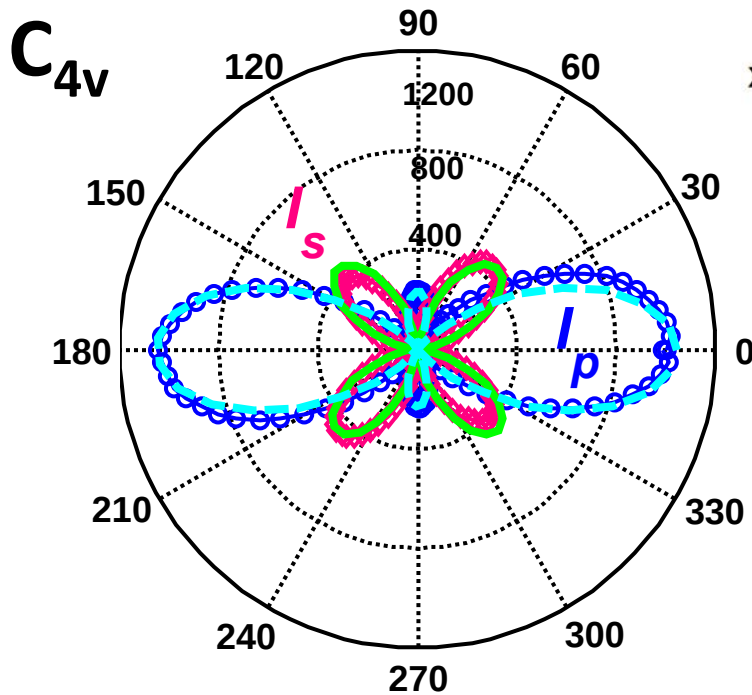


Cartoon courtesy of Müller, *et al*, NMat 8, 56 (2009) ; data of Sheu, unpublished

Idea of ultrafast ME coupling at an interface



SHG and C_{4v} symmetry



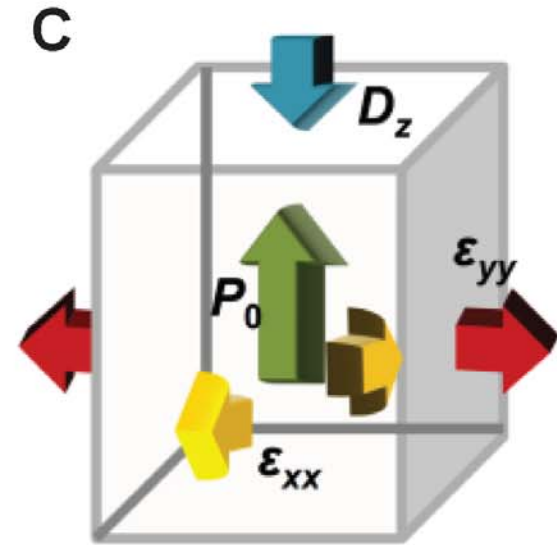
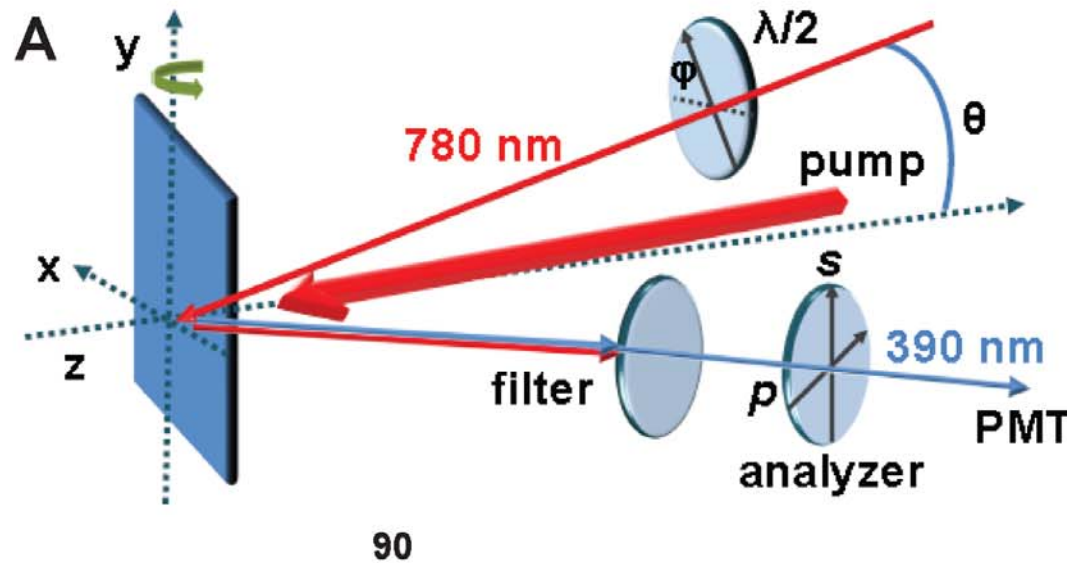
$$E_x = \cos \phi \cos \theta$$

$$E_y = \sin \phi$$

$$E_z = -\cos \phi \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 & 0 \\ d_{31} & d_{31} & d_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{1x} E_{2x} \\ E_{1y} E_{2y} \\ E_{1z} E_{2z} \\ E_{1y} E_{2z} \\ E_{1x} E_{2z} \\ E_{1x} E_{2y} \end{pmatrix}$$

DC, linear optics, and SHG



DC: piezoelectric response

$$D_i = e_{ijk} \epsilon_{jk} = \chi_{ii}^0 E_i$$

ω : electro-optical response

$$n_i = (1 + 4\pi\chi_{ii}^\omega)^{1/2}$$

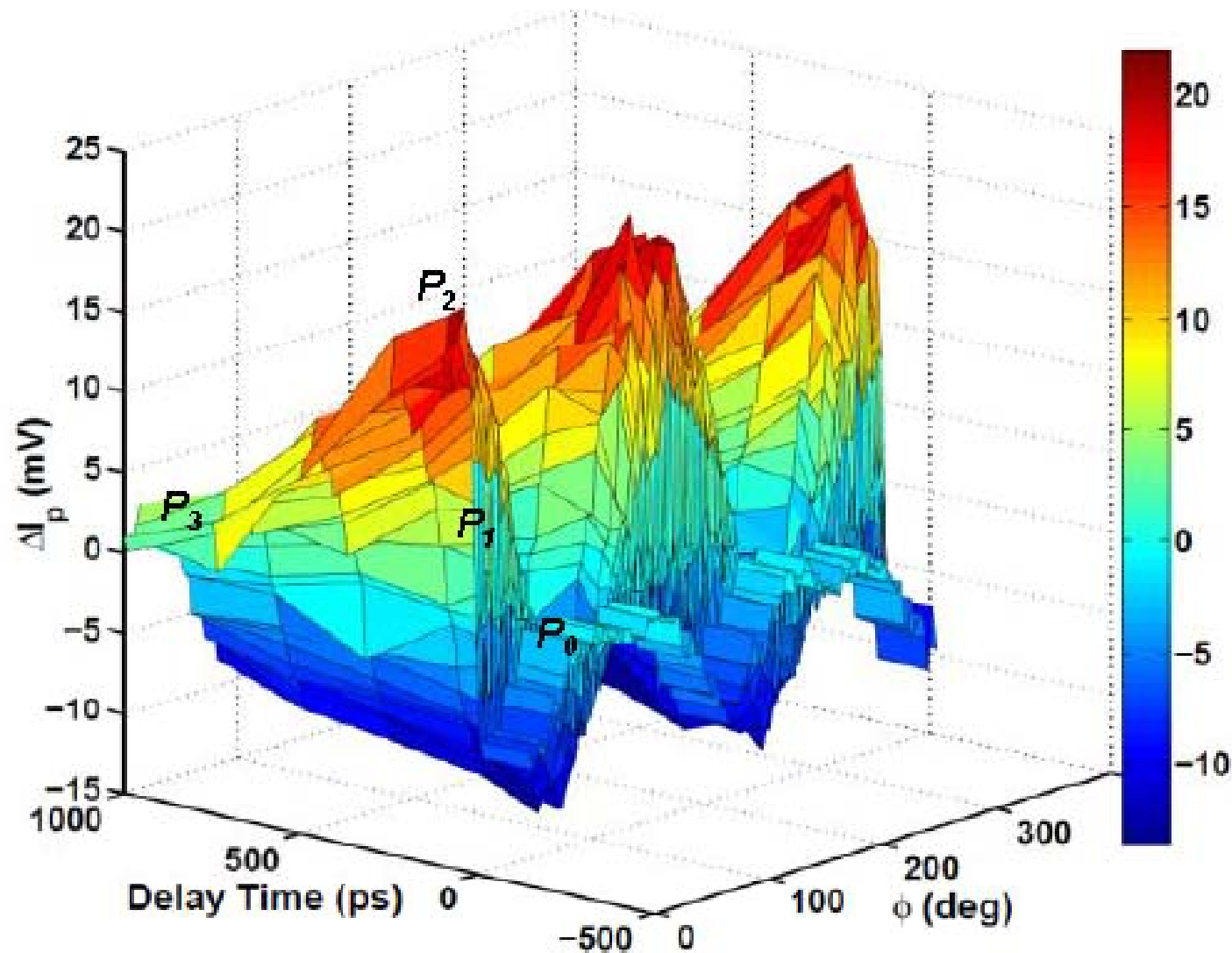
2ω : second harmonic response

$$P_i^{2\omega} = \chi_{ii}^{2\omega} E_i^{2\omega}$$

$$= \chi_{ii}^{2\omega} \delta_{ijk} P_j P_k$$

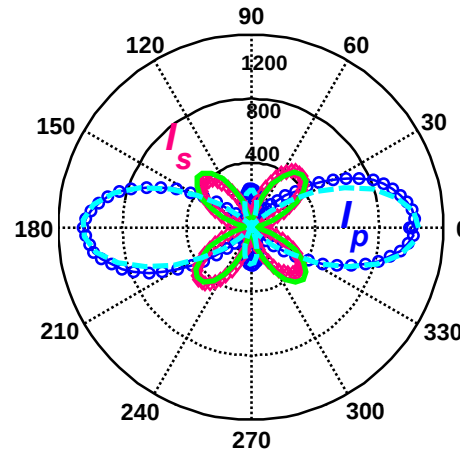
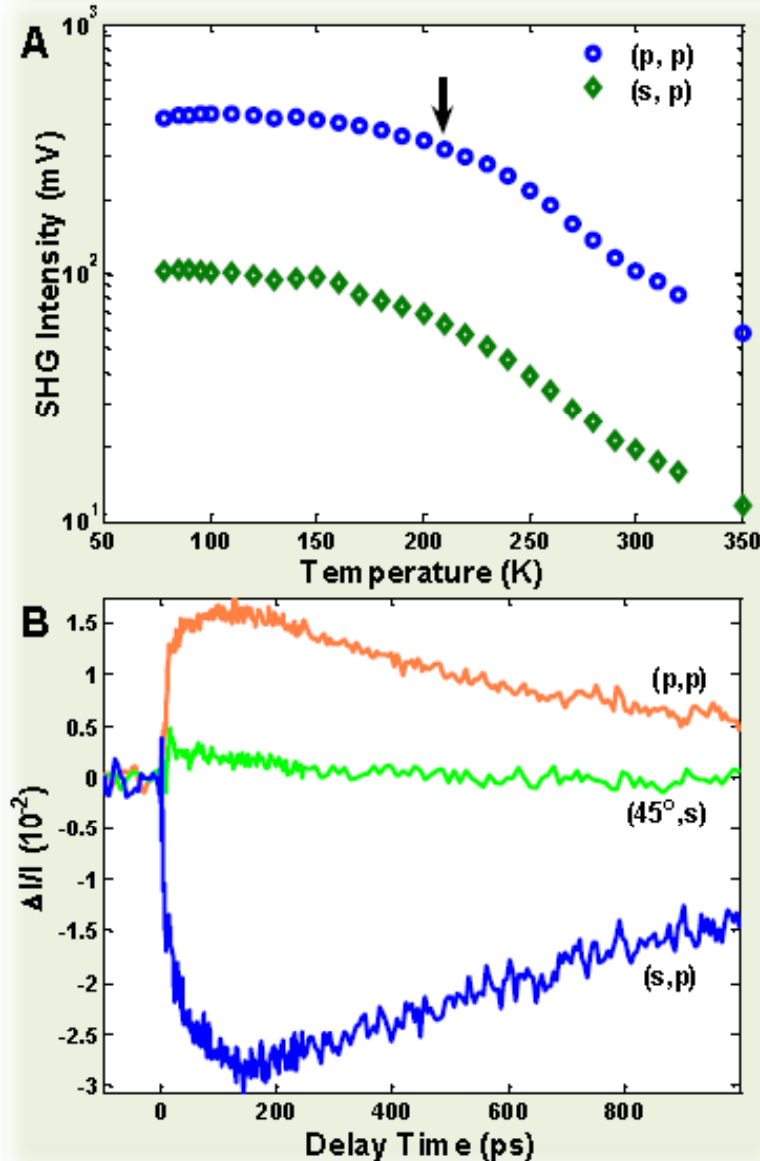
$$= \chi_{ii}^{2\omega} \delta_{ijk} \chi_{jj}^\omega E_j \chi_{kk}^\omega E_k$$

TRSHG upon photoexcitation of LCMO



Sheu, *et al.*, submitted (2014)

Evidence of nonthermal origin



$$I_p = (a \cos^2 \phi + b \sin^2 \phi)^2,$$

$$I_s = (c \sin(2\phi))^2.$$

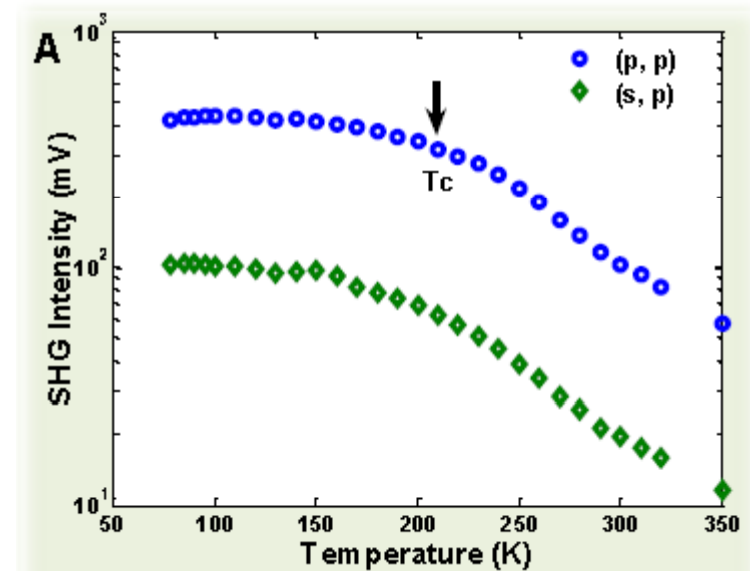
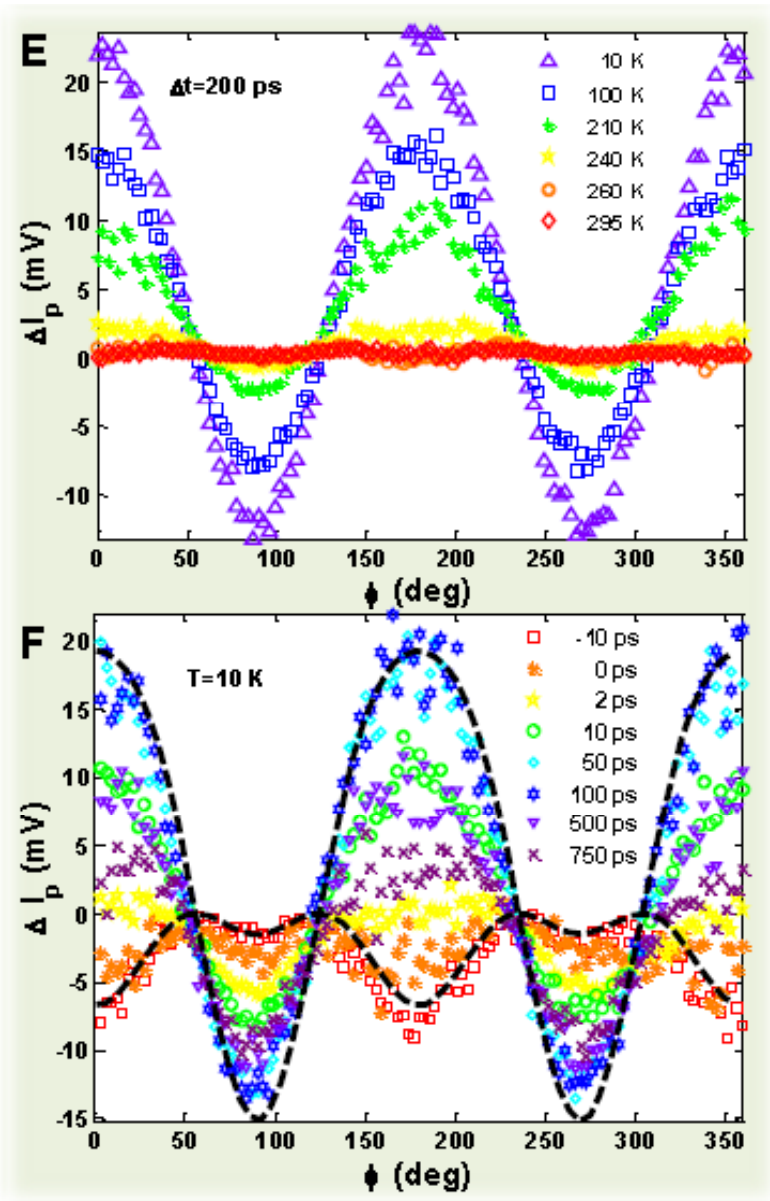
	(45, p)	(s, p)	(p, p)
SHG dipole (a, b, c)	$P_y(2\omega)$ $c = f(d_{15})$ > 0	$P_z(2\omega)$ $b = f(d_{31})$ < 0	$P_x(2\omega), P_z(2\omega)$ $a = f(d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33})$ > 0
(d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33})	$d_{15} = -1.2$	$d_{31} = -1$	$d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33} = 15$

TABLE I: The various polar combinations probe coefficients (a, b, c) , $\chi^{(2)}$ component (d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33}) . Each coefficient (a, b, c) are functions, f , of (d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33}) .

- Temperature decreases SHG intensity for all polar combinations
- d_{31} and d_{33} changes significantly

Sheu, *et al.*, submitted (2014)

SHG polar changes

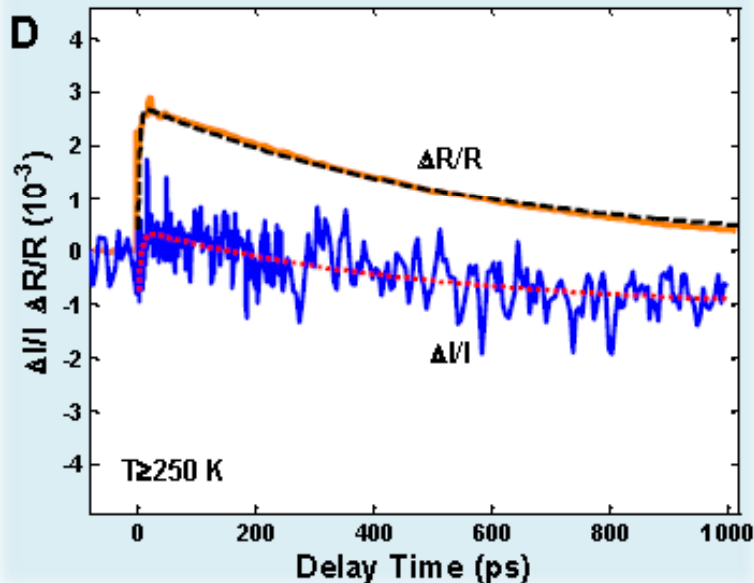
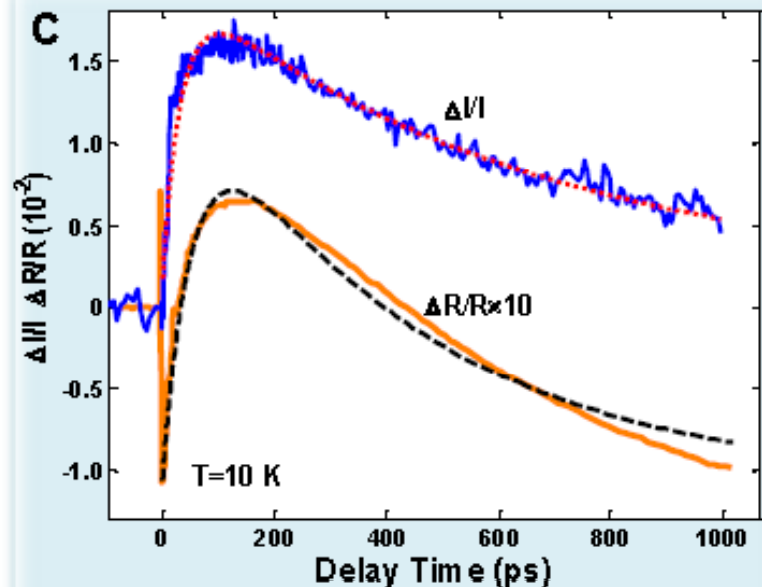


Unipolar and bipolar changes:

- Unipolar before t_0 : residual heating from 250 kHz laser and slow heat dissipation
- Bipolar after t_0 : nonthermal from strain
- No phase variation due to symmetry change

Sheu, *et al.*, submitted (2014)

Evidence of FE change after demagnetization of LCMO



Evidence of nonlinear optical process:

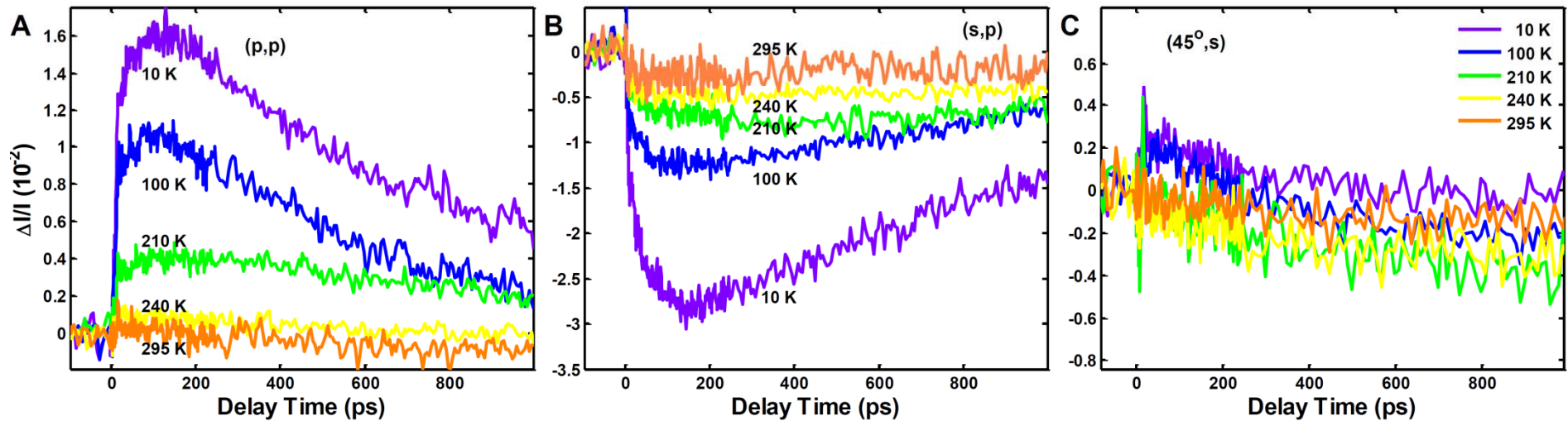
- $\Delta I/I$ is one order of magnitude larger
- No polar dependence for $\Delta R/R$
- Not a result from change in optical reflectivity (R)

Evidence of magnetoelastic effect:

- Initial small thermal strain takes 7 ps to propagate across the BSTO film
- Strain relaxation through magnetostriction takes ~ 50 -100 ps
- s-I relaxation channel disappear above T_c
- **NO** $\Delta I/I$ is observed in BSTO **"OR"** LCMO film

Sheu, *et al.*, submitted (2014)

TRSHG at various temperatures

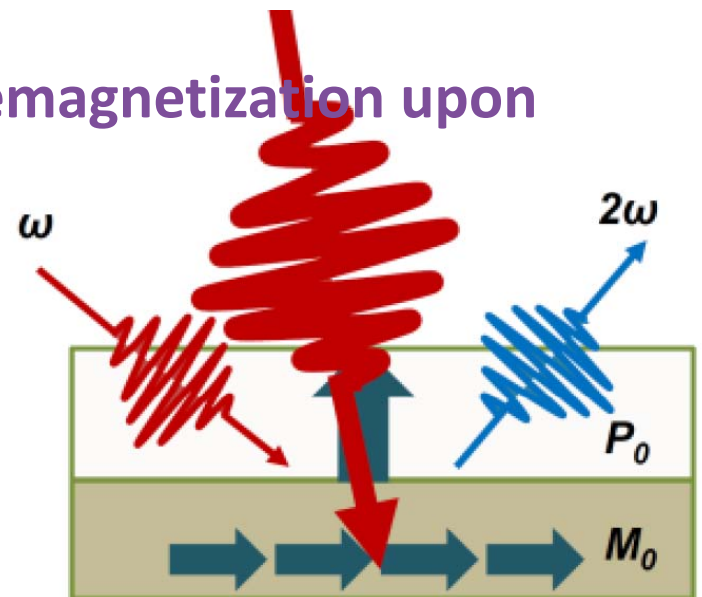


Interfacial ME coupling:

- Significant changes are observed in TRSHG below FM T_c
- Largest signal at various T below FM follows s-l relaxation time of ~50-100 ps

Conclusion

- Development of using ultrafast optical methods to induce ME coupling by initiating strain relaxation through magnetostriction and probing the piezoelectric response through TRSHG.
- Discovery of timescale governing interfacial ME coupling. Largest piezoelectric response follows s-l relaxation.
- Evidence of FE change in BSTO after demagnetization upon photoexcitation in LCMO.



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