

Magnetoelastic Coupling in the Multiferroic BiFeO₃



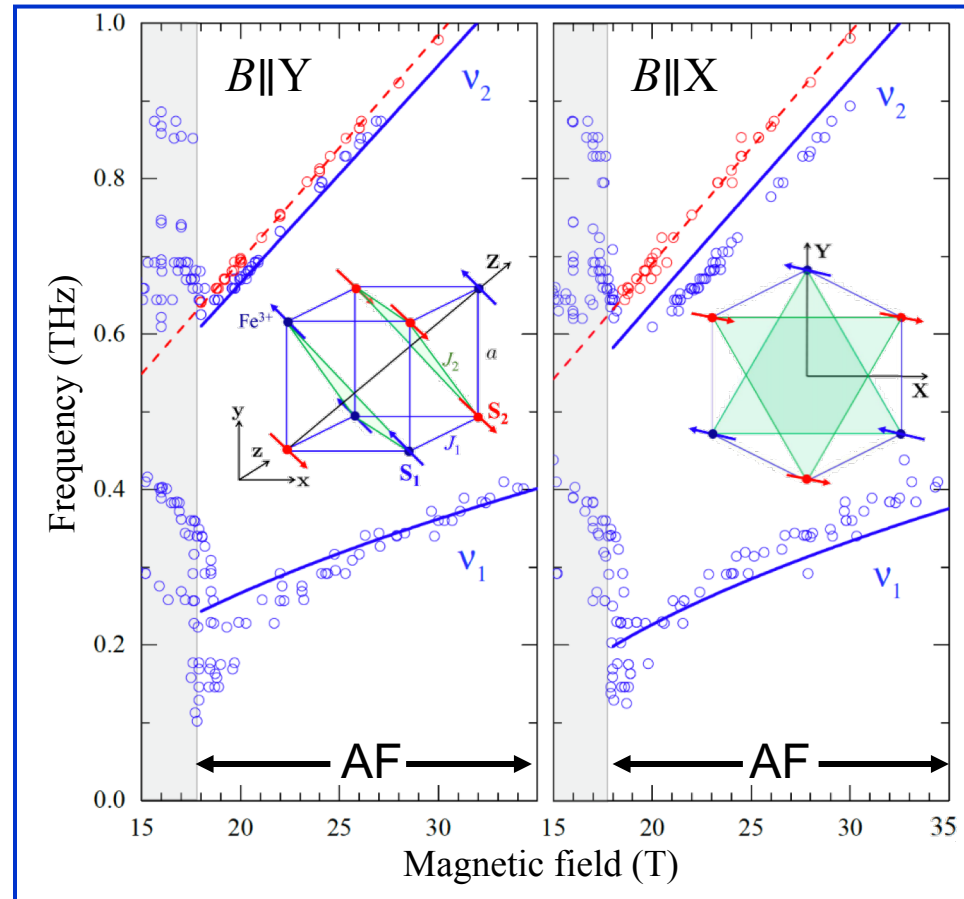
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The room-temperature multiferroic BiFeO₃ is one of the most technologically important materials in the rapidly expanding field of spintronics, with applications ranging from nano-electronics to photovoltaics. One of the most useful ways to control the properties of BiFeO₃ thin films is through strain, which unwinds its cycloidal spin structure and stabilizes a canted antiferromagnetic (AF) state. Despite great interest in controlling its magnetic properties, little is known about the effects of magnetoelastic strain on bulk BiFeO₃.

Magnetic fields above 18T are also known to destroy the low-field cycloidal spin structure in BiFeO₃, again stabilizing a canted AF state (see Figure). In this work, high-resolution spectroscopic studies of the spin-wave spectrum in the high-field phase of BiFeO₃ reveal direct evidence for the magnetoelastic coupling through a change in lattice symmetry from rhombohedral to monoclinic. This transformation activates two new coupling terms in the spin Hamiltonian describing the spin-wave spectrum (solid/dashed curves in the Figure are fits to this model). This collaborative study demonstrates how high-field electron magnetic resonance measurements in the terahertz range can be used to determine the magnetoelastic coupling constants in the AF phase of BiFeO₃.



Facilities and instrumentation used: Joint EMR/DC-Field Facility Operation (Broadband Backward Wave Oscillator (BWO) Spectrometer)
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