

# Site-specific spectroscopic measurement of spin and charge in multiferroic superlattices

S. Fan<sup>1</sup>, H. Das<sup>2</sup>, A. Rébola<sup>3</sup>, K. Smith<sup>4</sup>, J. Mundy<sup>5</sup>, C. Brooks<sup>5</sup>, M. Holtz<sup>6</sup>, D. Muller<sup>6</sup>, C. Fennie<sup>6</sup>,  
R. Ramesh<sup>7</sup>, D. Schlom<sup>6</sup>, S. McGill<sup>8</sup>, and J. Musfeldt<sup>1,4</sup>

1. University of Tennessee, Physics; 2. Tokyo Institute of Technology; 3. Instituto de Física Rosario-CONICET; 4. University of Tennessee, Chemistry; 5. Harvard University, Physics; 6. Cornell University; 7. University of California, Berkeley; 8. NHMFL



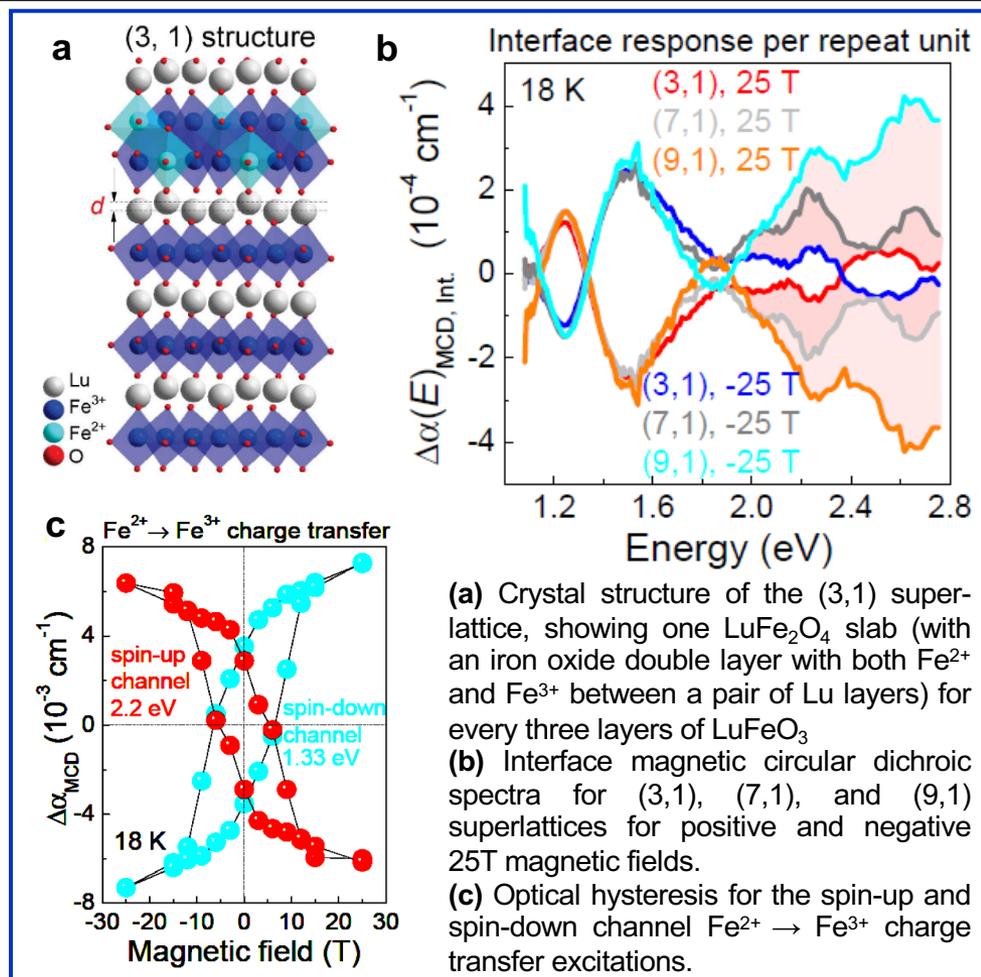
**Funding:** J. L. Musfeldt (DOE, DE-FG02-45201ER45885), G.S. Boebinger (NSF DMR-1157490, NSF DMR-1644779), S. McGill (NSF, DMR-1644779, DMR-122921), D. Schlom (DOE, DE-SC0002334), D. Muller (NSF, DMR-1719875), H. Das (JSPS, 19K05246), and A. Rébola, C. Fennie (NSF, DMR-1539918)

Electric fields can control the magnetism of multiferroic materials, making them technologically interesting. Finding a ferroelectric ferromagnet that is coupled at room temperature is the grand challenge of multiferroics and magnetoelectrics. Heteroepitaxy enlarges the materials design space to achieve this difficult goal. Superlattices of  $(\text{LuFeO}_3)_m/(\text{LuFe}_2\text{O}_4)_n$  are room temperature multiferroics that sport ferroelectric ferrimagnetism. However, the microscopic nature of the interface effects and their connection to the robust magnetism in this system are under-explored and not understood.

The Figure summarizes the magnetic circular dichroic responses of all superlattices studied by this collaboration of MagLab users. Figure (a) shows the crystal structure of the (3,1) superlattice. (b) shows the interface response revealed by subtracting the spectra of bulk  $\text{LuFeO}_3$  and  $\text{LuFe}_2\text{O}_4$  in proper proportion. There is a dramatic intensity change above 2eV at the interfaces of the three superlattices. Analysis of the interface spectra at different energies reveals that increased Lu-layer distortion selectively enhances the spin-up charge transfer. Because the dichroic signal is proportional to magnetization, this implies that enhanced magnetization in the  $\text{LuFe}_2\text{O}_4$  layers boosts the Curie temperature in these multiferroic superlattices. (c) shows how constant energy cuts of the dichroic spectra reveal optical hysteresis loops.

**Facility used:** DC Field Facility: 25T split helix magnet

**Citation:** Fan, S.; Das, H.; Rebola, A.; Smith, K.A.; Mundy, J.; Brooks, C.; Holtz, M.E.; Muller, D.A.; Fennie, C.J.; Ramesh, R.; Schlom, D.G.; McGill, S.A.; Musfeldt, J., *Site-specific spectroscopic measurement of spin and charge in  $(\text{LuFeO}_3)_m/(\text{LuFe}_2\text{O}_4)_1$  multiferroic superlattices*, Nature Communications, **11**, 5582 (2020) [doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19285-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19285-9)



(a) Crystal structure of the (3,1) superlattice, showing one  $\text{LuFe}_2\text{O}_4$  slab (with an iron oxide double layer with both  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  between a pair of Lu layers) for every three layers of  $\text{LuFeO}_3$ . (b) Interface magnetic circular dichroic spectra for (3,1), (7,1), and (9,1) superlattices for positive and negative 25T magnetic fields. (c) Optical hysteresis for the spin-up and spin-down channel  $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+}$  charge transfer excitations.