Nanoscale Multi-modal Manipulation and Imaging of Multiferroics in 3-Dimensions

^[1] Luis Ortiz, ^[1] Jingfeng Song, ^[2] Ramamoorthy Ramesh, ^[3] Aiping Chen, ^[2] Dayne Sasaki, ^[2] Yayoi Takamura, ^[1] Bryan D. Huey ^[1] University of Connecticut, ^[2] University of California – Berkeley, ^[3] LANL – CINT, ^[4] University of California – Davis

Ferromagnetic and multiferroic nanostructures are promising for next generation memory, logic, sensors, actuators, and nanoelectronics. In this work, we apply advanced scanning probe microscopy techniques including Magnetic Force Microscopy (MFM), and Tomographic Atomic Force Microscopy (T-AFM) for nanoscale characterization of three multiferroic systems: homogeneous BiFeO₃ thin films, self-assembled BiFeO₃-CoFe₂O₄ (BFO-CFO) vertically aligned nanocomposites, and Lanthanum Strontium Manganite (LSMO) nanoarrays. Correlations between domain nanostructure and microstructural and engineered feature geometries are interfacial strain are directly investigated in 3 dimensions. Such correlated, multi-modal nanoscale imaging is promising for future optimization of multiferroic devices.

Tomography: BiFeO₃ thin films

- Functional properties such as ferroelectric domain patterns are mapped with PFM.
- Combined with serial sectioning, nanoscale volumetric resolution is uniquely feasible.
- For a homogeneous BFO thin film, TAFM subthe reveals domain tilt surface converging and diverging domains.



• With BFO-CFO vertically aligned nanocomposites (strained BFO mesas epitaxially embedded within a matrix of ferromagnetic CFO), combined inplane and out-of-plane tomographic PFM even uncovers 3D ferroelectric domain configurations and Depth dependencies.



BFO-CFO vertically aligned nanocomposites



- Sequential ferroelectric switching of BFO imaged with PFM and V_{DC} .
- No response for CFO matrix.
- BFO mesas exhibit consistent:
- piezoactuation and switching patterns,
- switching voltages for both positive and negative biases.





Statistical analysis of nucleation sites reveals preferential nucleation at: relaxed BFO mesa centers for low voltages, epitaxially strained BFO/CFO interfaces for higher voltages.







- AFM-based



Multiferroic materials have been uniquely modified and investigated, even in 3 dimensions, using advanced AFM methods. This reveals volumetric ferroelectric domains, the influence of lateral strain gradients, and electrical and magnetic domain manipulation with unprecedented (x,y,z) control.

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LSMO Measurements

• Patterned functional features fabricated in LSMO surface, by masking those areas and damaging the surrounding film surface using ion implantation.

magnetic domain Edge-geometry-controlled patterns analyzed with MFM.

nanomilling further used to manipulate / isolate functional features.

In addition to separating features, even low loads can manipulate the in-plane domain patterns.

Conclusions

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