

Origin of the multiferroic-like properties of Er₂CoMnO₆

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Abstract. We report on the magnetoelectric properties of Er₂CoMnO₆. This compound adopts the structure of a double perovskite with a strong monoclinic distortion. Our specimen exhibits a nearly perfect Co-Mn order. It undergoes a ferromagnetic transition at T_C~70 K due to the Co²⁺-O-Mn⁴⁺ ferromagnetic superexchange interaction. Below 30 K, the Er³⁺ moments start to order antiferromagnetically to the Co/Mn sublattice. Pyroelectric measurements reveal electrical polarization at low temperature but its strong dependence on the heating rate indicates the lack of a spontaneous ferroelectricity. Instead, electric polarization is derived from thermally stimulated depolarization currents.

Introduction

There is a recent interest in the study of multiferroic properties in double perovskites. First principles density-functional theory calculations predicted an E-type magnetic ground state for double perovskites with heavy rare earth atoms [1,2]. It is characterized by ↑↑↓↓ spin chains in a particular direction. Such a magnetic order breaks the inversion symmetry and allows a ferroelectric polarization perpendicular to the chain direction. This mechanism was proposed to explain the emergence of electric polarization in both Y₂CoMnO₆ [2,3] and Sm₂CoMnO₆ [4]. However, E-type order has only been determined in Lu₂CoMnO₆ and Yb₂CoMnO₆ so far [5,6]. Therefore, the study of R₂CoMnO₆ (R=lanthanide) compounds is of particular interest in order to determine precisely the magnetic ground state of these compounds and the occurrence of multiferroic properties.

In this paper, we report our studies on magnetoelectric properties of Er₂CoMnO₆ (ECMO). Macroscopic measurements reveal the existence at low temperature of both, spontaneous magnetization and electric polarization (P), which are promising properties for its use as multiferroic material. However, our study demonstrates that while magnetism comes from the ferromagnetic order of Co and Mn moments, P is an extrinsic effect arising from reorientation of defect dipoles.

Experimental section

ECMO was prepared using ceramic procedures. Stoichiometric amounts of Er₂O₃, Co₃O₄ and Mn₂O₃ with nominal purities higher than 99.9% were mixed, ground and heated overnight at 900°

C. They were then ground again, pressed into pellets and sintered at 1050°C in air for 1 d. The pellets were reground, repressed and sintered at 1250° C for 2 d, followed by a slow cooling at 0.1°C/min to improve the cationic ordering at the perovskite B-site [7]. X-ray diffraction patterns at room temperature agree with a single-phase perovskite.

Neutron diffraction experiments were carried out at the high-flux reactor of the ILL using the high intensity diffractometer D1B ($\lambda = 2.52 \text{ \AA}$) and the high resolution powder diffractometer D2B ($\lambda = 1.594 \text{ \AA}$). Structural refinements were made using the Fullprof program [8].

Magnetic measurements were carried out between 2 and 300 K using commercial Quantum Design (SQUID and PPMS) magnetometers. The dielectric measurements were carried out in a He cryostat in the temperature range from 5 to 300 K, using a sintered disc with diameter of 7.9 mm and thickness of 0.85 mm. Silver paint was applied for proper electrical contact. The complex dielectric permittivity of the samples was measured using an impedance analyzer (Wayne Kerr Electronics 6500B) in the frequency range between 10 Hz and 5 MHz. Pyroelectric current was measured with a Keithley 2635B electrometer by warming the sample at a constant rate with values ranging between 1 and 10 K/min. The change in the electrical polarization was obtained by integrating the pyroelectric current as a function of time. The electric field was applied at 150 K followed by cooling at a rate of 10 K/m down to 5 K. Then, the field was removed and the stabilization of the polarization was reached after shorting the circuit for 15 m.

Results

The x-ray diffraction patterns of ECMO can be indexed in the $P2_1/n$ space group which is one of the most common distorted structures of the double perovskites exhibiting cationic ordering at the perovskite B-site. Accurate Rietveld refinements can be obtained using this structural model but the exact Co/Mn distribution is hardly disclosed by x-ray diffraction as both cations have similar scattering factors. Thus, neutron diffraction was used for this purpose. Fig. 1 shows the refinement of the neutron pattern collected at 295 K (D2B). The refinement of Co/Mn occupancies in the B-sublattice confirms a high ordering degree of $\sim 94\%$. Then, anti-site defects concentration is $\sim 6\%$ (50% means random Co/Mn distribution). The refined interatomic Co-O ($\sim 2.053 \text{ \AA}$) and Mn-O ($\sim 1.912 \text{ \AA}$) distances are close to the ones expected for Co^{2+} -O and Mn^{4+} -O, respectively.

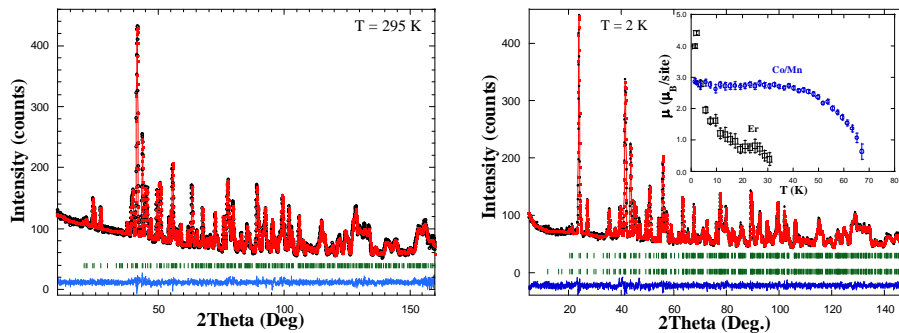


Fig 1. Rietveld refinement of the neutron powder pattern of ECMO sample at (left) 295 K and (right) 2 K. Inset: The temperature dependence of refined magnetic moment for Co/Mn and Er sublattices.

Significant changes are observed in the neutron patterns on cooling. Below $T_C \sim 70 \text{ K}$, the growth of several diffraction peaks points at the onset of long range magnetic order. The refinements agree with a ferromagnetic (FM) coupling between Mn and Co moments located in the ac-plane. The refinements become very robust when the same magnetic moment is assumed for both atoms. This is expected when both cations, Co^{2+} and Mn^{4+} , are in high spin state with $S=3/2$. Below 30 K, the intensity of some diffraction peaks undergoes sudden changes pointing to the Er^{3+} ordering. Fig. 1 also displays the refinement of the pattern at 2 K that agrees with an antiferromagnetic (AFM) coupling between Er and Co/Mn sublattices with the moments lying within the ac-plane. The refined moments at 2 K are 3.0 and 4.25 for Co/Mn and Er, respectively. The former value agrees with the theoretical one whereas the latter is well below the free ion Er^{3+} moment of $9 \mu_B$, indicating an incomplete order at 2 K. The inset of Fig 1 shows the temperature dependence of

refined moments confirming the different behavior of both sublattices: Co/Mn moments are saturated at 2 K while the Er moments are still rising at this temperature.

Magnetic measurements also disclose the presence of a magnetic transition at low temperature. Fig. 2(a) displays the temperature dependence of dc magnetization under a magnetic field of 100 Oe in zero-field cooled (ZFC) and field-cooled (FC) conditions. These measurements reveal a strong magnetic irreversibility: The ZFC branch shows a broad peak centered at ~ 57 K while the FC branch exhibits a ferromagnetic-like transition at $T_C \sim 68$ K (inflection point) and a subsequent decrease at temperatures below 30 K which matches with the onset of the magnetic ordering in the Er-sublattice. Above the transition temperature, the sample exhibits a paramagnetic behavior obeying the Curie-Weiss law in a wide temperature range. The inset of Fig. 2(a) shows the inverse of the ac magnetic susceptibility with the linear fit to it above 120 K. The fit yields a small and positive Weiss constant indicating the presence of ferromagnetic correlations in the paramagnetic region. The effective paramagnetic moment nicely agrees with the expected one assuming $9.59 \mu_B$ (J-value), $3.87 \mu_B$ (spin-only) and $4.8 \mu_B$ (experimental value) for Er^{3+} , Mn^{4+} and Co^{2+} , respectively.

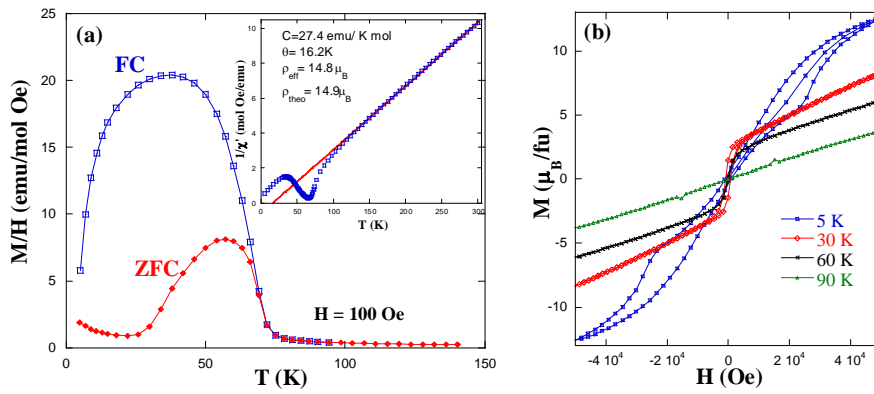


Fig 2. (a) dc magnetization vs. temperature in ZFC and FC conditions. Inset: $1/\chi_{ac}$ vs. temperature. The straight line shows the fit to a Curie-Weiss law. (b) Hysteresis loops of ECMO at the indicated temperatures.

A spontaneous magnetization below T_C is clearly seen, in agreement with the FM coupling between Co^{2+} and Mn^{4+} moments. Hysteresis loops collected at selected temperatures are plotted in the Fig. 2(b). The curve at 90 K is typical of a paramagnetic system. The isotherm curve at 60 K shows two magnetic contributions: (i) spontaneous magnetization ascribed to the FM order in the Co/Mn sublattice as observed by neutron diffraction, and (ii) a paramagnetic contribution ascribed to the disordered Er^{3+} ions that accounts for the positive slope of the loop at high fields. Similar features are observed in the loop at 30 K, which shows no magnetic saturation. The only difference is the increase of the coercive field of the ferromagnetic phase with decreasing temperature. The hysteresis loop at 5 K shows a unique behavior. At low fields it adopts a wasp-waisted shape. On increasing the magnetic field (either positive or negative), a plateau-like anomaly is noticeable at ~ 20 - 25 kOe. Magnetic saturation is not reached at 50 kOe but the moment at this field is $\sim 12.6 \mu_B/\text{fu}$, a value much higher than the expected one for a fully saturated Mn-Co sublattice ($6 \mu_B/\text{fu}$). Moreover, this value overcomes the antiferromagnetic coupling between Er and Co/Mn moments ($12 \mu_B/\text{fu}$). Therefore, the only explanation is a ferromagnetic coupling of both sublattices induced by the external field. In this way, the plateau-like anomaly marks a metamagnetic transition with a reorientation of Er and Co/Mn moments yielding a FM coupling.

Electric properties have also been characterized in ECMO. Fig. 3(a) shows the temperature dependence of its dielectric constant (ϵ'_r) and dielectric loss factor ($\tan\delta$) for this compound. The plots illustrate the ac dielectric dispersions for different frequencies. $\epsilon'_r(T)$ curves exhibit a step-like increase from a low-temperature value of ~ 10 to huge values of $\sim 10^3$ at ~ 290 K. The step shifts to higher temperatures with increasing frequency, and is accompanied by a peak in the $\tan\delta$. Above this peak, $\tan\delta$ rises, indicating a strong electronic contribution at room temperature. Similar features in related oxides were attributed to extrinsic effects such as Maxwell-Wagner type contributions of depletion layers. We have also measured the electric polarization (P) obtained from pyroelectric currents. We find that polarization below 150 K increases monotonously with increasing poling field. However the onset temperature of P strongly depends on the heating rate as

can be seen in Fig. 3(b). This result indicates the lack of a ferroelectric order and the occurrence of thermally stimulated depolarization current (TSDC). Heating rate dependence of the peak position in the pyroelectric current follows the Bucci equation [9]: $U/k_B = T_{\max}^2 \exp(-U/k_B T_{\max})/\beta \tau^0$; where U , k_B , β , τ^0 and T_{\max} stand for activation energy, Boltzmann constant, heating rate, relaxation time and position of the TSDC peak maximum, respectively. The observed linear dependence is ascribed to relaxation of defect dipoles.

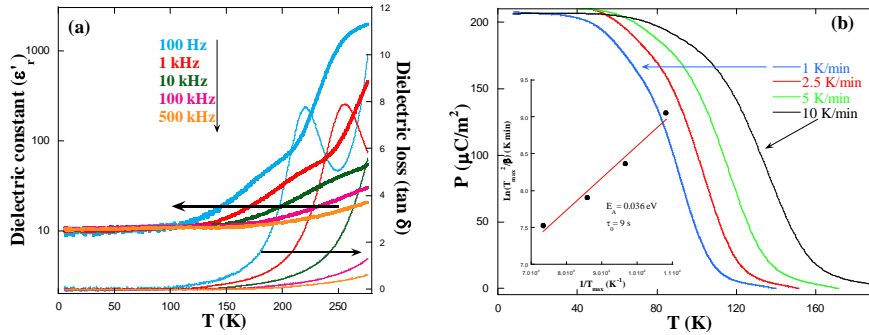


Fig 3. (a) Dielectric constant (ϵ'_r) and dielectric loss ($\tan\delta$) vs. T for ECMO. (b) P vs. T for ECMO with different heating rates. Inset: Peak temperature of pyroelectric current vs. heating rate plotted as T_{\max}^2/β vs $1/T_{\max}$. The line is a fit to the Bucci equation [9].

Conclusions

ECMO can be prepared with a high level of cationic order degree. This compound exhibits a spontaneous magnetization at $T_C \sim 70$ K and an electric polarization below ~ 150 K. The spontaneous magnetization comes from the FM ordering Co^{2+} and Mn^{4+} moments. Below 30 K, Er^{3+} moments start to couple antiferromagnetically to Co/Mn sublattice. The resulting magnetic structure is collinear with the propagation vector $\mathbf{k}=0$. This result evidences that E-type order is more difficult to achieve in double perovskites than initially predicted by theory.

The dielectric permittivity of ECMO does not show any anomaly associated to the occurrence of P. Its behavior suggests the presence of depletion layers and significant electron conduction at high temperature. A thorough study reveals that P depends on the heating rate, which is typical behavior of TSDC. Our results also indicate that P arises from the reorientation of defect dipoles, a feature already found in related compounds [9]. Therefore, ECMO is neither ferroelectric nor multiferroic.

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