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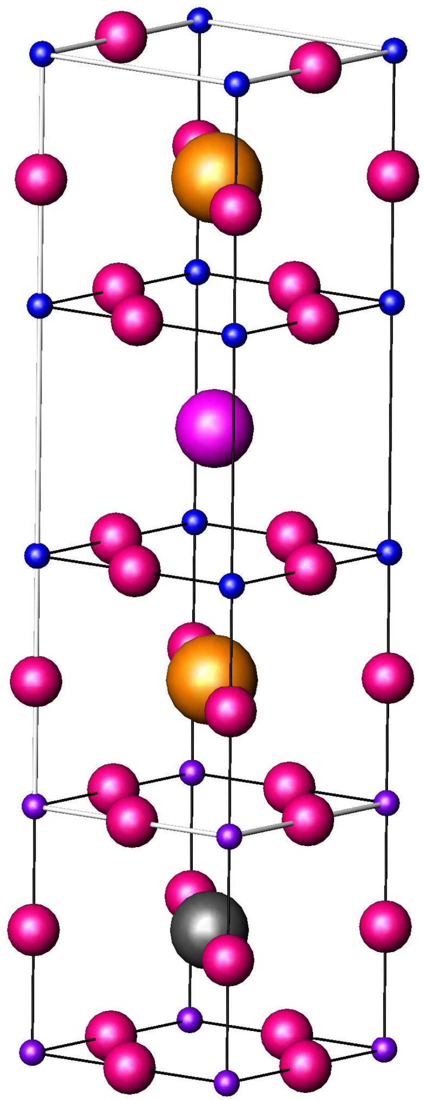
Giant superconductivity-induced modulation of the ferromagnetic magnetization in a cuprate-manganite superlattice

Nature Materials **8**, 315-319 (2009)
Phys. Rev. B **78**, 134111 (2008)
Phys. Rev. B **71**, 140509(R) (2005)



what happens at interfaces where

electronic, chemical, crystallographic, magnetic } properties do not match?

SC and magnetism avoid each other

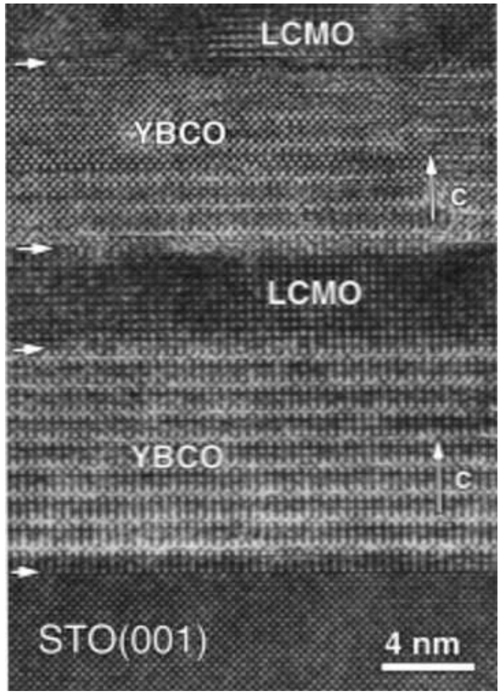
— unless forced together on an atomic scale

⇒ how do they arrange?

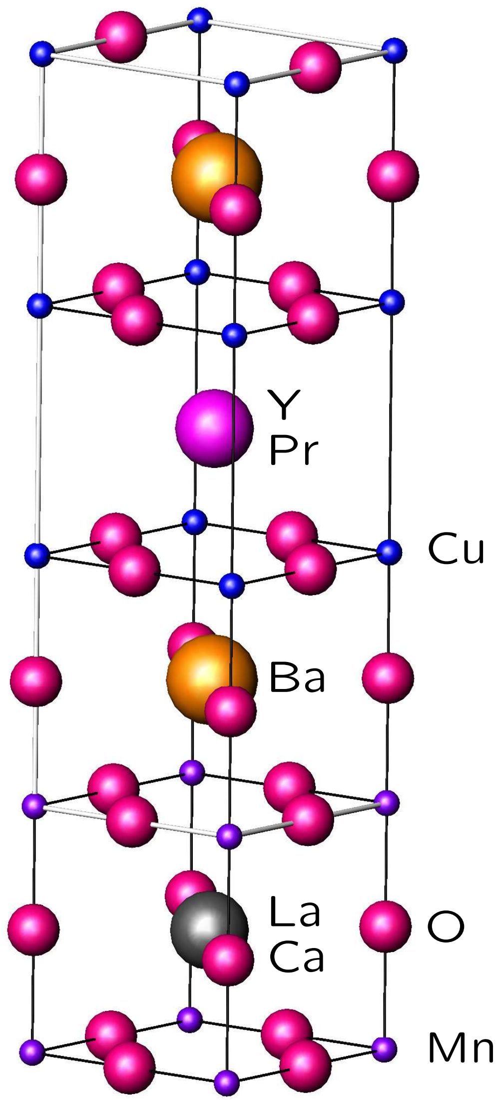
used system:
multilayers of the type

$[SC/FM]_n/STO$

grown by *pulsed laser doposition*



TEM image



multilayers of the type $[\mathrm{SC}/\mathrm{FM}]_n/\mathrm{STO}$

FM: $La_{2/3}Ca_{1/3}MnO_3$

$T_{\mathrm{Curie}} \approx 180\,\mathrm{K}$

STO: $SrTiO_3$ used as substrate

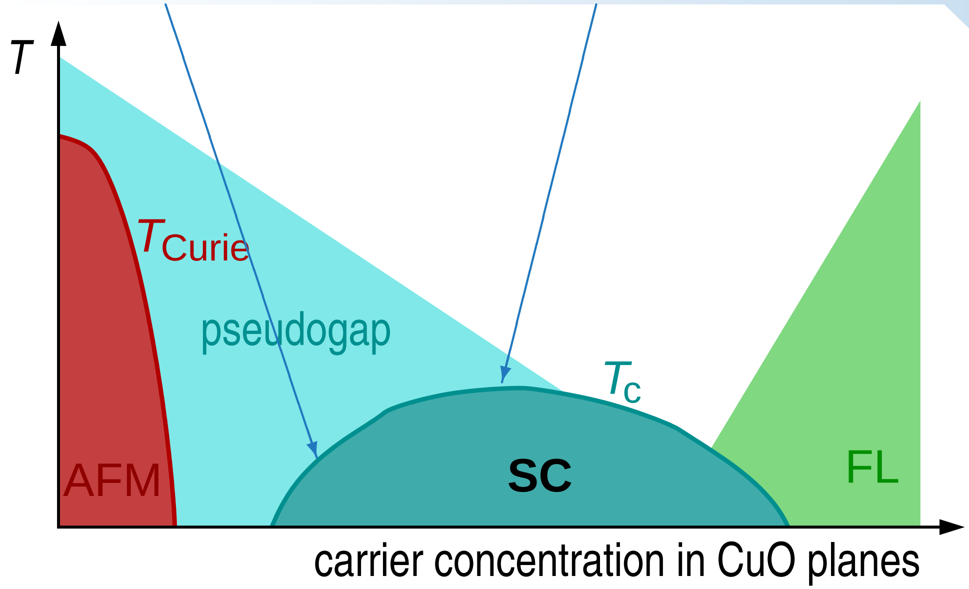
$T \approx 105\,\mathrm{K}$: cubic to tetragonal

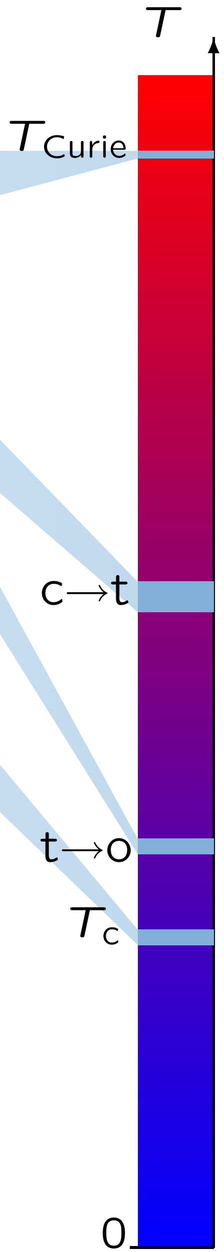
$T \approx 65\,\mathrm{K}$: tetragonal to orthorombic

$\Rightarrow$ surface fragmentation

SC: $Y_{1-x}Pr_xBa_2Cu_3O_6$

$T_c \approx 40\,\mathrm{K}\,(x = 0.4)$, $90\,\mathrm{K}\,(x = 0)$





crystal types:
(close to) perovskite-like

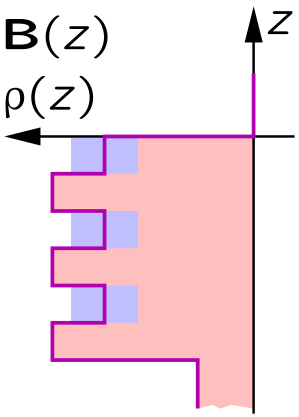
how does the magnetisation in the film look like?

depth profile of magnetic induction: $\mathbf{B}(z)$

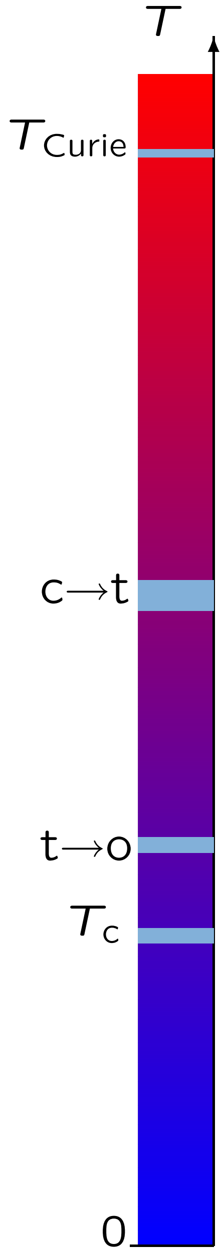
has SC an influence? $\Rightarrow$ T-dependence of $\mathbf{B}(z)$

$\Rightarrow$ need for a method to probe $\mathbf{B}(z)$ and $\rho(z)$

- with $0 < z < 2000\,\text{Å}$, $\Delta z \approx 1\,\text{Å}$
- in the range $10\,\text{K} < T < 200\,\text{K}$
- in a magnetic field $H < 1000\,\text{Oe}$



$\rightarrow$ polarised neutron reflectometry



index of refraction n (as for visible light: )

$|n-1| = |\delta| < 10^{-5}$

$\delta = \delta_{\text{nuclear}} \pm \delta_{\text{magnetic}}$

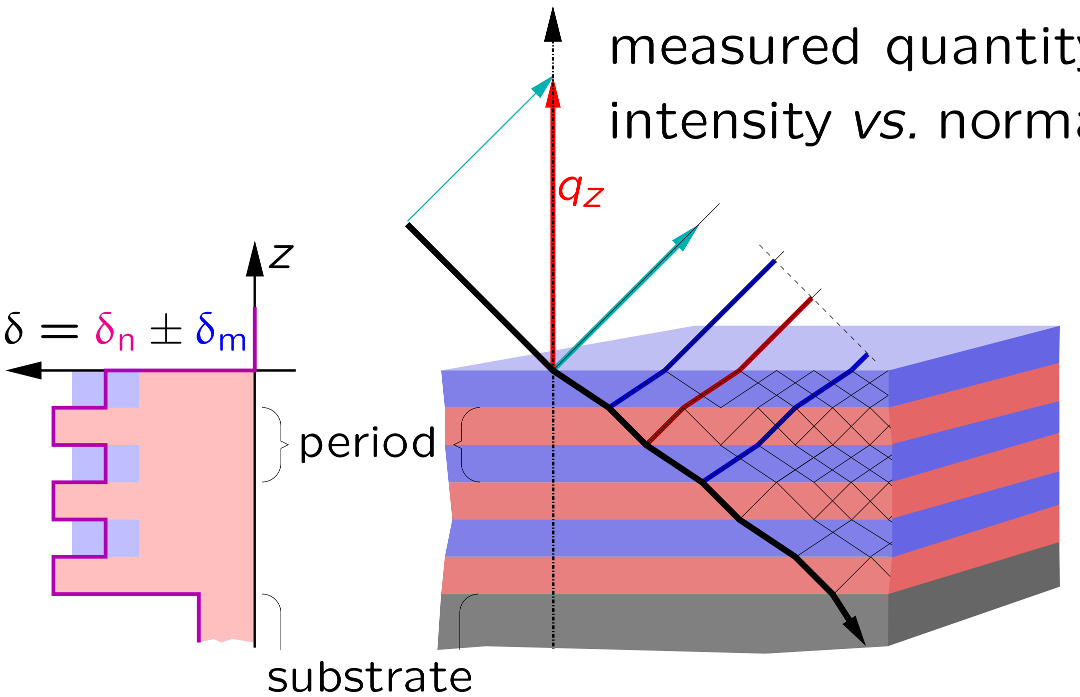
$\delta_{\text{magnetic}} \propto \mu_n \, \mathbf{B}_\perp$

neutron magnetic moment: μ_n

in-plane magnetic induction: $\mathbf{B}_\perp$

measured quantity:

intensity *vs.* normal momentum transfer q_z



for parallel interfaces:

interference of (multiply) reflected beams index of refraction n (as for visible light: )

$|n-1| = |\delta| < 10^{-5}$

$\delta = \delta_{\text{nuclear}} \pm \delta_{\text{magnetic}}$

$\delta_{\text{magnetic}} \propto \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\text{n}}\, \mathbf{B}_{\perp}$

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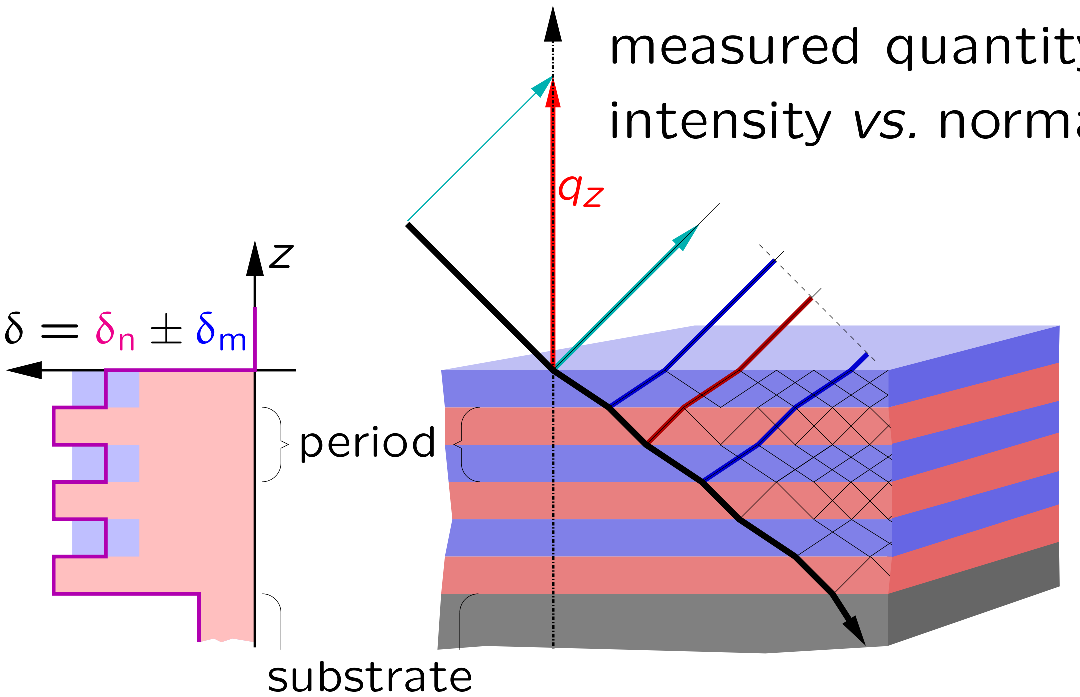
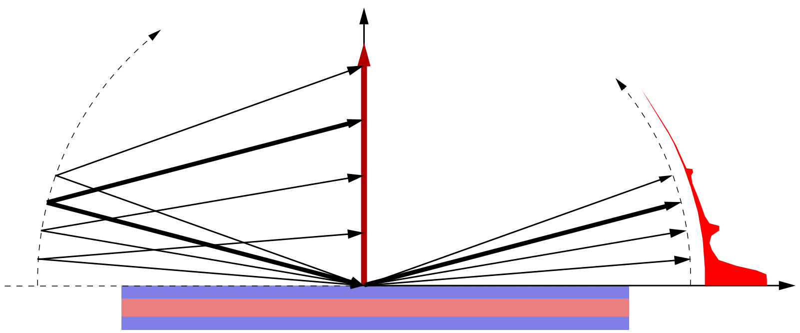


angle dispersive mode



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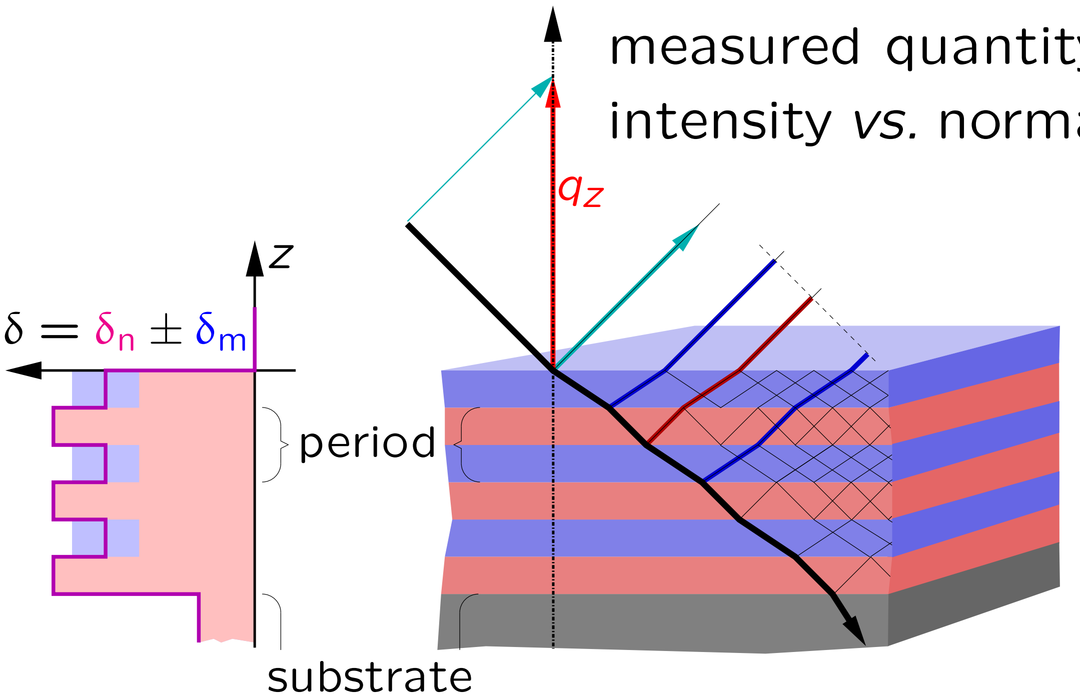
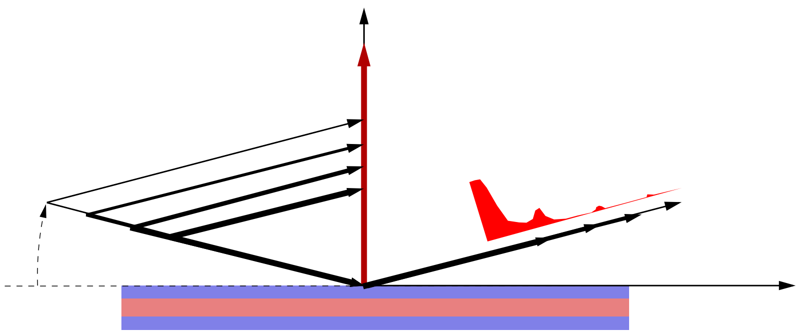
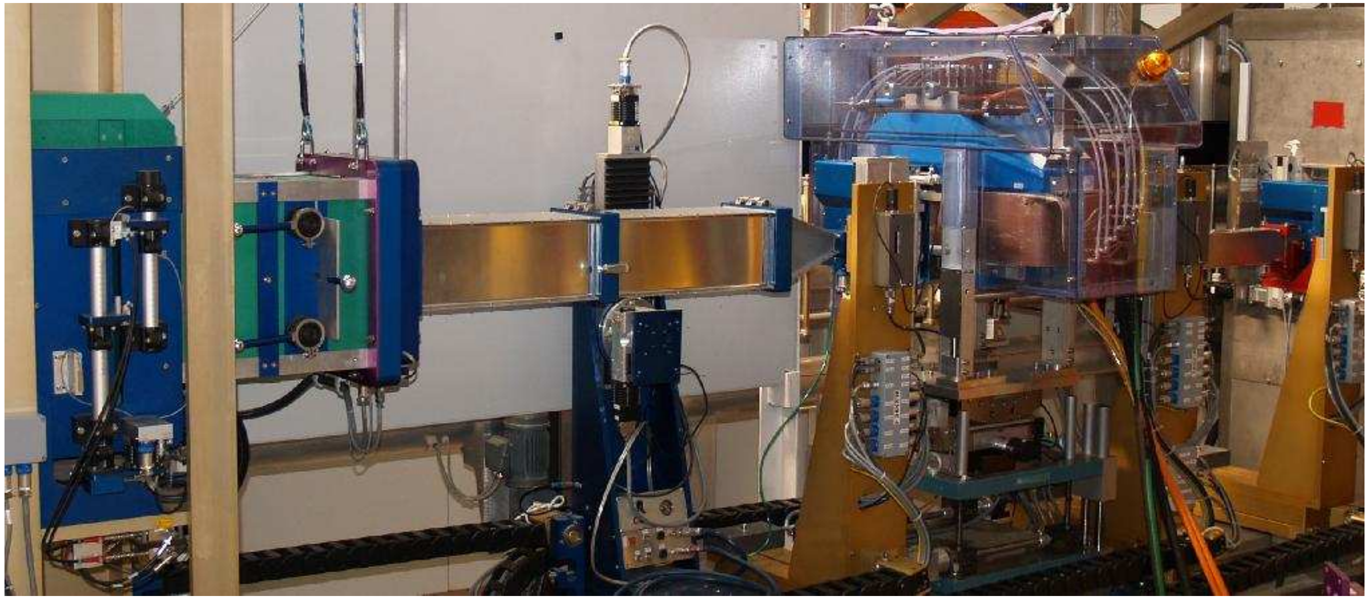


energy dispersive mode

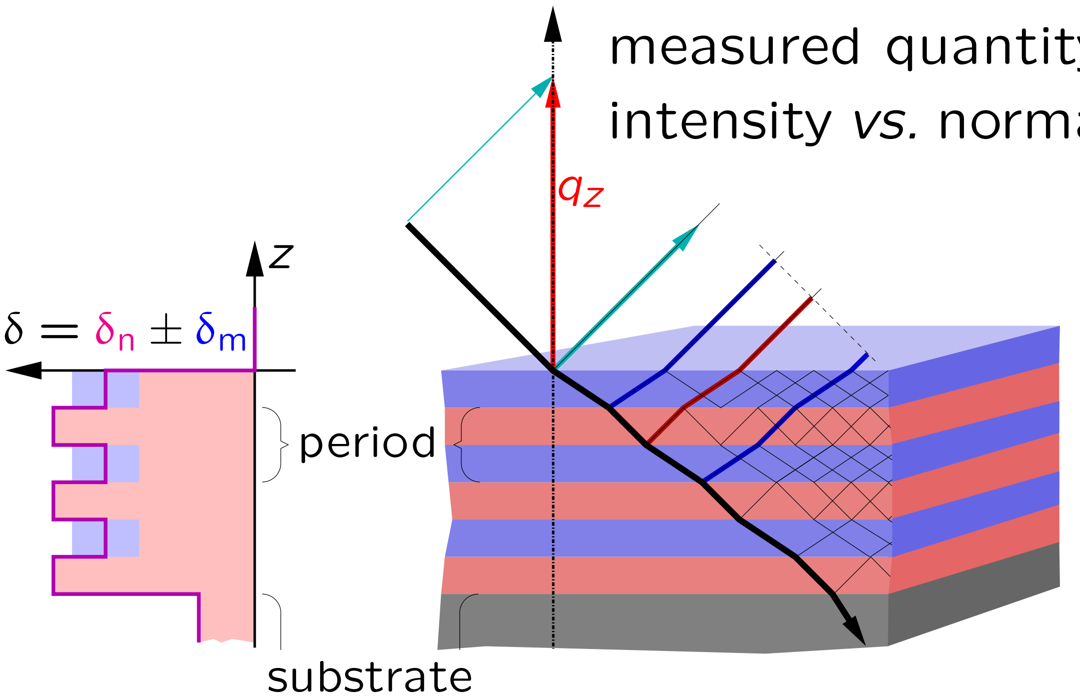


neutron reflectometer
AMOR
at SINQ, PSI

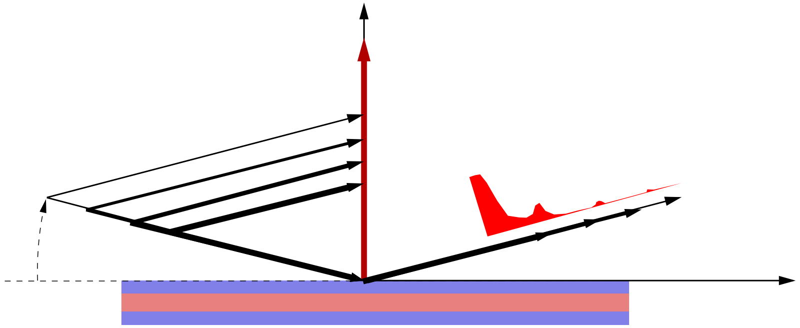
time-of-flight
spin polarisation

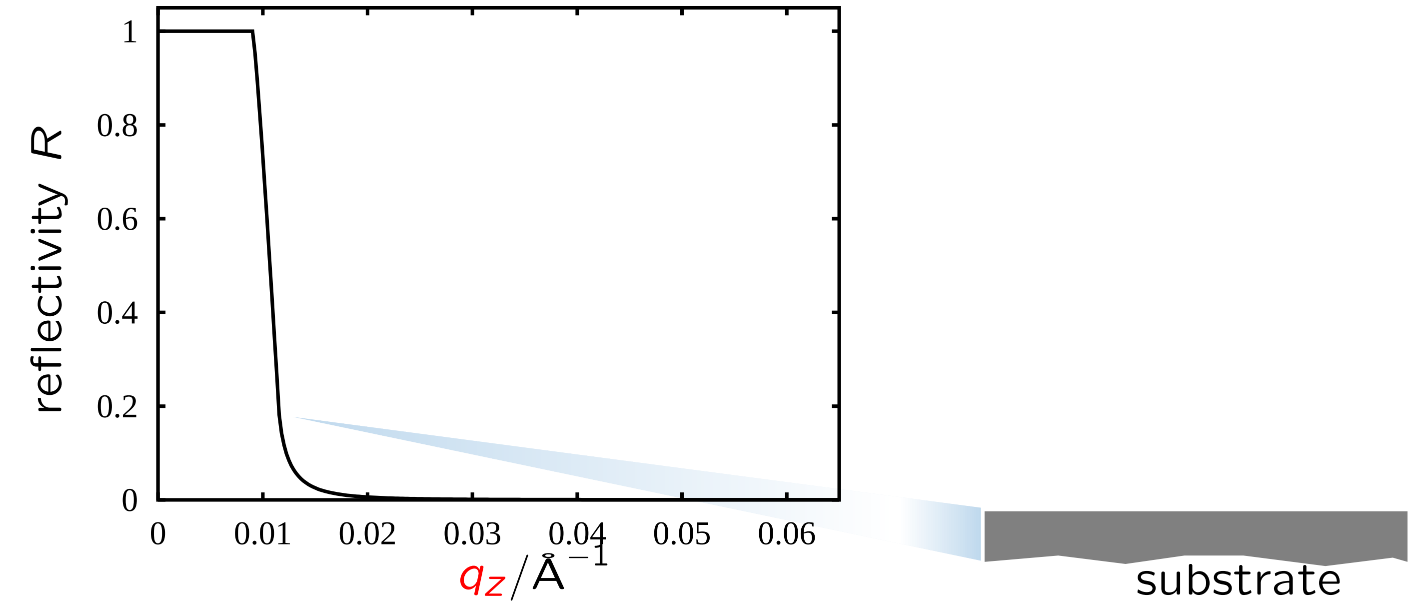


measured quantity:
intensity *vs.* normal momentum transfer q_z



energy dispersive mode





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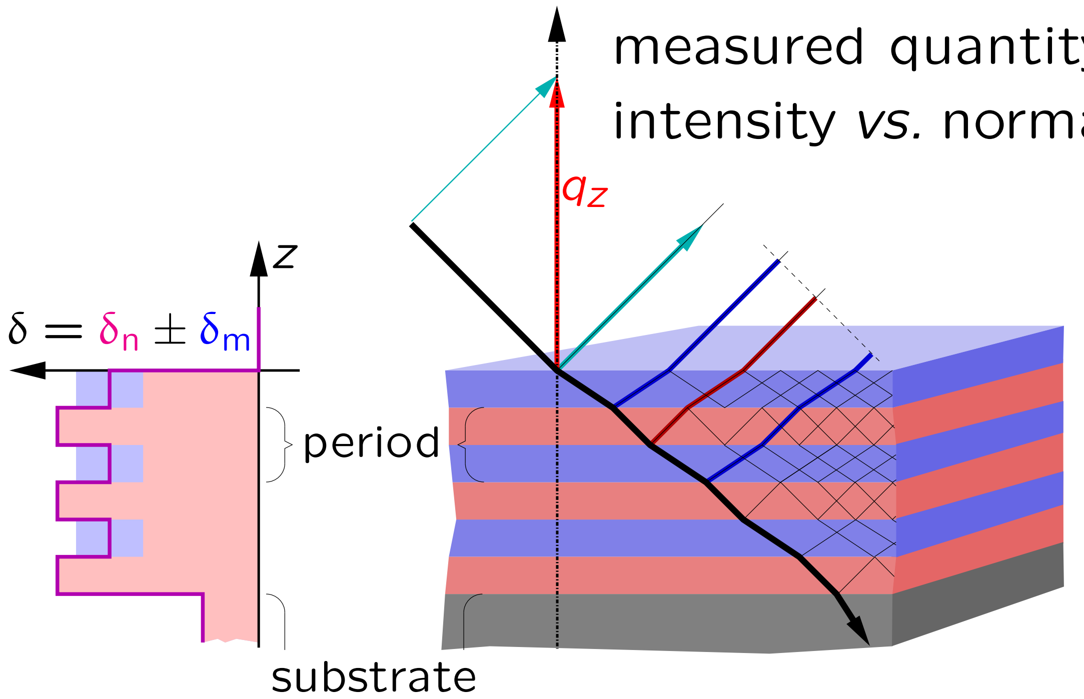

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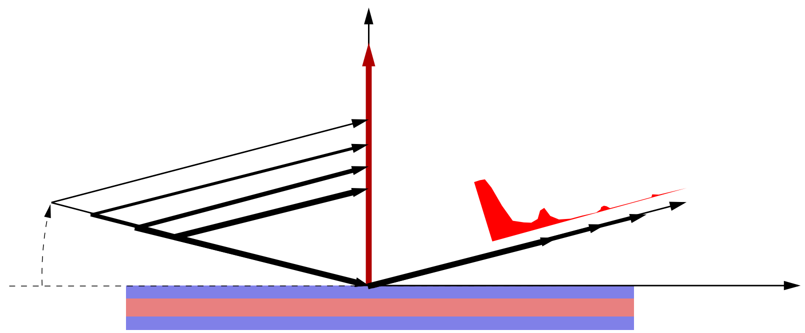

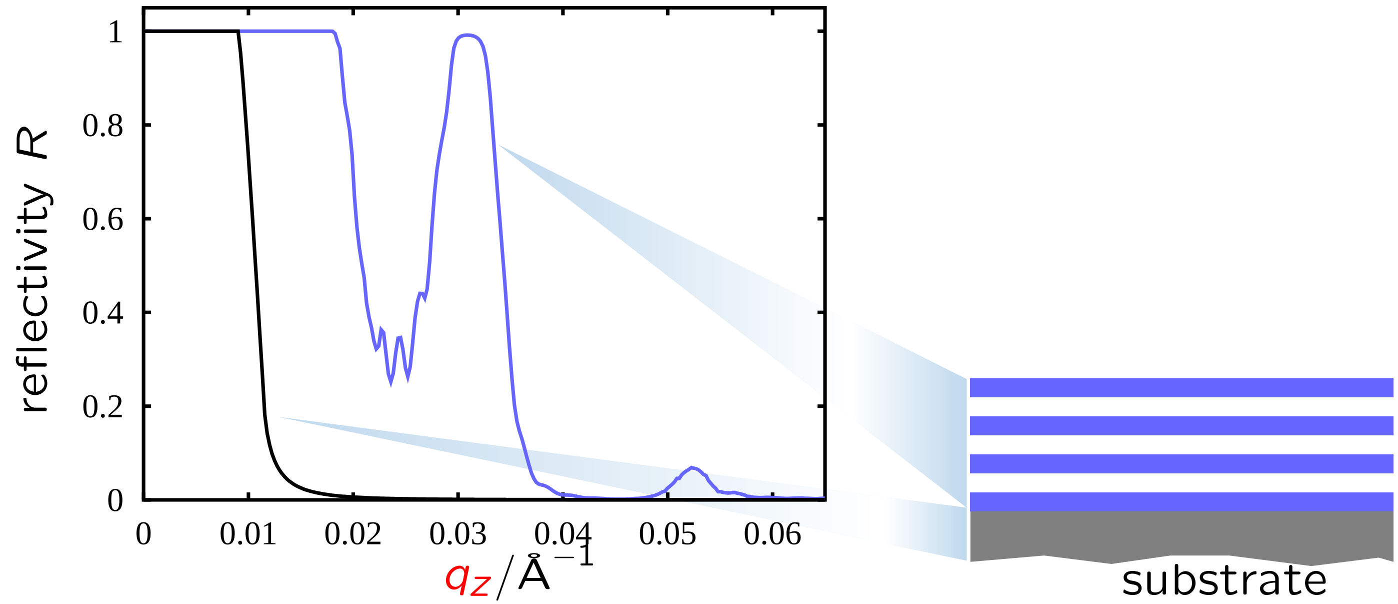

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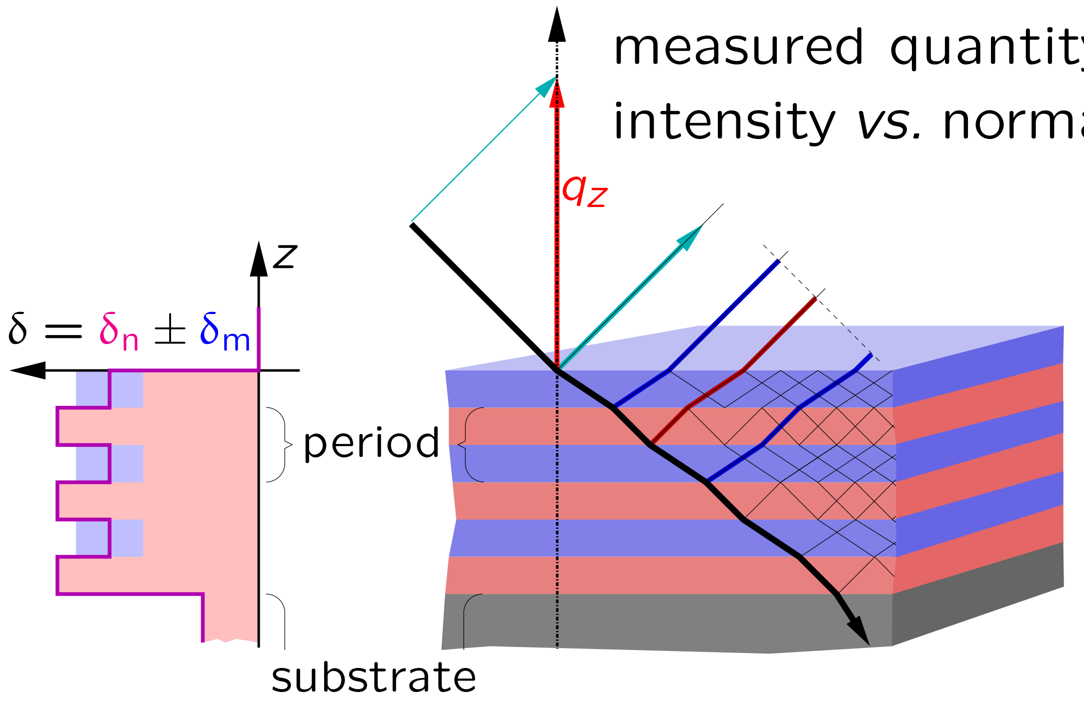
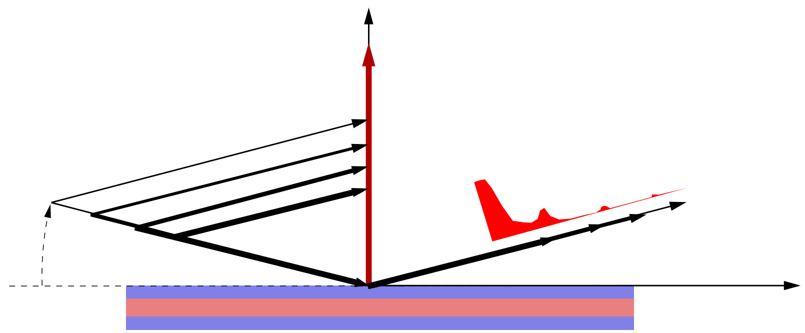
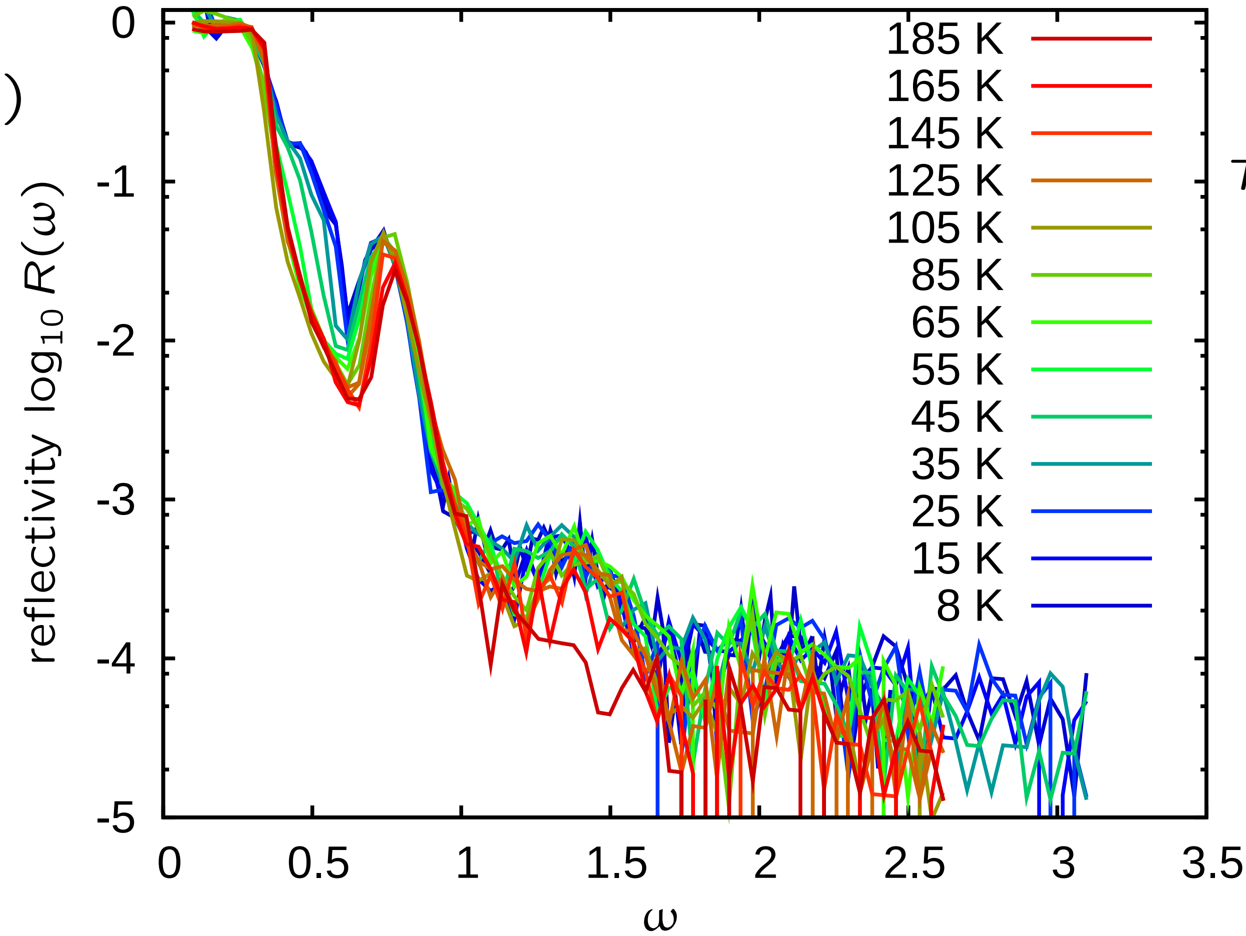


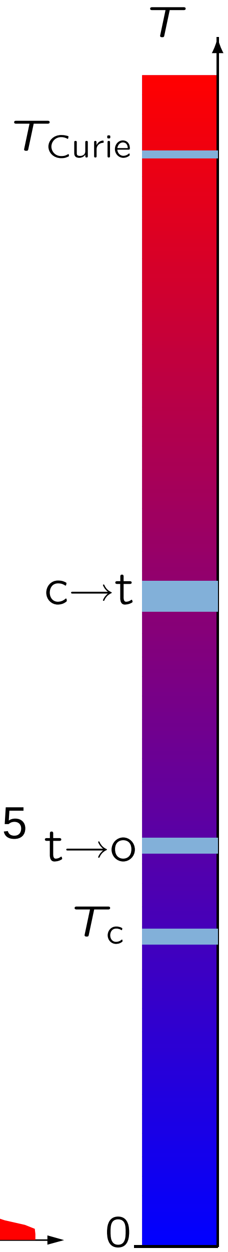
energy dispersive mode

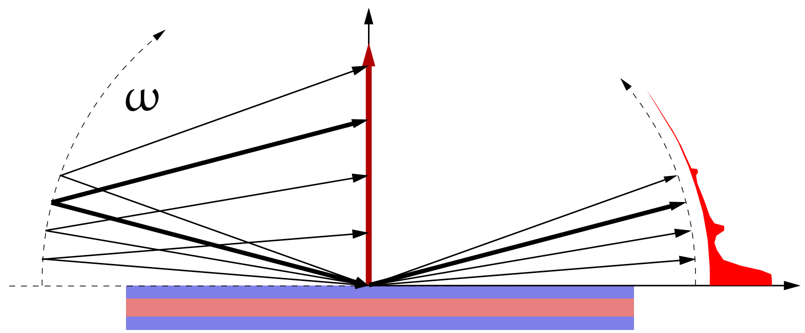


T dependence of $R(\omega)$
for an ML with
underdoped SC

field cooled and
measured in
$H = 100\,\mathrm{Oe}$





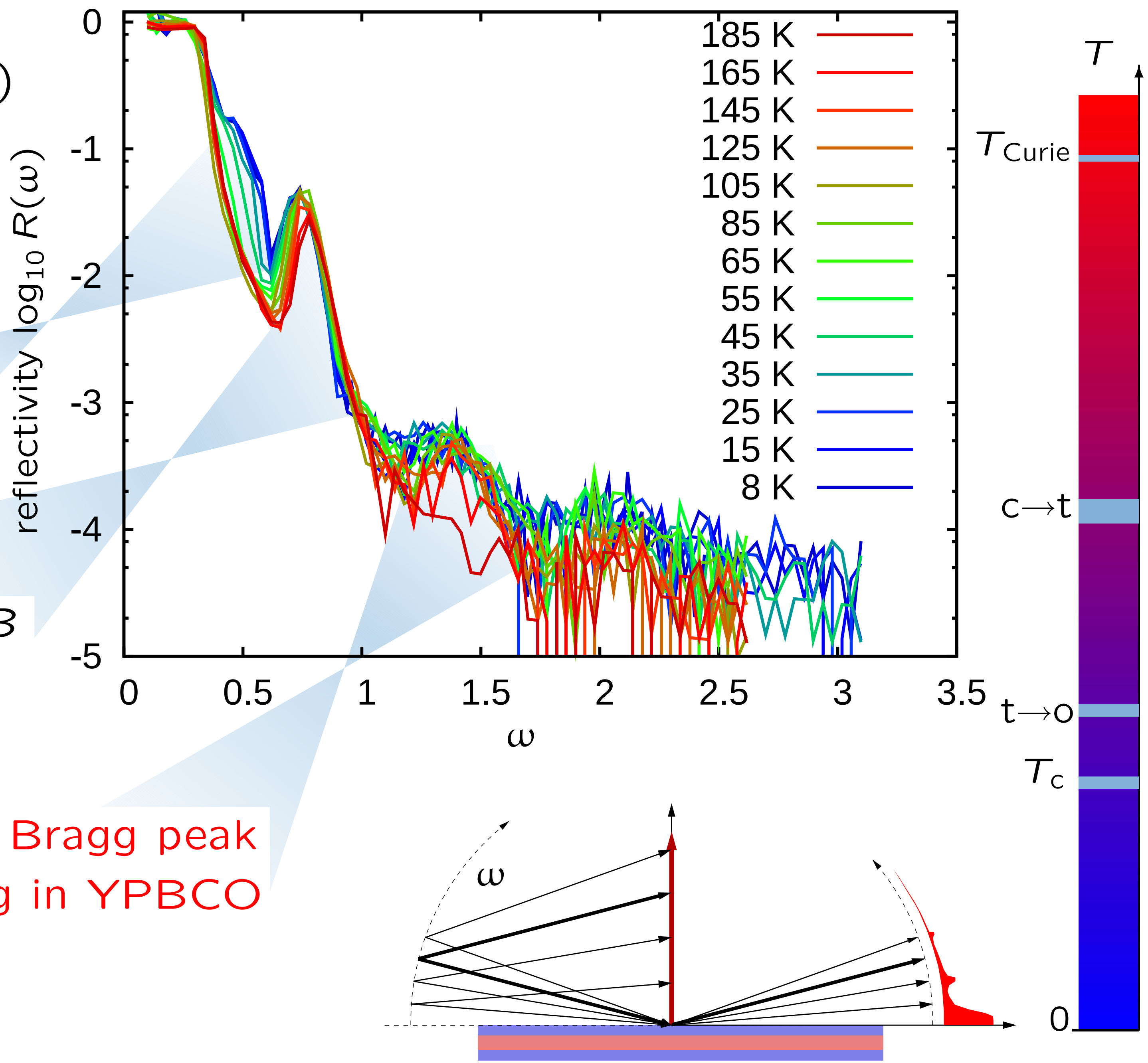


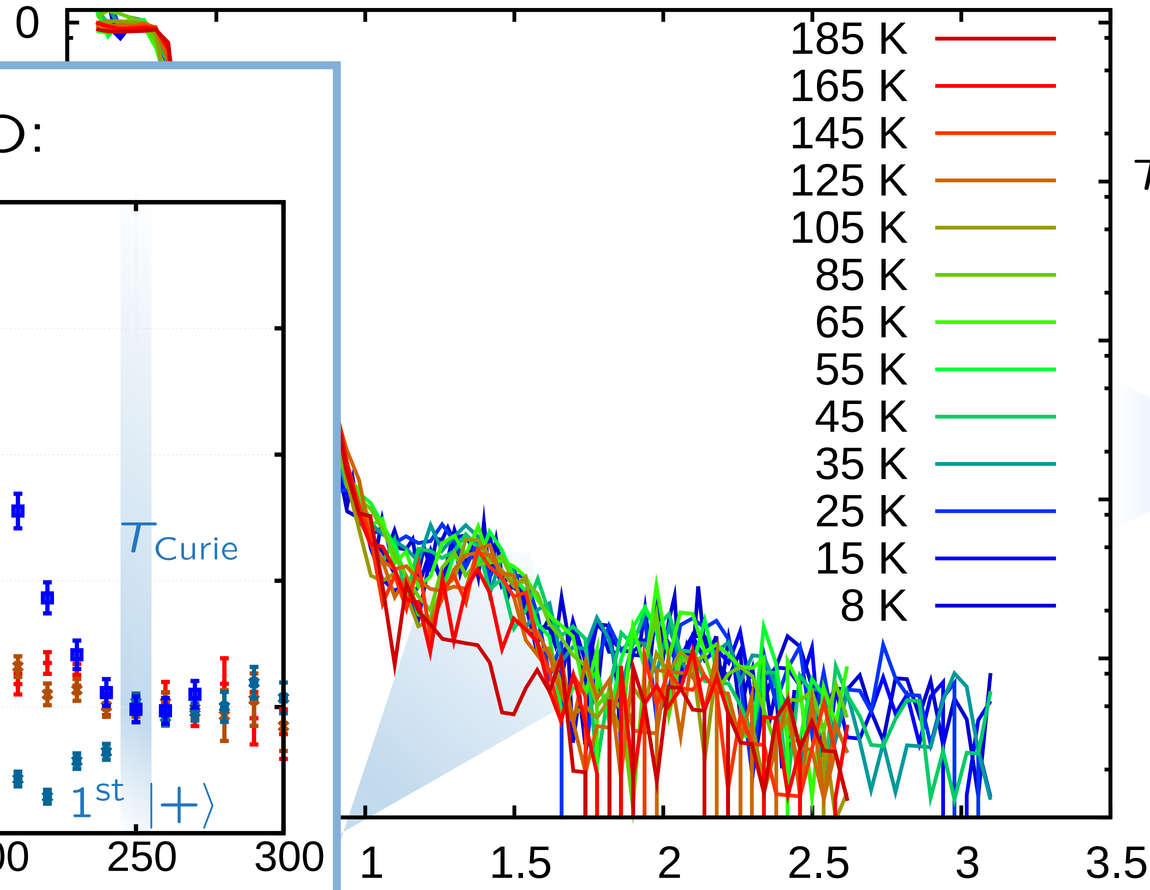
T dependence of $R(\omega)$ for an ML with underdoped SC

new peak below T_c

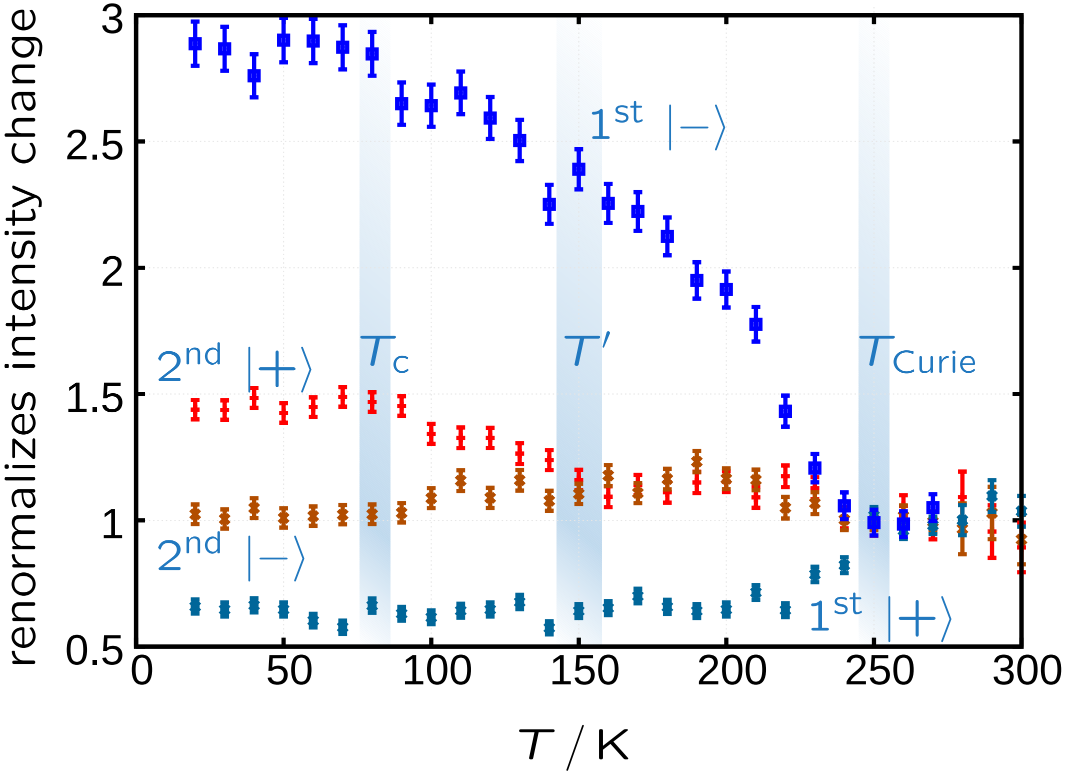
1st Bragg peak displays increasing B

appearance of 2nd Bragg peak magnetic screening in YPBCO below T_{Curie}

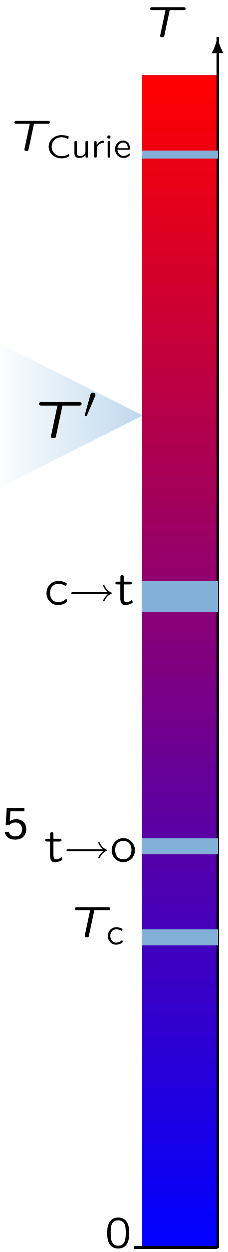




optimally doped YBCO:

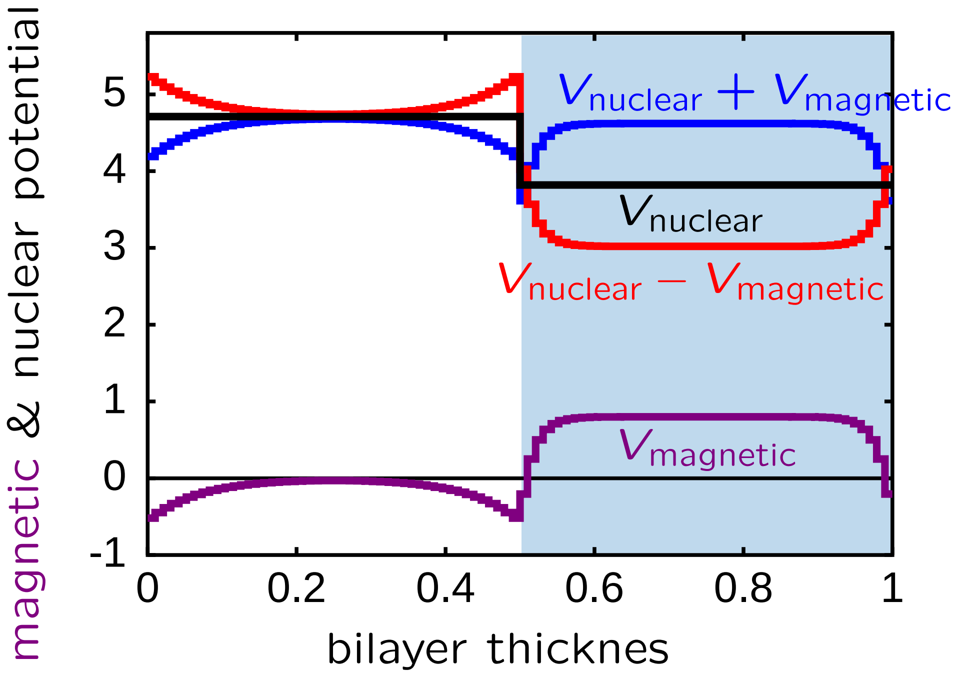


appearance of 2^{nd} Bragg peak
magnetic screening in YPBCO
below T_{Curie}



T' is doping dependent and scales like T^* of the pseudo gap

simulated depth profile
of the potentials



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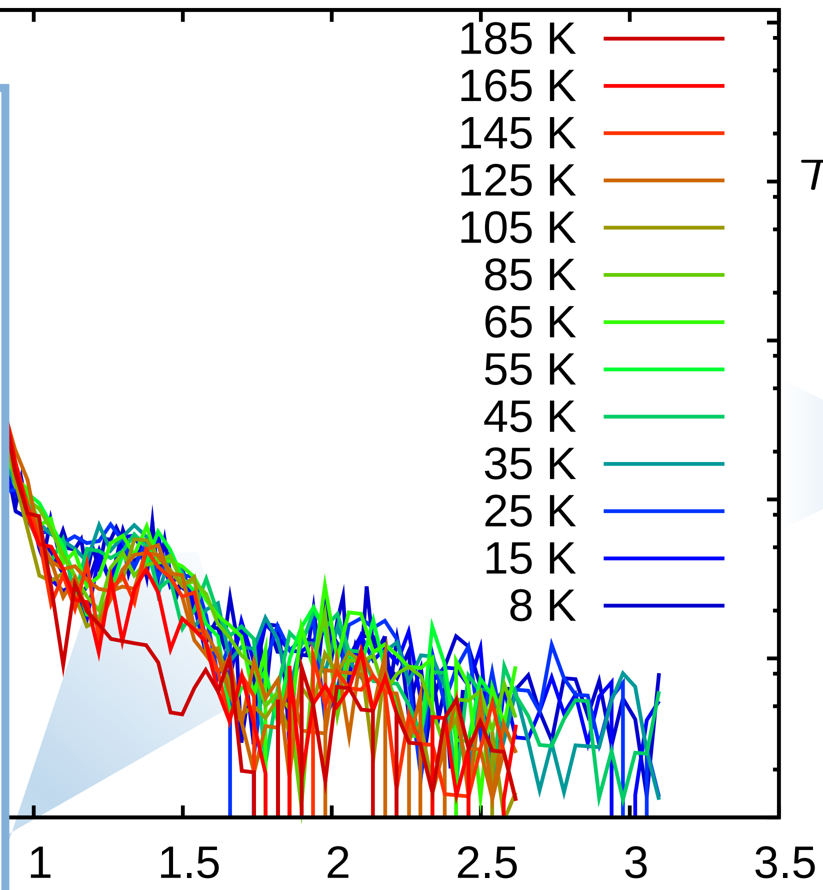

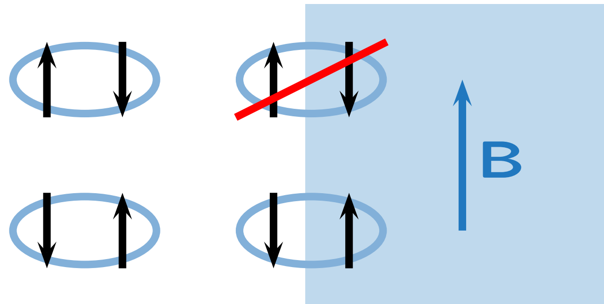

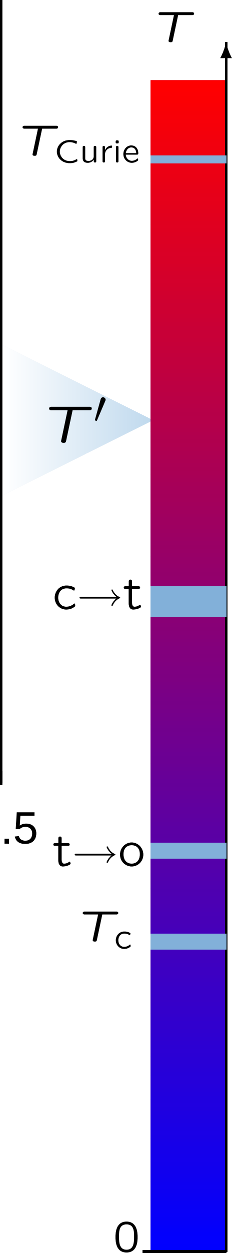

T dependence of $R(\omega)$ for an ML with underdoped SC

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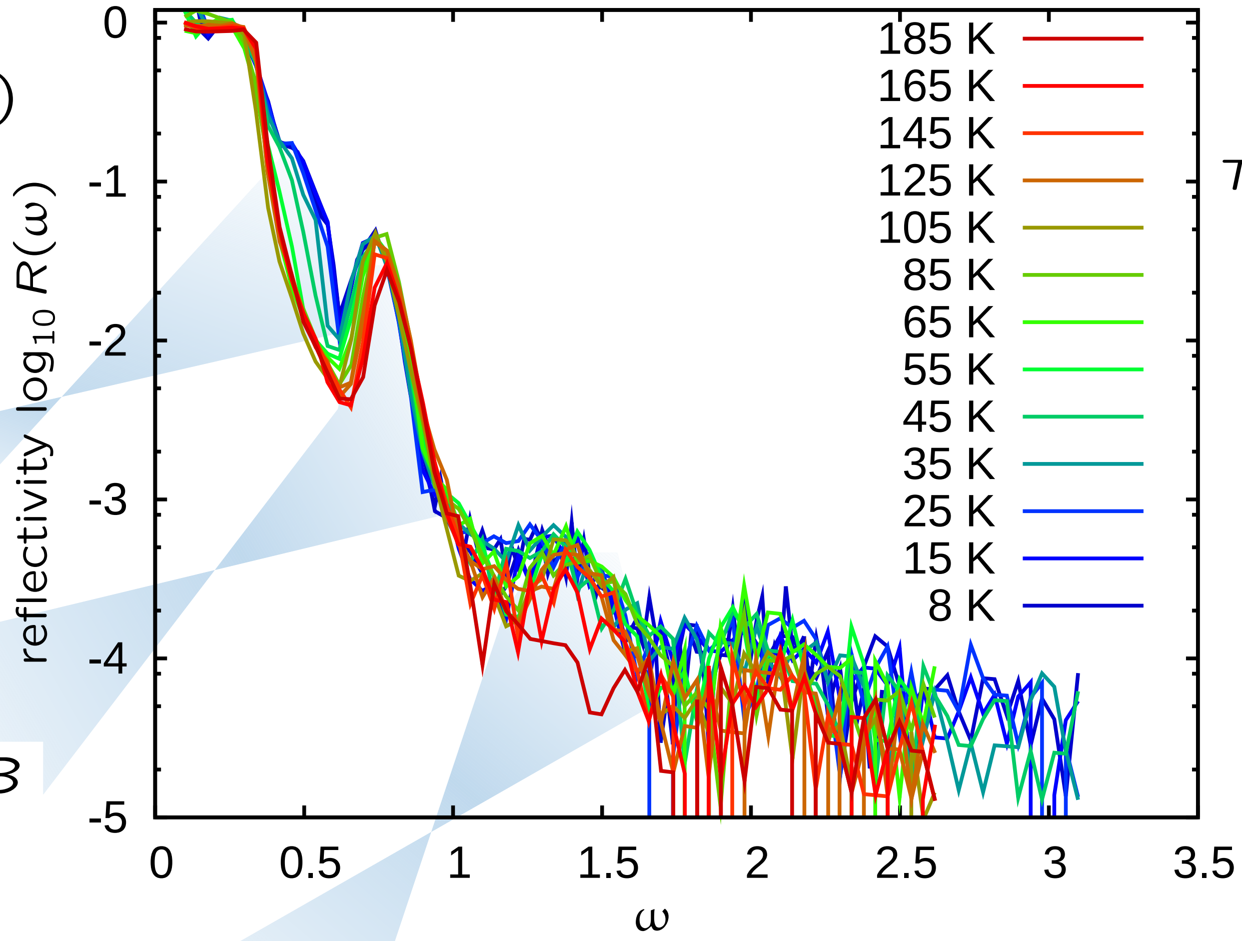
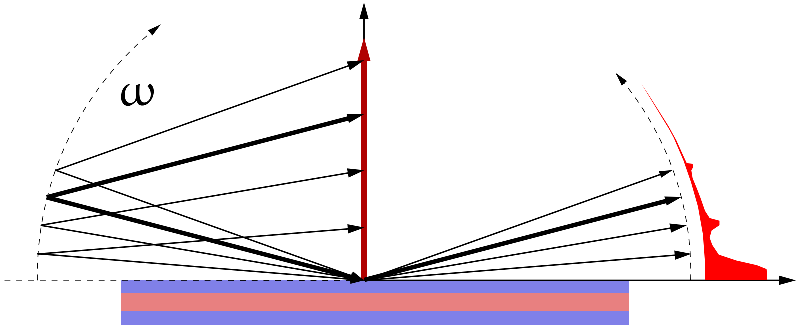
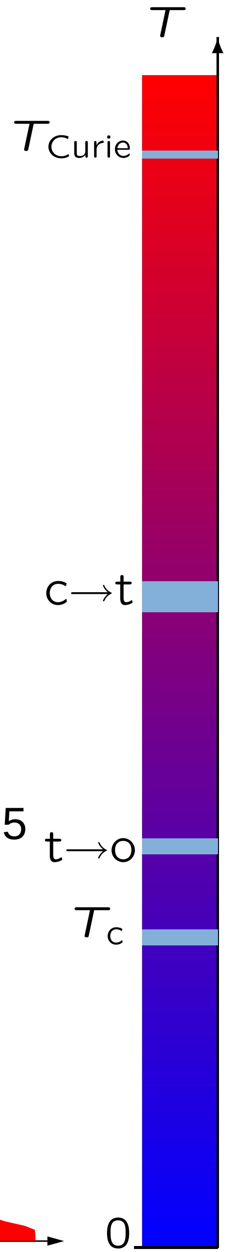
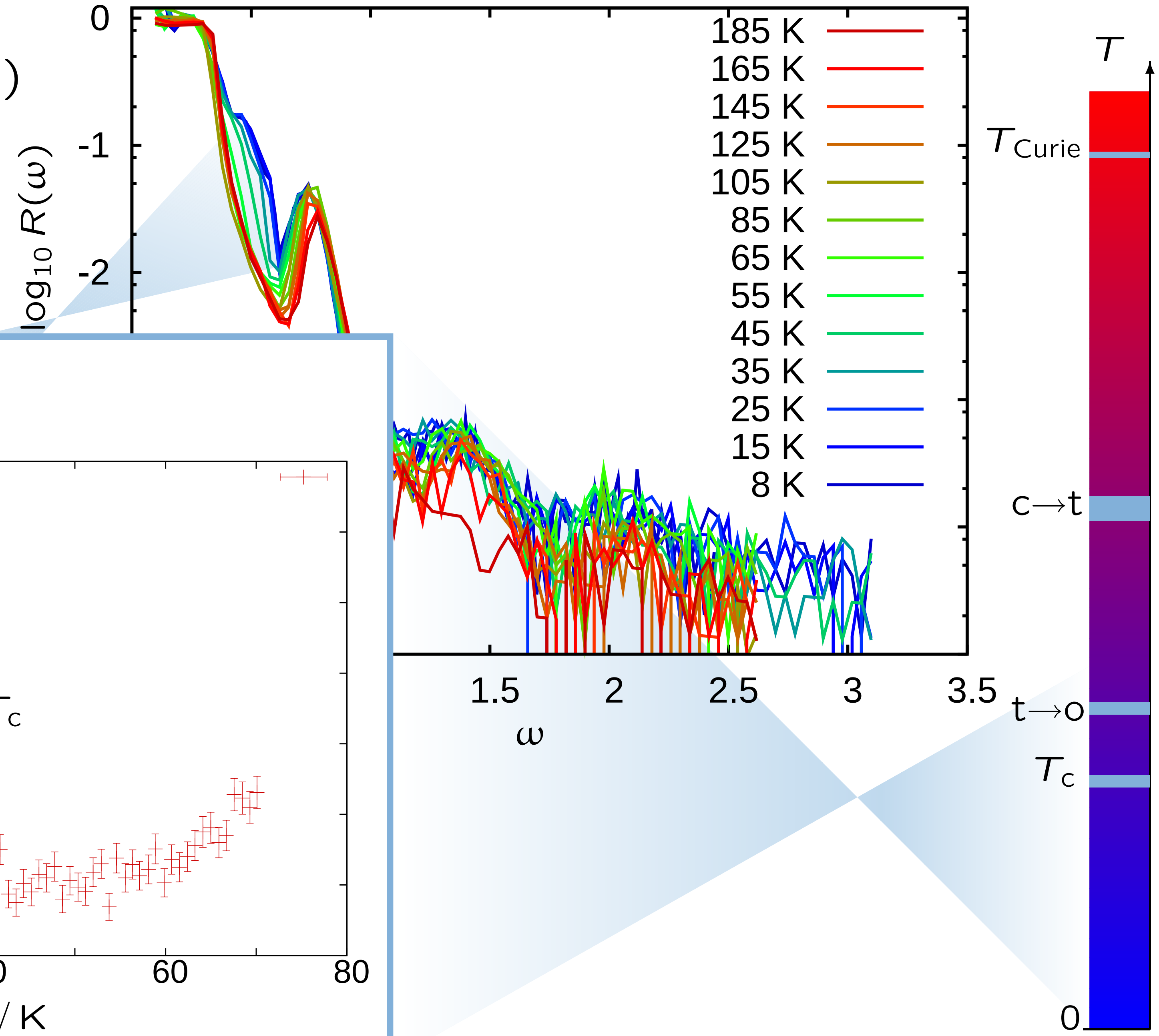


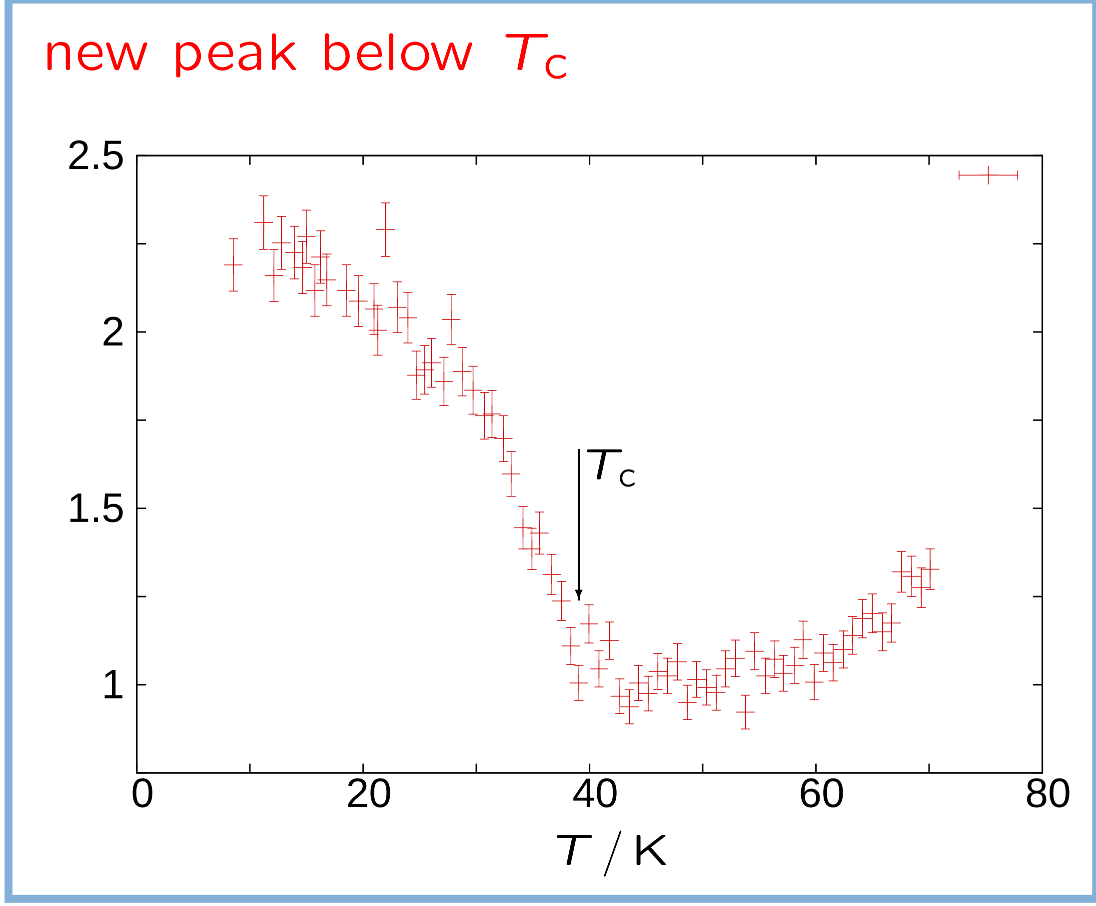




T dependence of $R(\omega)$ for an ML with underdoped SC



new peak below T_c

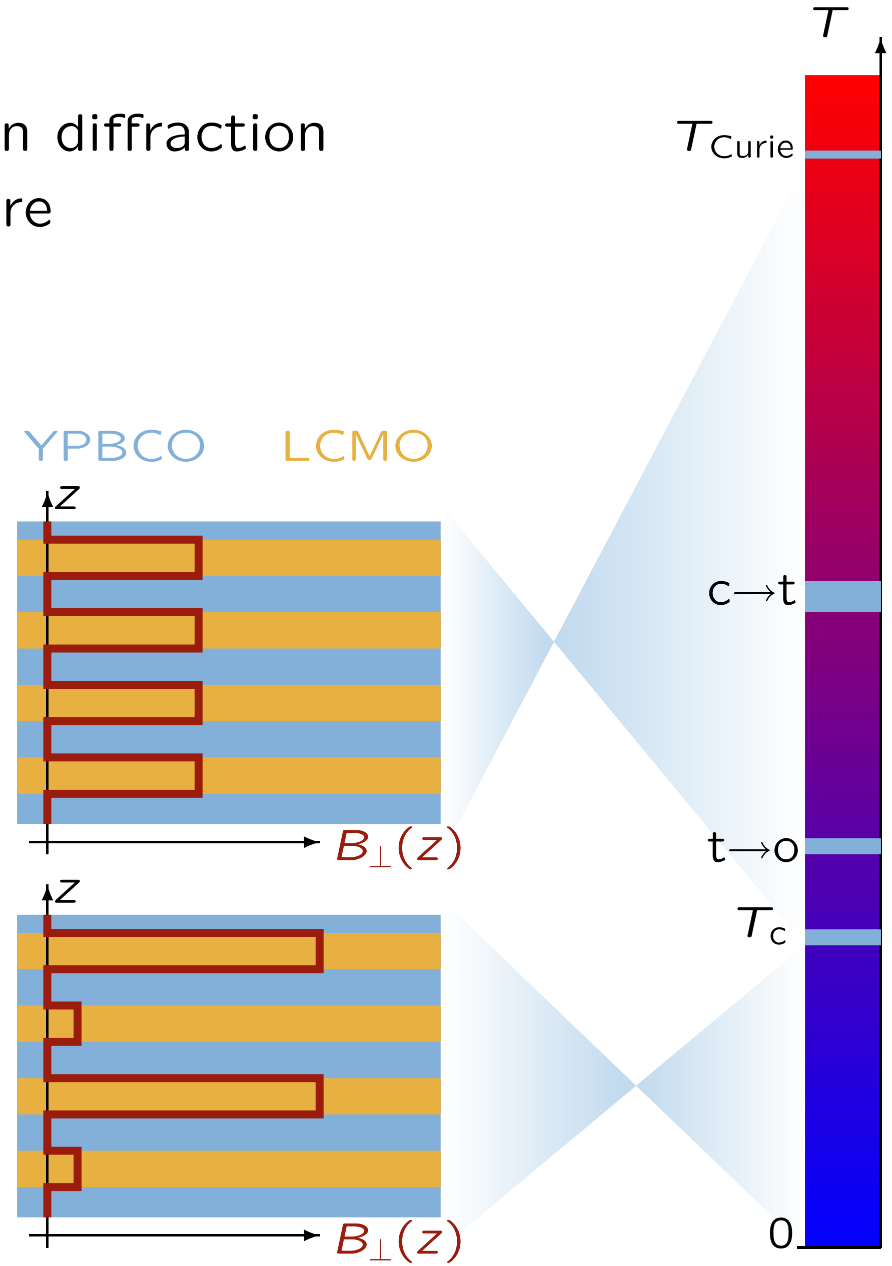


magnetic peak

- comparable to a fractional Bragg peak in diffraction
- indication for a (magnetic) superstructure

model assumpton:

- $T_c < T < T_{Curie}$
  all LCMO layers have the same $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0$
- $T < T_c$
  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 \pm \Delta\mathbf{B}$
  where sign changes each period
  $\Rightarrow$ layerwise AFM on top of the FM



respective moments on Mn: $2.1 \pm 1.9\,\mu_B$

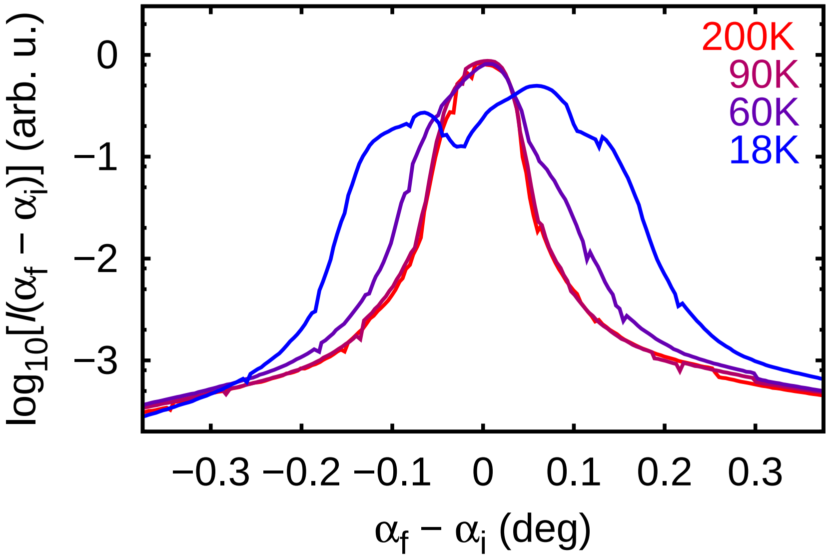
STO undergoes phase transitions

⇒ twinning, buckling of the surface

⇒ surface is fragmented into facets

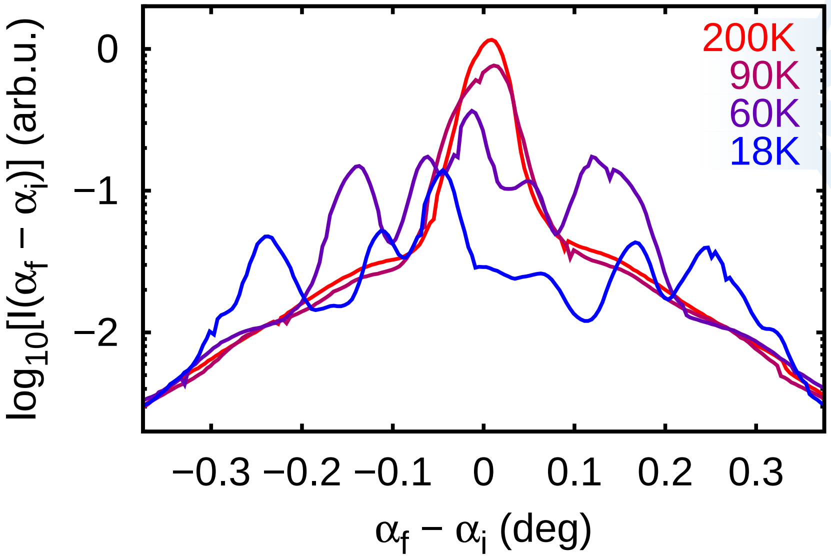
x-rays: ω-scans on

crystal reflection (002) of STO substrate

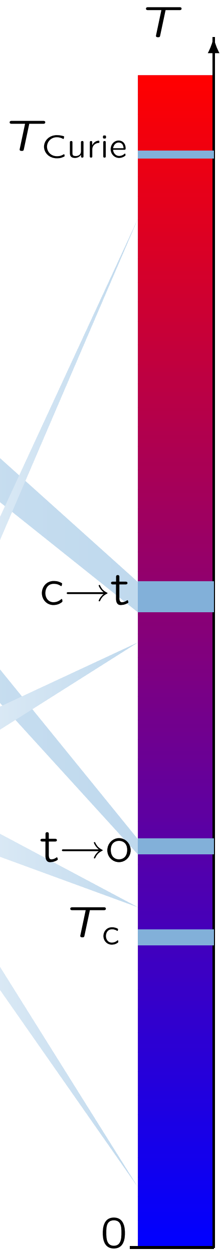


crystallite orientation

superlattice peak of the multilayer



surface orientation



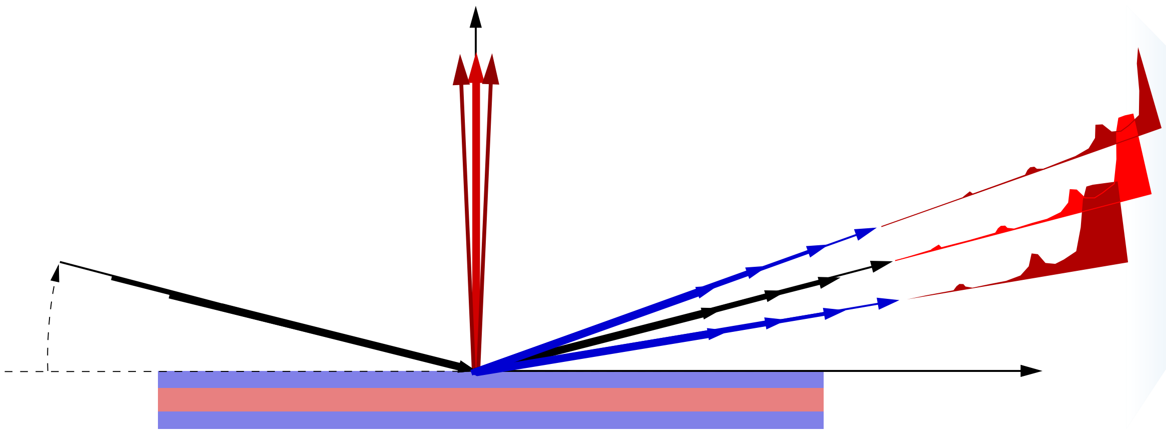
STO undergoes phase transitions

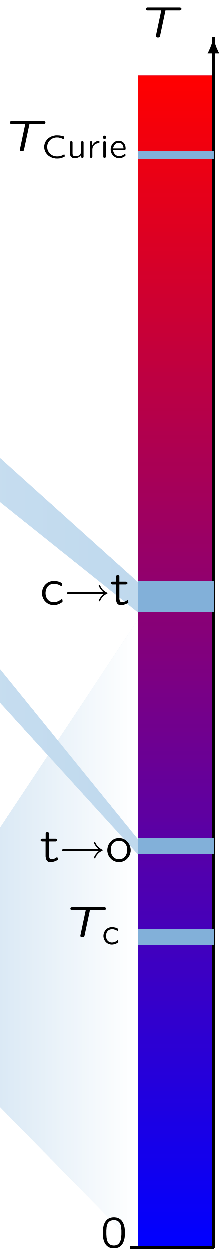
⇒ twinning, buckling of the surface

⇒ surface is fragmented into facets

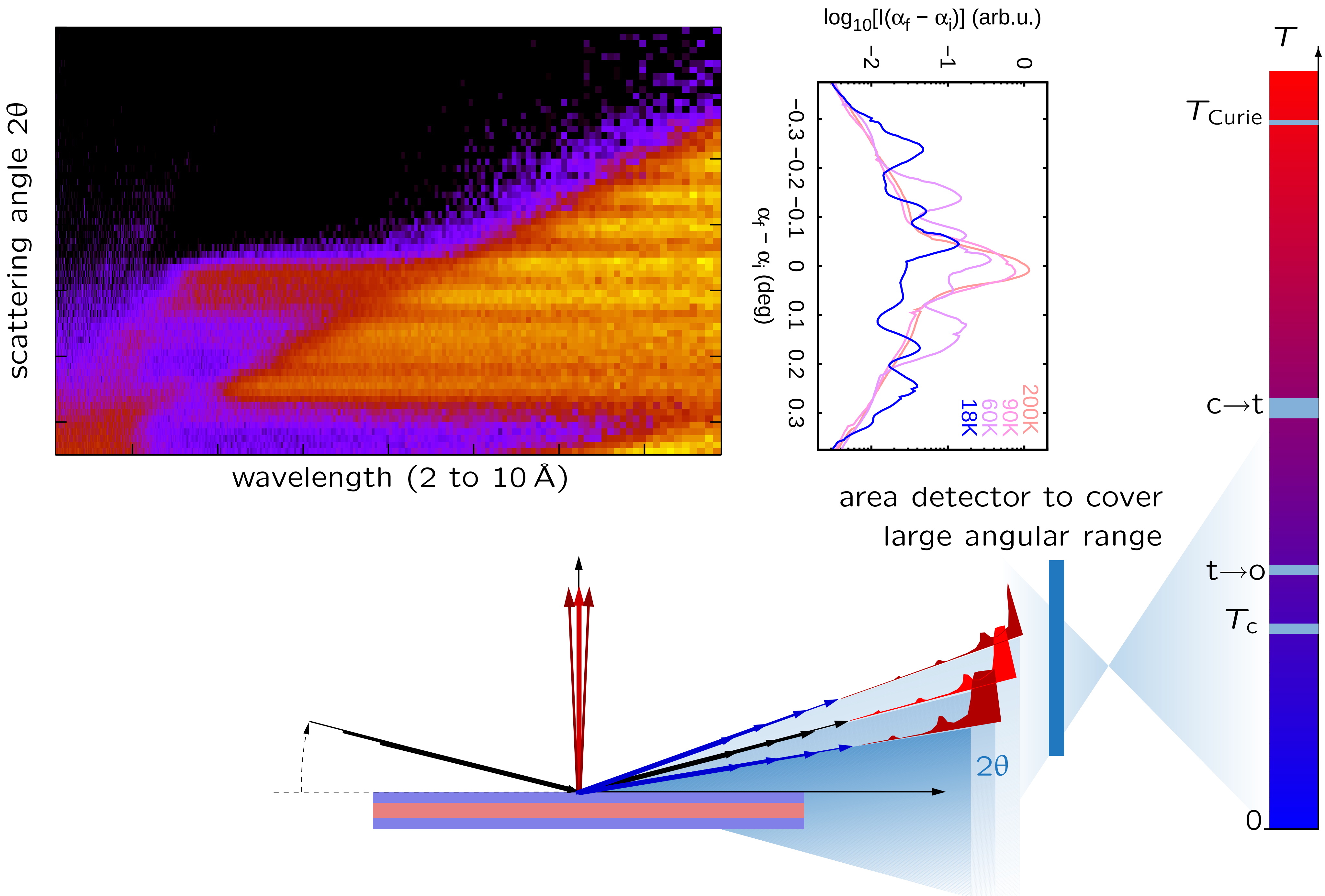
⇒ varying angle of incidence over the sample

⇒ lots of specularly reflected beams

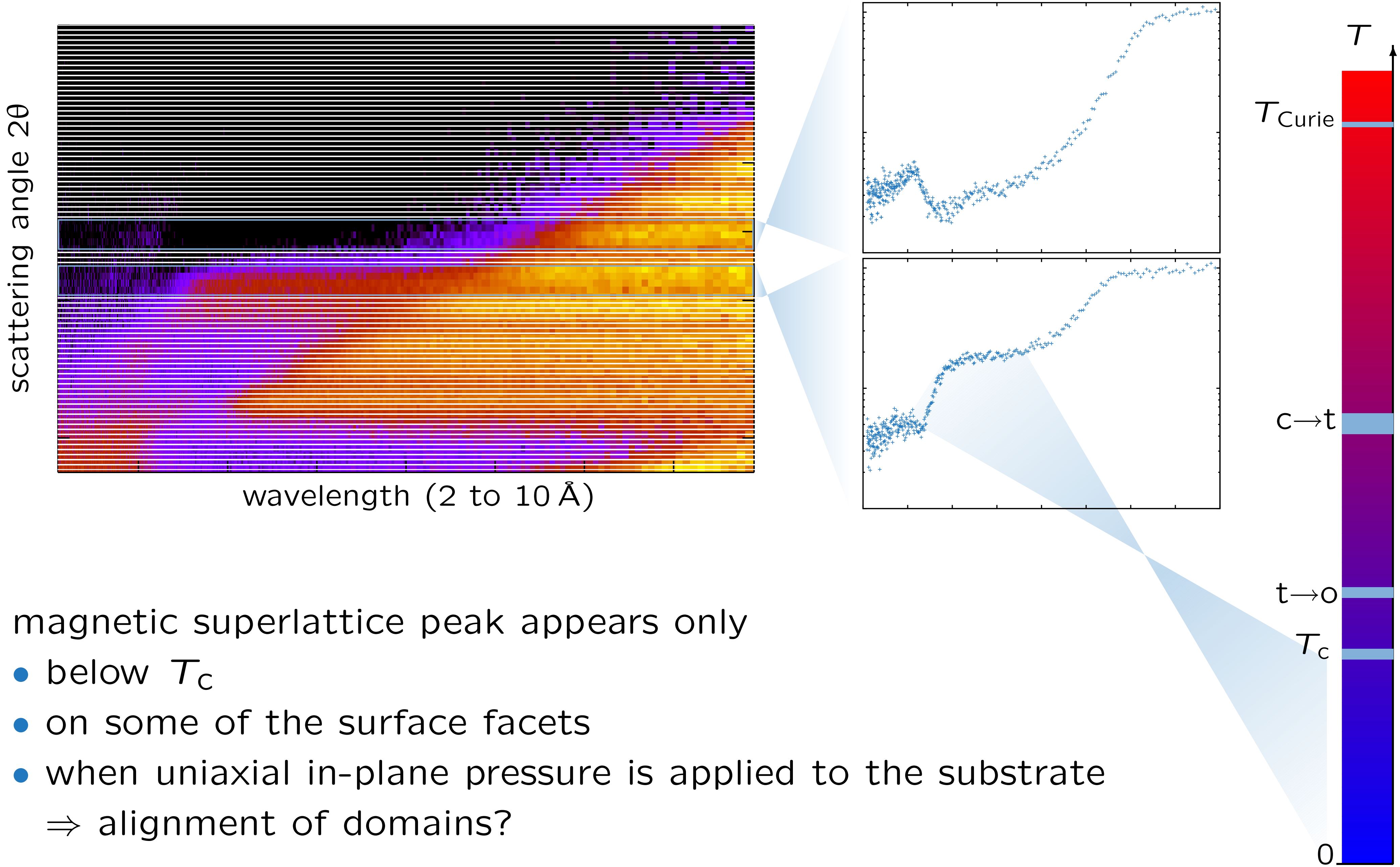




influence of the substrate



influence of the substrate



magnetic superlattice peak appears only

- below T_c
- on some of the surface facets
- when uniaxial in-plane pressure is applied to the substrate

  ⇒ alignment of domains?

- LCMO has a complicated phase diagram and shows phase separation of structural and magnetic properties

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{strain}\\ \text{finite dimension in } z\\ \text{coupling to neighboring FM layers}\end{array}\right\}$ might change the energies of competing magnetic states

- the changed coupling through YPBCO in the (energetically weak) SC state can then switch the ground state in the FM

- the SC gains surface energy $\Rightarrow$

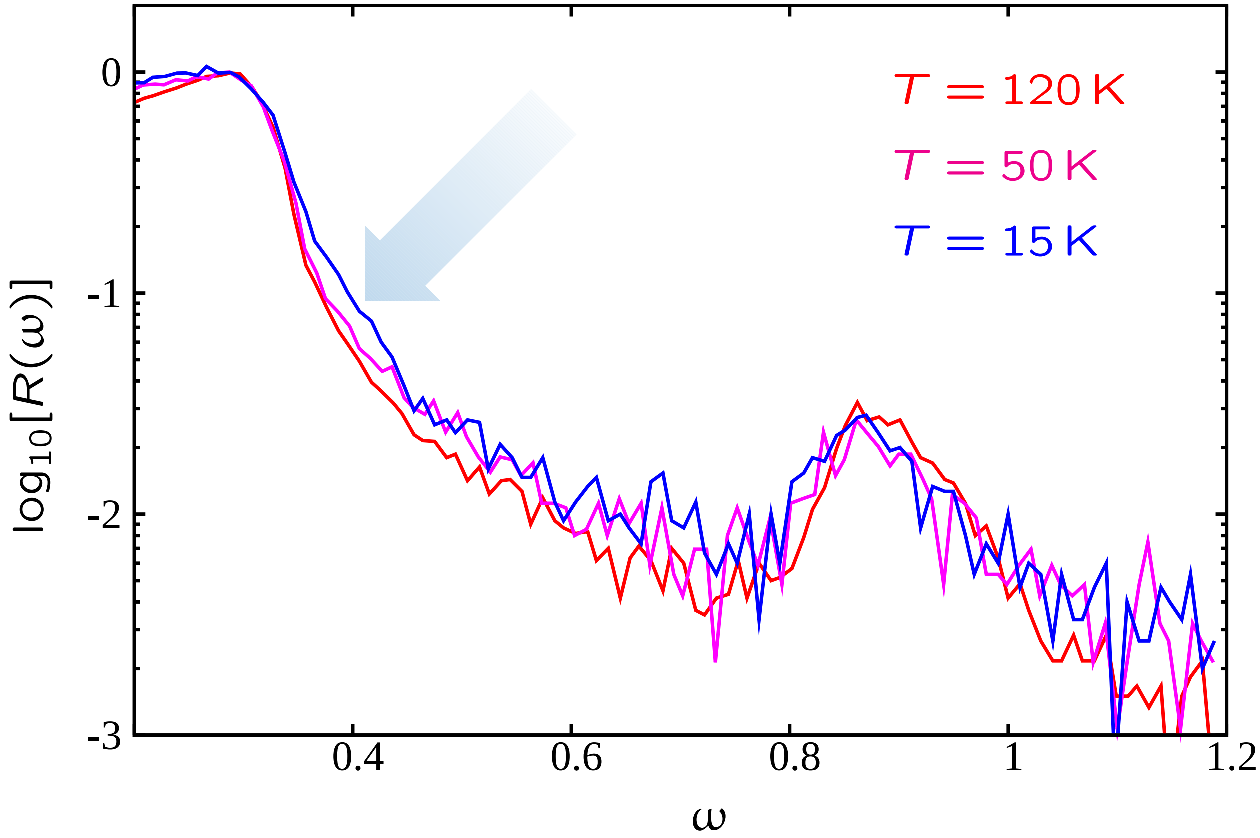
if he is strained

he can win!

STO shows eletrostriction (lattice is distorted by an external **E** field)

⇒ strain is induced by **E** (and not by uniaxial pressure)

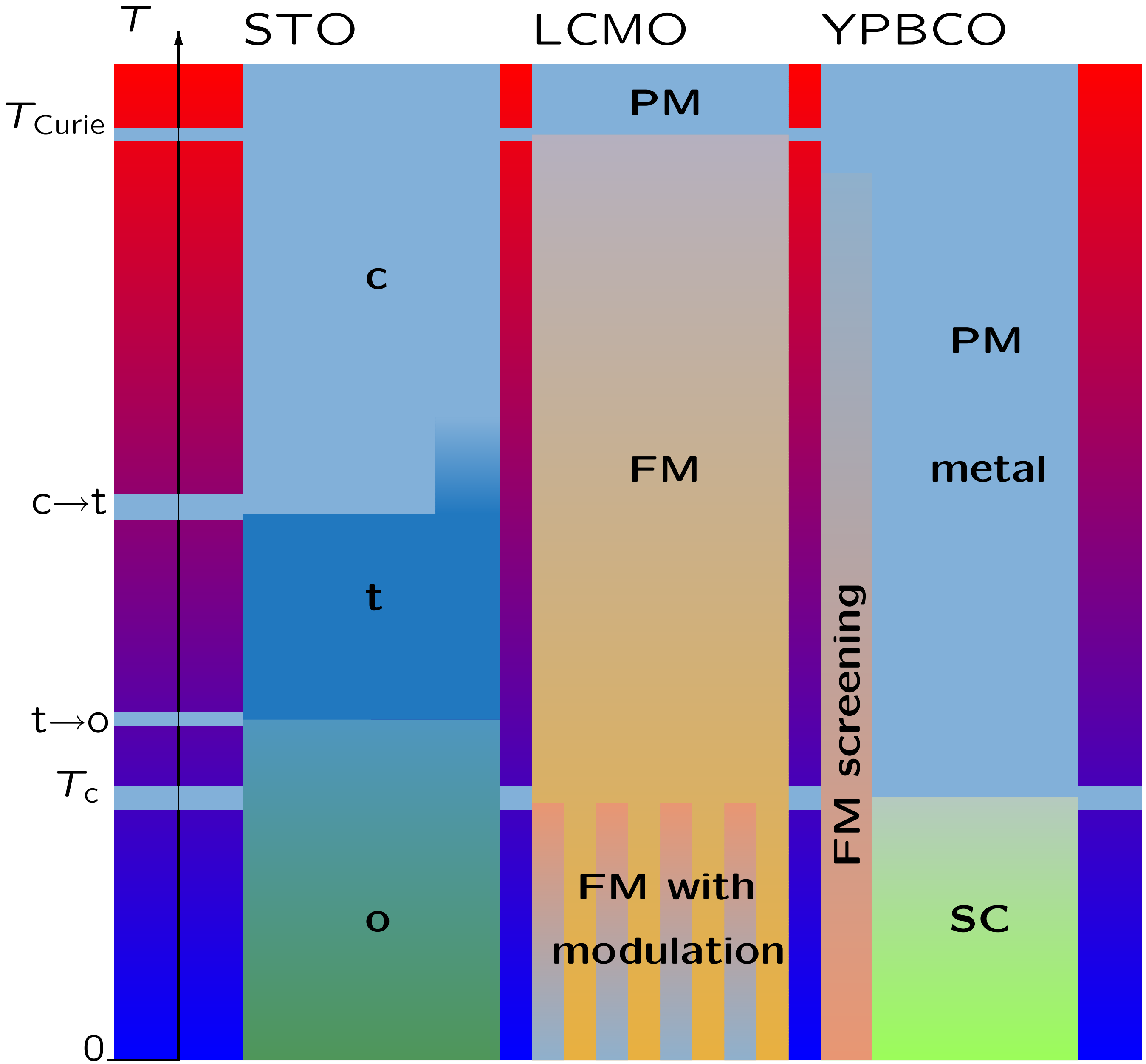
first result with $E = 160\,\mathrm{V/mm}$:



can we switch $\Delta\mathbf{B}$ with **E**?

phase diagram of the entire sample

modulated FM in LCMO only with strained STO



PM paramagnetic
FM ferromagnetic
SC superconducting
c cubic
t tetragonal
o orthorhombic

sample preparation:	Hanns-Ulrich Habermeier	(MPI Stuttgart)
	Georg Cristiani	(MPI Stuttgart)
experiments:	Justin Hoppler	(PSI, Fribourg)
	Max Wolff	(ADAM, ILL)
	Helmut Fritsche	(Chalk River, Canada)
	Rob Dalgliesh	(ISIS)
	Vivek Malik	(Fribourg)
	Alan Drew	(Fribourg)
. . . with E-field:	Cecile Garcia	(ETHZ, PSI)
analysis:	Christian Bernhard	(Fribourg)
	Christof Niedermayer	(PSI)
	Alexandre Buzdin	(Amiens, France)
audience:	YOU	

- PNR *can* probe $\rho(z)$ and $B_\perp(z)$ with almost atomic resolution
- samples: $[Y_{1-x}Pr_xBa_2Cu_3O_6/La_{2/3}Ca_{1/3}MnO_3]_{10}/SrTiO_3$
- FM layers are aligned parallel
- exception: in strained films below T_c
  a modulation is initated by SC spacer
- hypothetical explanation:
  – strain lowers energy of modulated FM states
  – gain in surface energy in SC is enough to
  switch the ground state in FM
- "normal" case: energy scale of FM is much larger than of SC
  ⇒ competition normally below 1K
- here: 40K