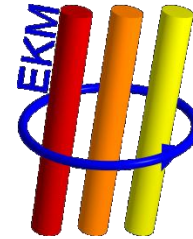


Unidirectional light propagation in multiferroics and multi-antiferroics

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Experimental Physics V, Center for Electronic Correlations and Magnetism, University of Augsburg*



Colleagues: Prof. S. Bordács , Dr. D. Szaller, Dr. V. Kocsis , D. Farkas, J. Vit

Collaborators: Prof. Y. Tokura, RIKEN Center for Emergent Matter Science, Japan

Prof. S-W. Cheong, Rutgers University, USA

Prof. K. Ohgushi, Tohoku University, Japan

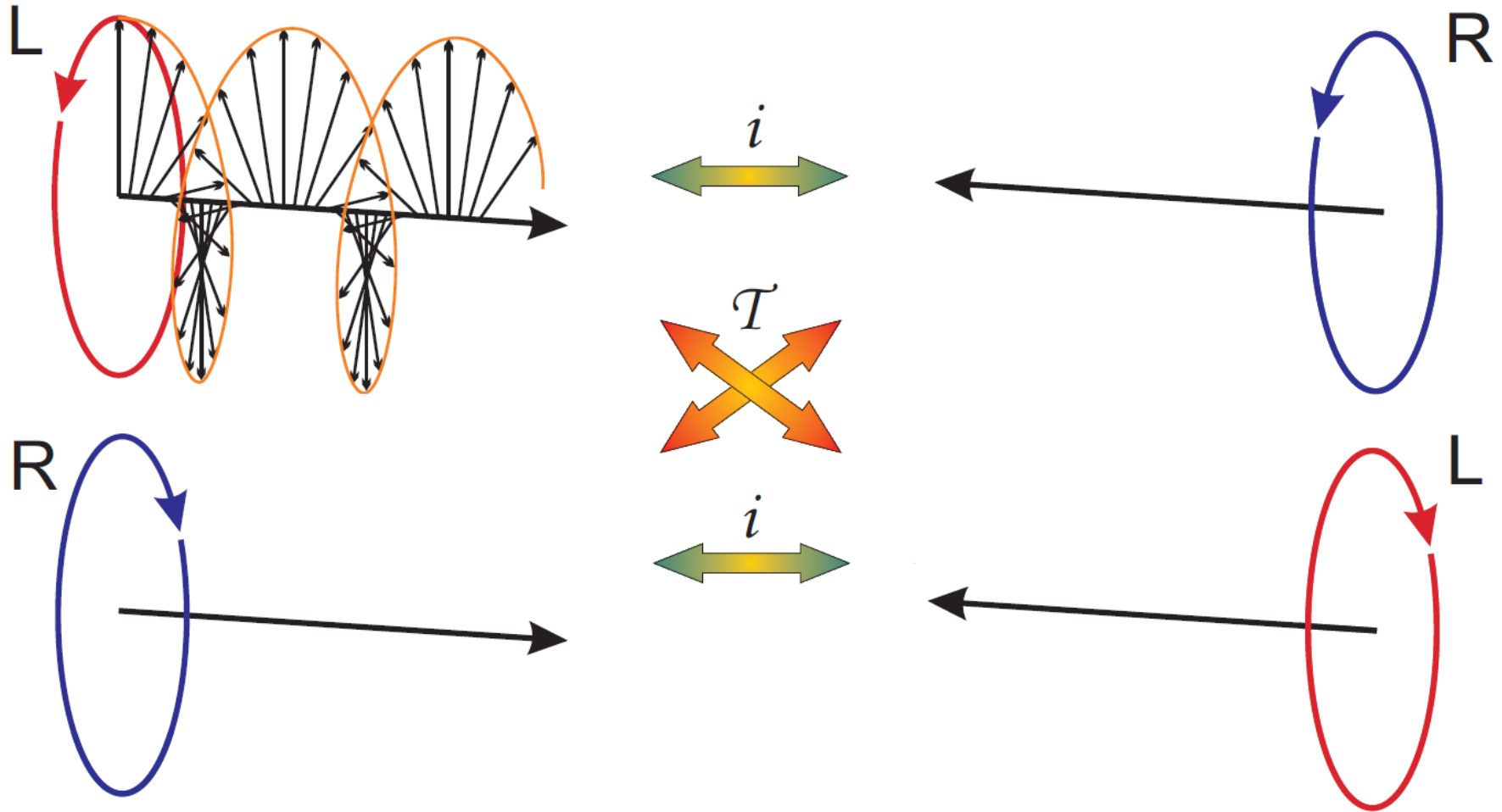
Dr. T. Rõõm, Dr. U. Nagel, NICPB, Estonia

Prof. J. Hemberger, Prof. M. Grüninger, University of Cologne, Germany

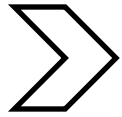
Dr. K. Penc, Dr. J. Romhányi, Wigner Res. Inst. for Physics, Hungary

Dr. R. Fishman, Oak Ridge National Lab, USA

Quadrochromism



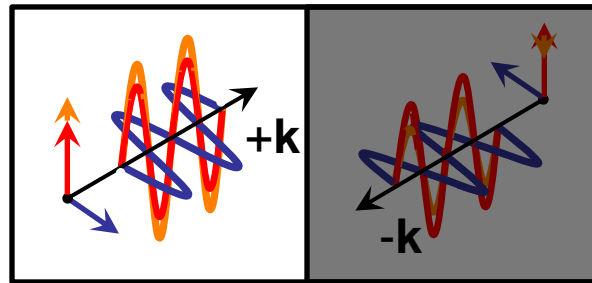
Outline



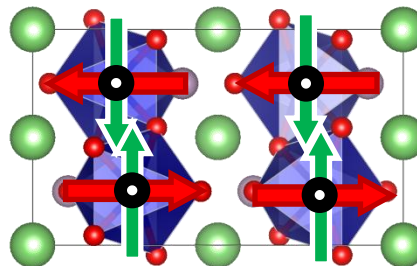
Static & optical magnetoelectric effects in multiferroics

$$\begin{bmatrix} D \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\epsilon} & \hat{\chi}^{em} \\ \hat{\chi}^{me} & \hat{\mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}$$

Quadrochromism & one-way transparency via the optical magnetoelectric effect

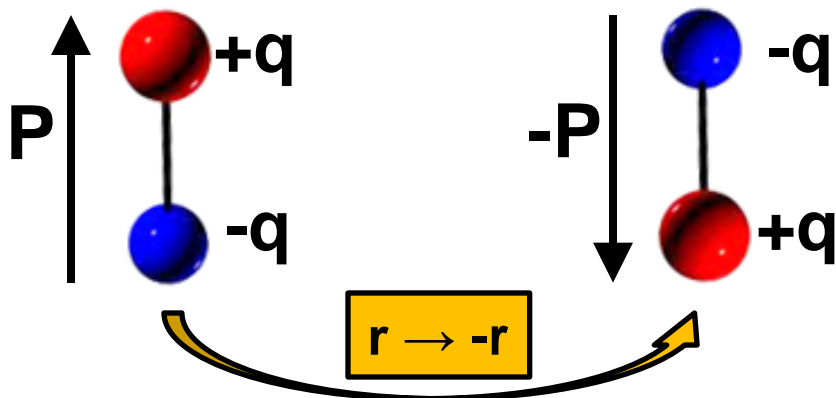


Target compounds: $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$, LiCoPO_4

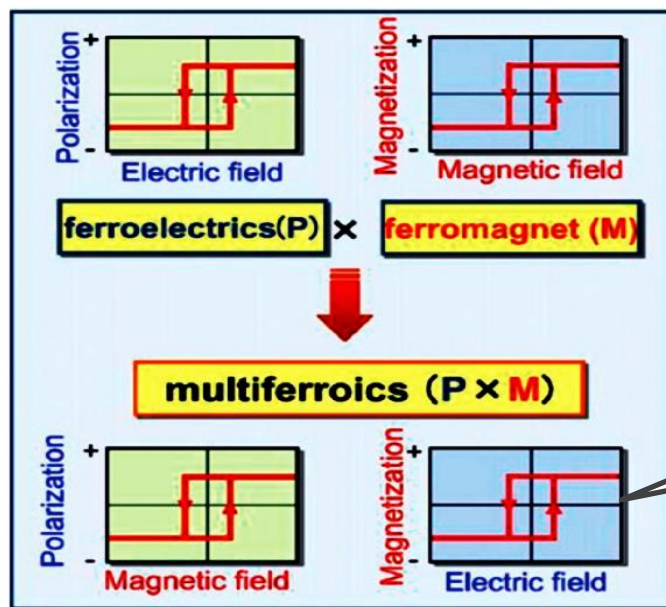
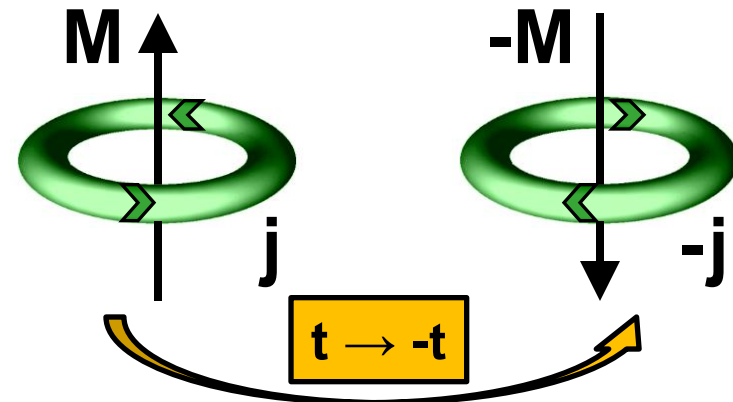


Multiferroics & magnetoelectric effect

Ferroelectricity



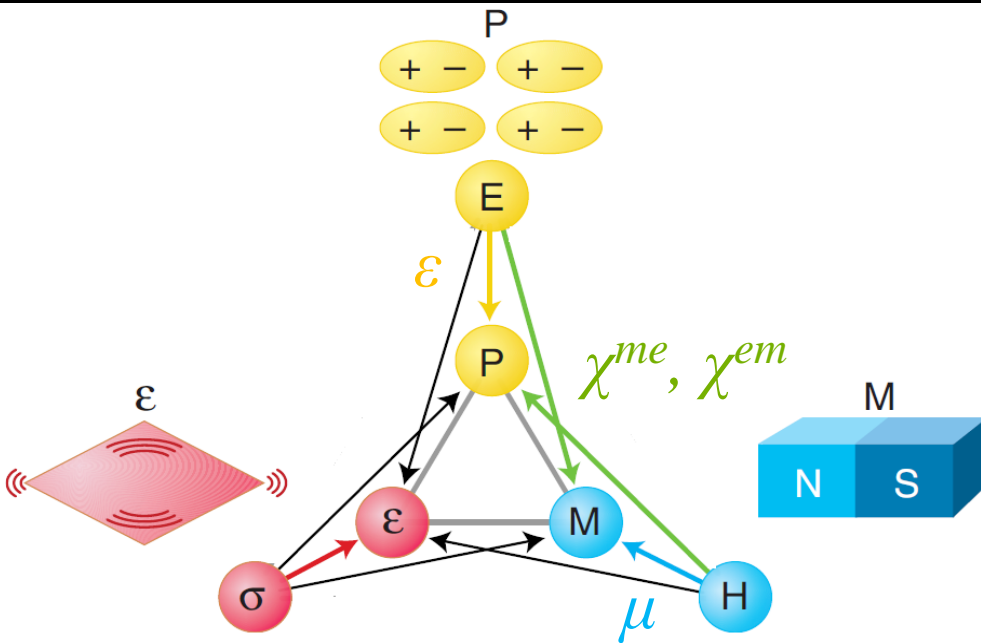
Ferromagnetism



Holy Grail of the field:
Magnetoelectric
memory devices

„Materials should exist, which can be polarized by a magnetic field and magnetized via an electric field.”

Multiferroics & magnetoelectric effect



Generalized constitutive relations

$$\begin{bmatrix} D \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\epsilon} & \hat{\chi}^{em} \\ \hat{\chi}^{me} & \hat{\mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}$$

Spaldin and Fiebig, Science (2005)

$$\chi_{ij}^{me}(\omega) = \frac{2}{\hbar NV} \sum_n \frac{\overbrace{\omega_{no} \Re \{ \langle 0 | M_i | n \rangle \langle n | P_j | 0 \rangle \}}^{\chi'_{ij}(\omega)} + i \omega \Im \{ \langle 0 | M_i | n \rangle \langle n | P_j | 0 \rangle \}}^{\chi''_{ij}(\omega)}}{\omega_{no}^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\omega\delta}$$

- $\chi'_{ij}(\omega)$
- inversion (I) odd
 - time reversal (T) odd
 - static magnetoelectric effect
 - **directional anisotropy**

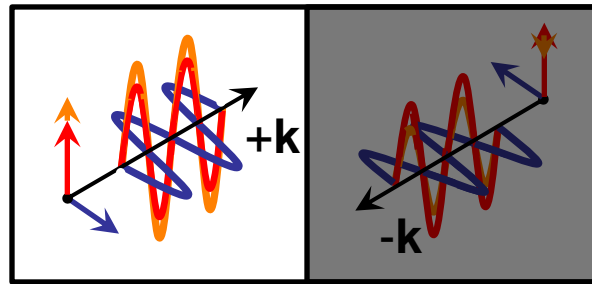
- $\chi''_{ij}(\omega)$
- inversion (I) odd
 - time reversal (T) even
 - vanishes in the static limit
 - **natural optical activity**

Outline

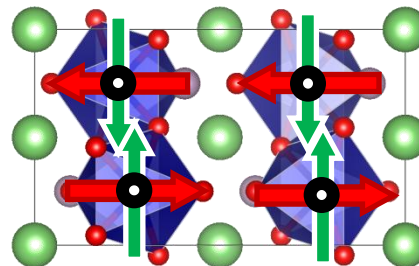
Static & optical magnetoelectric effects in multiferroics

$$\begin{bmatrix} D \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\epsilon} & \hat{\chi}^{em} \\ \hat{\chi}^{me} & \hat{\mu} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ H \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ Quadrochromism & one-way transparency via the optical magnetoelectric effect



Target compounds: $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$, LiCoPO_4

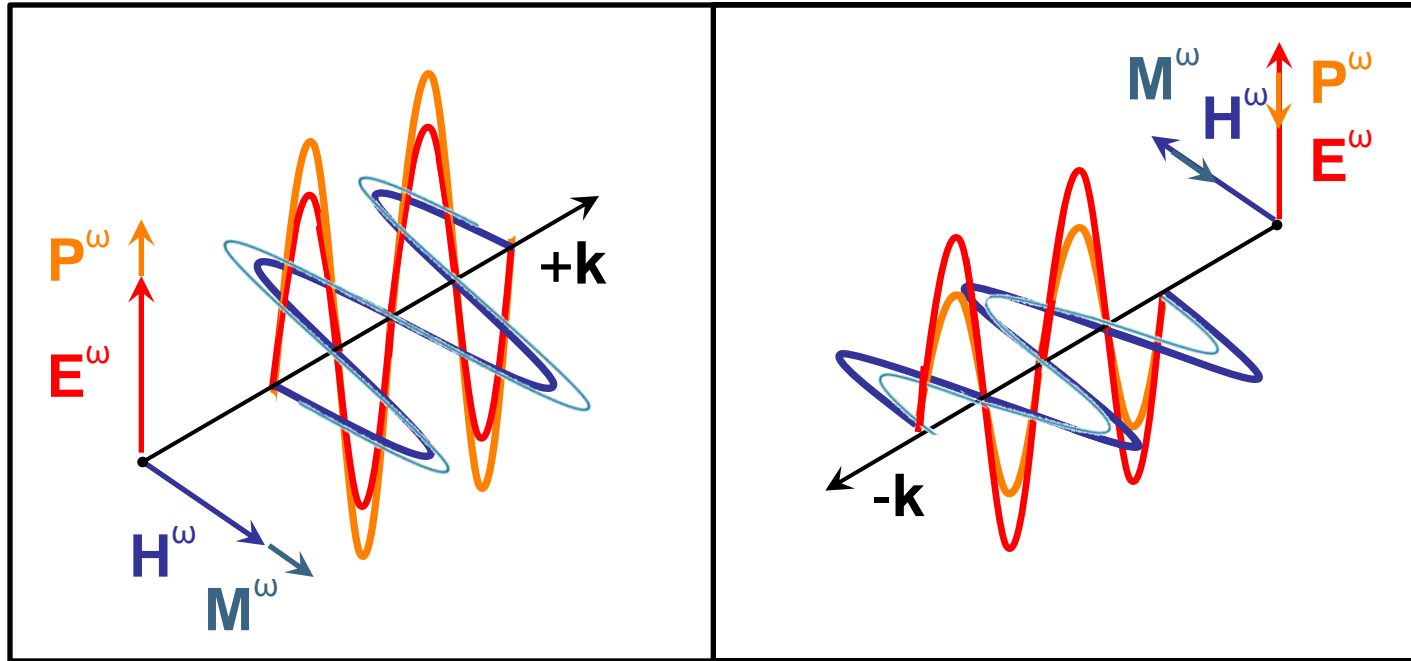


Optical magnetoelectric effect: Four-coloured optics

$$\chi'_{ji}(\omega)$$

$$\epsilon = 1$$

$$\mu = 1$$



$$N^{\pm}(\omega) \approx \sqrt{\epsilon_{ii}(\omega)\mu_{jj}(\omega)} \pm \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}[\chi_{ji}^{me}(\omega) + \chi_{ij}^{em}(\omega)]}_{\chi'_{ji}(\omega)}$$

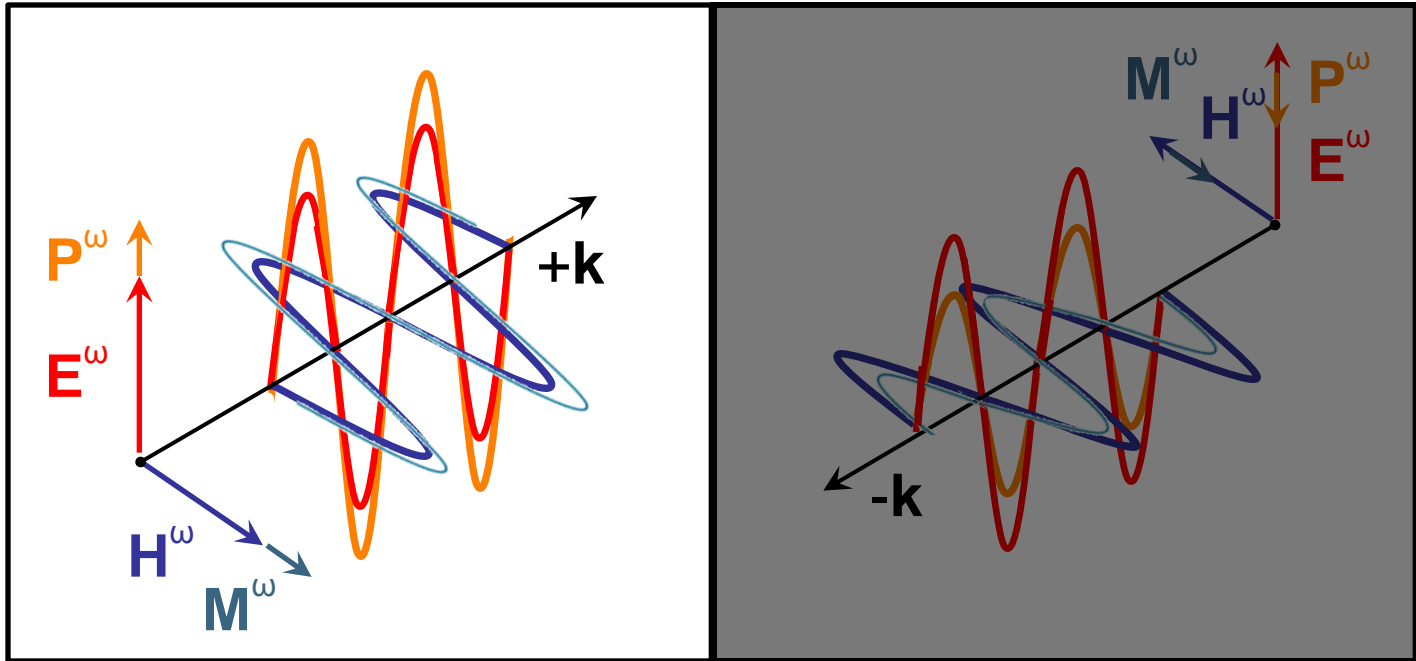
- different refractive indices for $\pm\mathbf{k}$ propagation and two polarizations, termed as quadrochromism
- directional ($\pm\mathbf{k}$) optical anisotropy is generally weak, $\Delta N/N \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-6}$ [Rikken, Nature \(1997\)](#)
- BUT can be strong in multiferroics!

Optical magnetoelectric effect: Four-coloured optics

$$\chi'_{ji}(\omega)$$

$$\epsilon = 1$$

$$\mu = 1$$



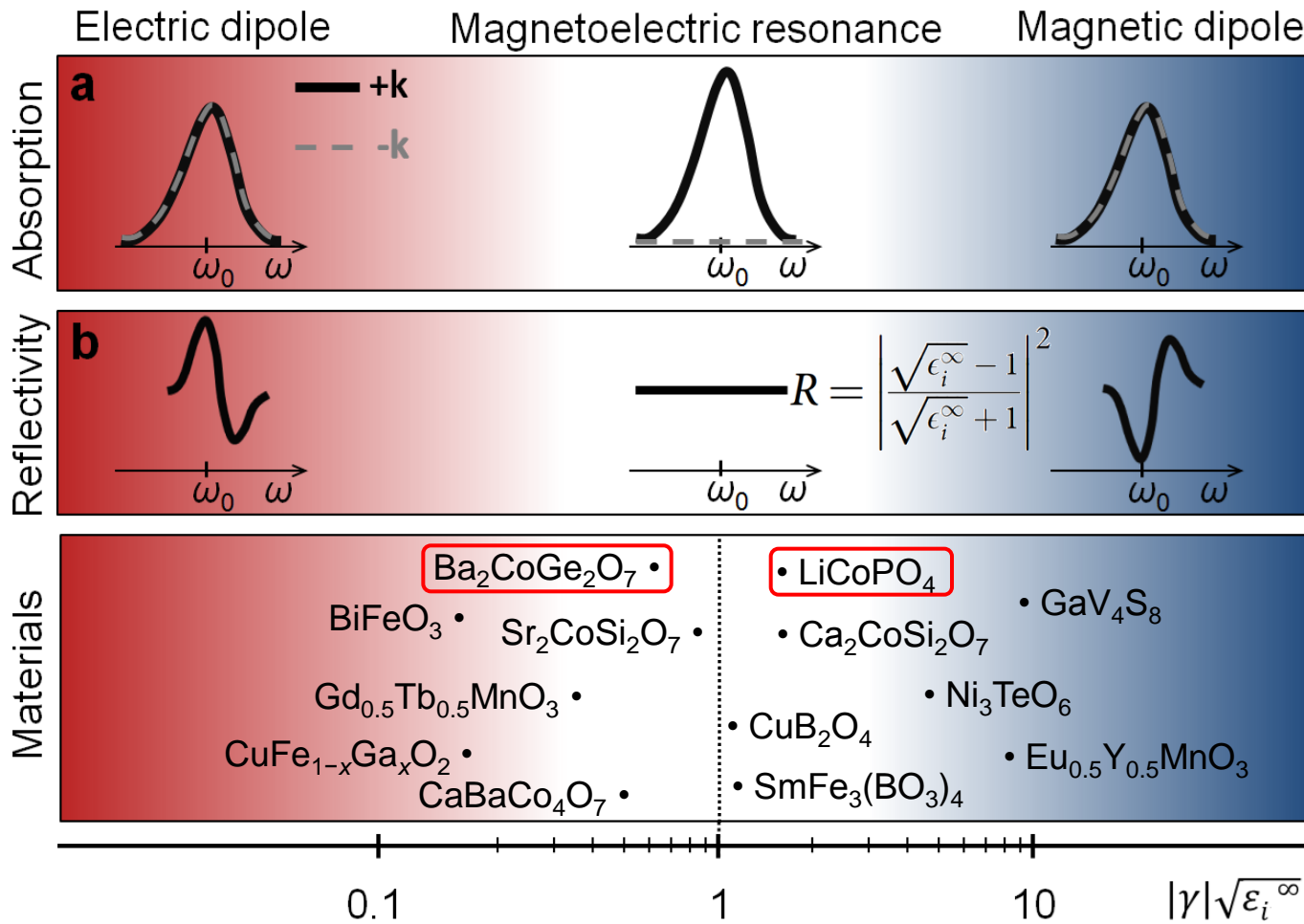
$$N^{\pm}(\omega) \approx \sqrt{\epsilon_{ii}(\omega)\mu_{jj}(\omega)} \pm \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}[\chi_{ji}^{me}(\omega) + \chi_{ij}^{em}(\omega)]}_{\chi'_{ji}(\omega)}$$

- different refractive indices for $\pm\mathbf{k}$ propagation and two polarizations, termed as quadrochromism
- directional ($\pm\mathbf{k}$) optical anisotropy is generally weak, $\Delta N/N \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-6}$ [Rikken, Nature \(1997\)](#)
- BUT can be strong in multiferroics!

Optical magnetoelectric effect: One-way transparency

Condition for one-way transparency: $\left| \frac{\langle n | \mathbf{M}_j | 0 \rangle}{\langle n | \mathbf{P}_i | 0 \rangle} \right| \triangleq |\gamma| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i^\infty}}$ [CGS]

Kézsmárki, NatCommun (2014)



$\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$

Kézsmárki, PRL (2011)

Bordács, NatPhys (2012)

$\text{Eu}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$

Takahashi, NatPhys (2012)

$\text{Gd}_{0.5}\text{Tb}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$

Takahashi, PRL (2013)

$\text{Sr}_2\text{CoSi}_2\text{O}_7$ & $\text{Ca}_2\text{CoSi}_2\text{O}_7$

Szaller, PRB (2014)

Kézsmárki, NatCommun (2014)

$\text{CuFe}_{1-x}\text{Ga}_x\text{O}_2$

Kibayashi, NatCommun (2014)

$\text{SmFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$

Pimenov, PRB (2015)

CuB_2O_4

Arima, PRL (2015)

$\text{CaBaCo}_4\text{O}_7$

Bordács, PRB (2015)

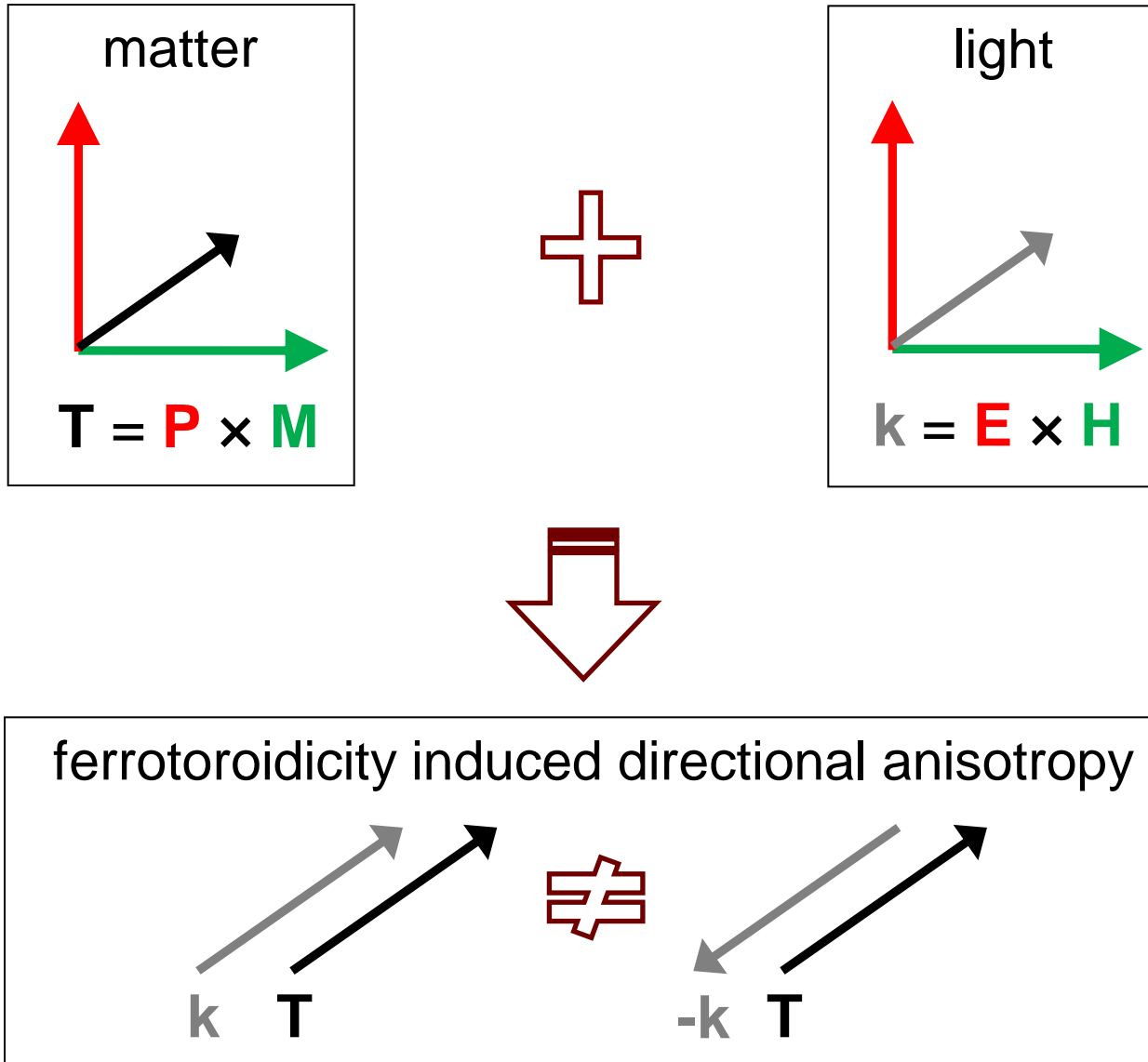
BiFeO_3

Kézsmárki, PRL (2015)

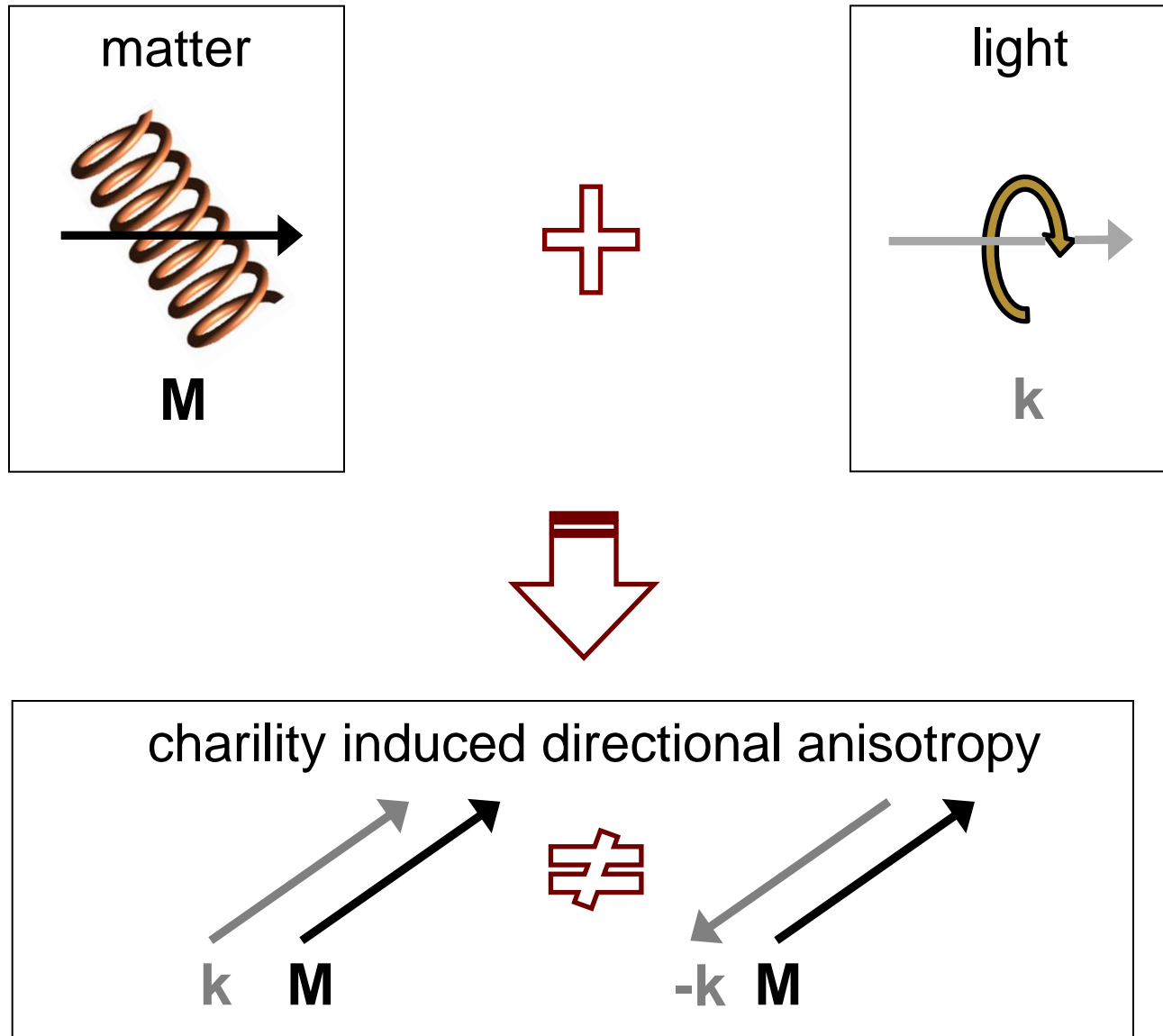
$\text{SmFe}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$

Kuzmenko, PRL (2018)

Optical magnetoelectric effect: One-way transparency



Optical magnetoelectric effect: One-way transparency

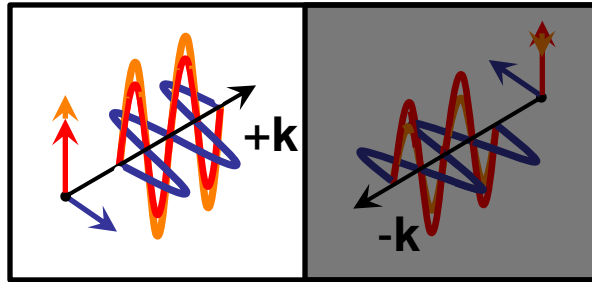


Outline

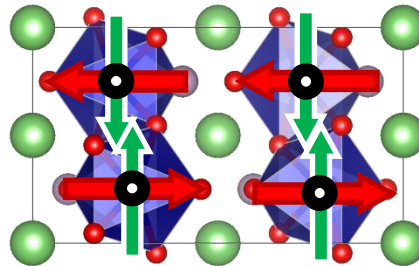
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Quadrochromism & one-way transparency via the optical magnetoelectric effect

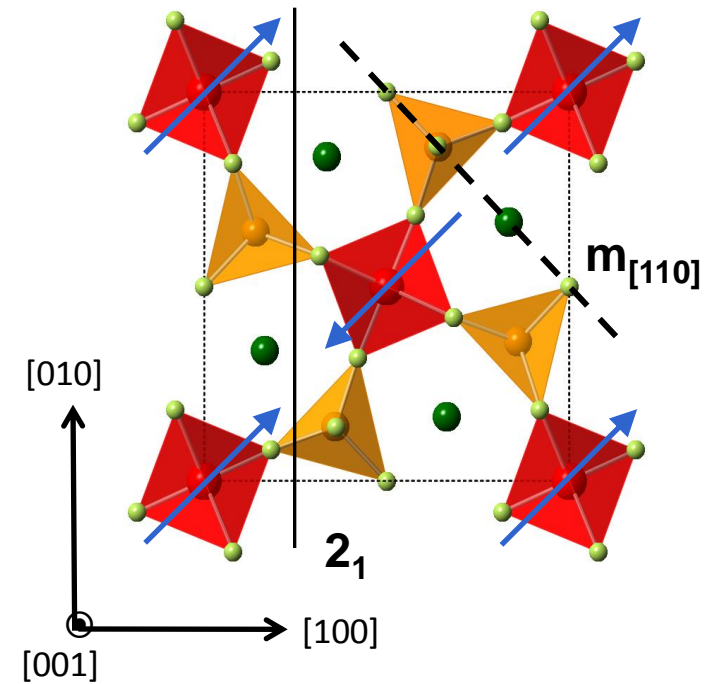
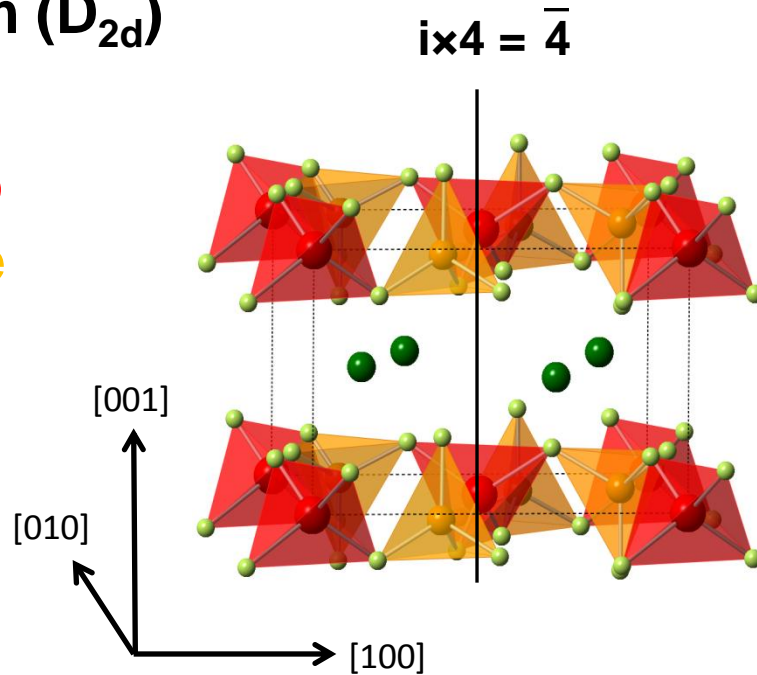
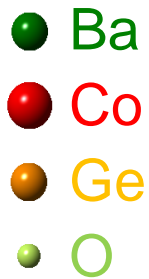


Target compounds: $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$, LiCoPO_4



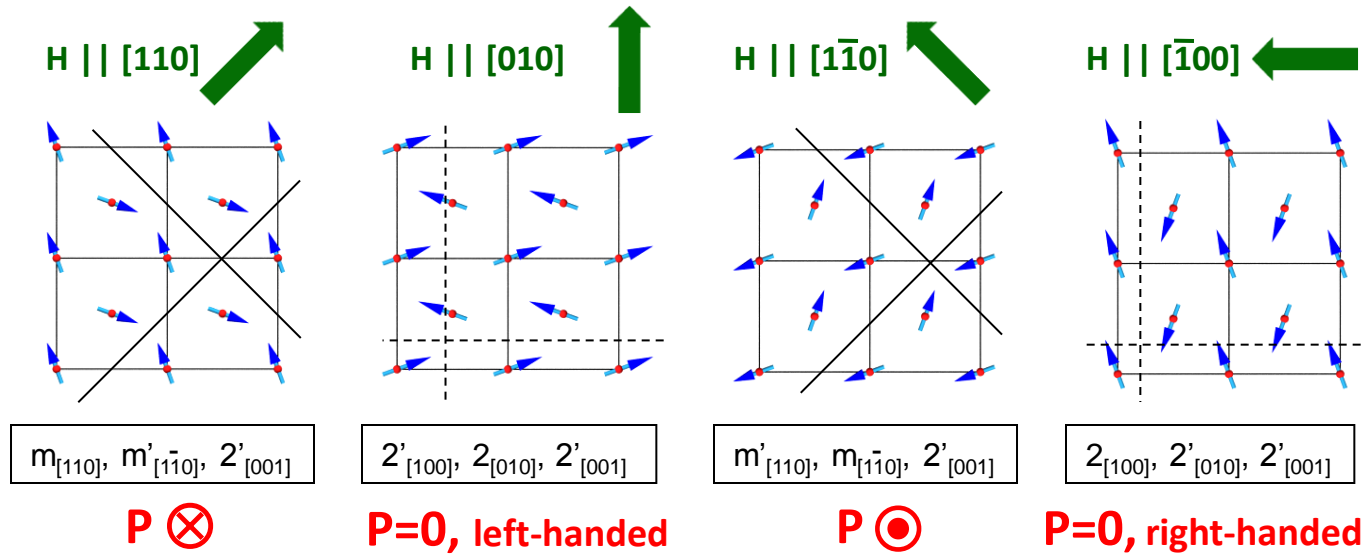
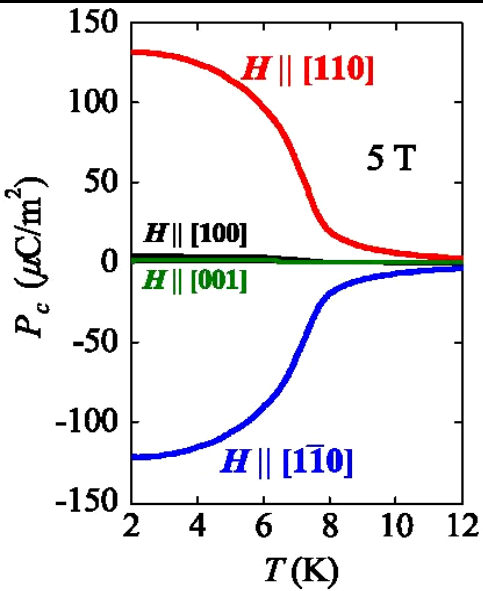
Multiferroic $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$

$P\bar{4}2_1m$ (D_{2d})

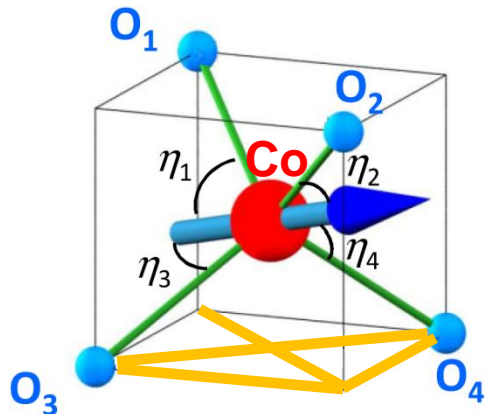


- Tetragonal noncentrosymmetric crystal structure [Hutanu, PRB \(2011\)](#)
- Magnetic Co^{2+} ions with $S=3/2$ in tetrahedral oxygen cages
- Easy-plane Néel antiferromagnet [Hutanu, PRB \(2012\)](#)

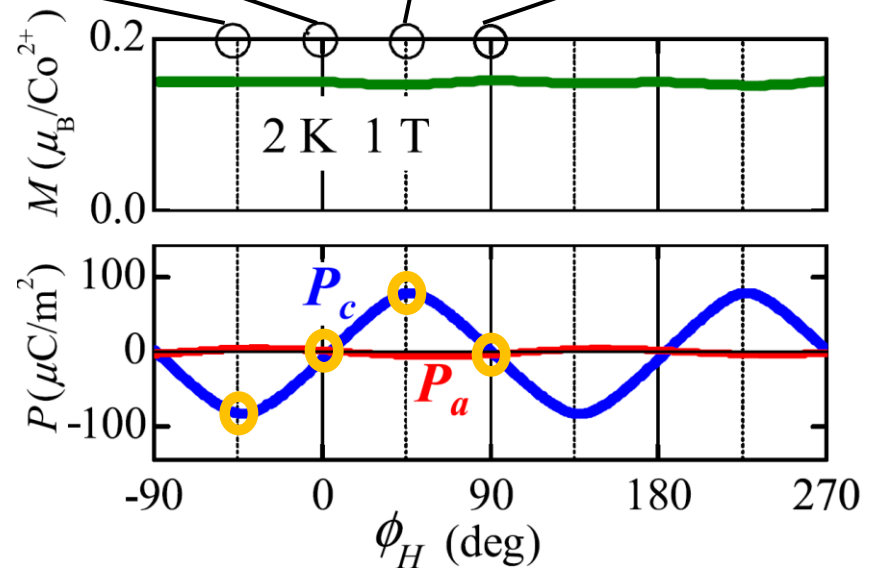
Multiferroic Ba₂CoGe₂O₇



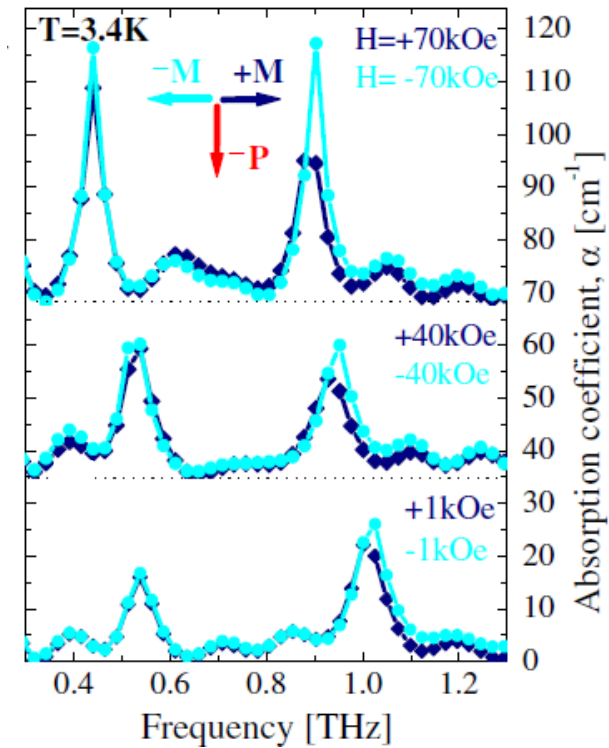
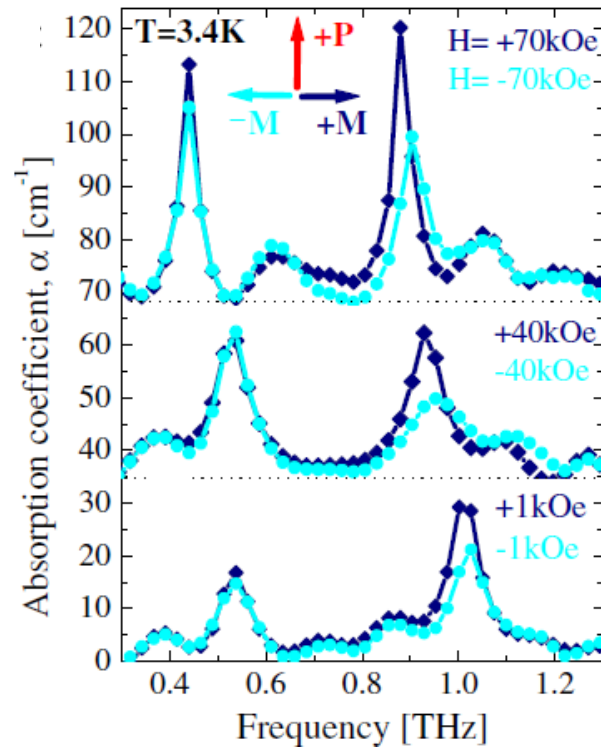
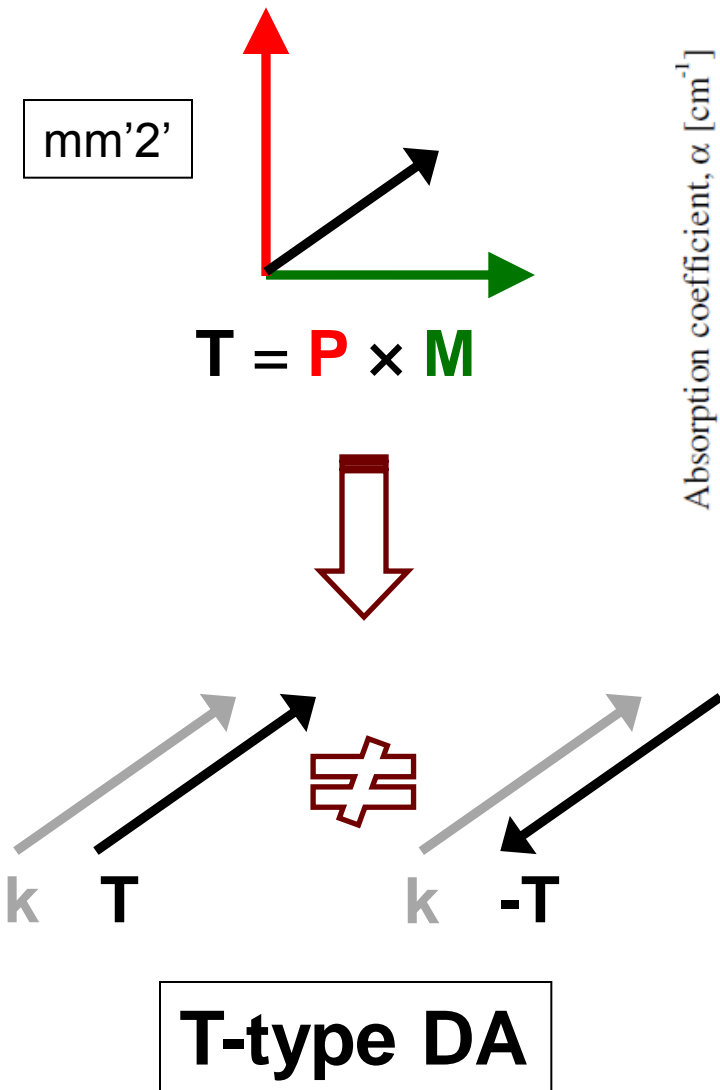
Spin-dependent hybridization:



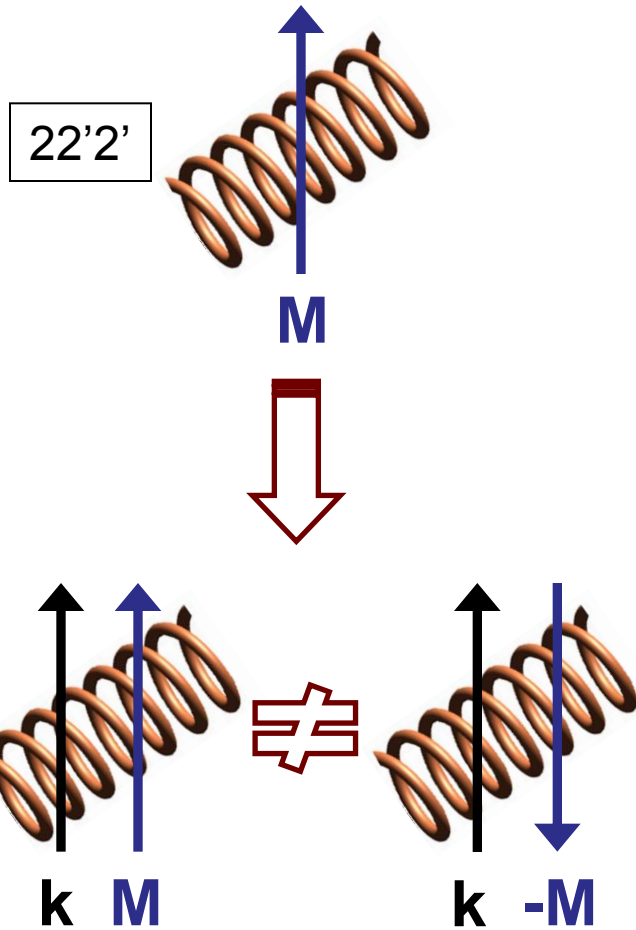
$$P \propto \sum_{i=1}^4 (S \cdot e_i)^2 e_i \propto \sum_{i=1}^4 (S \cos \eta_i)^2 e_i$$



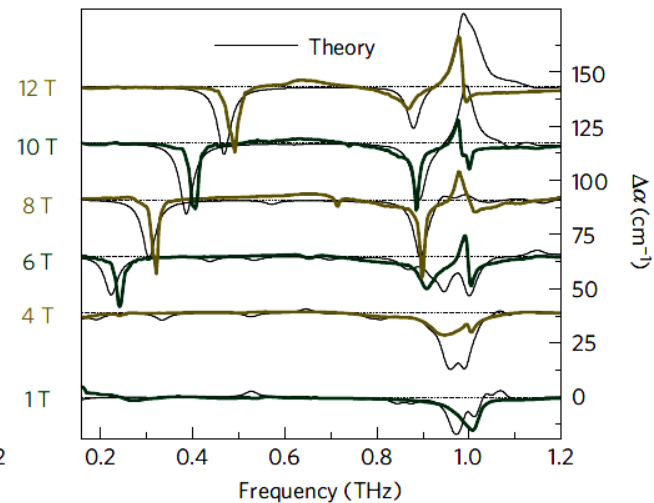
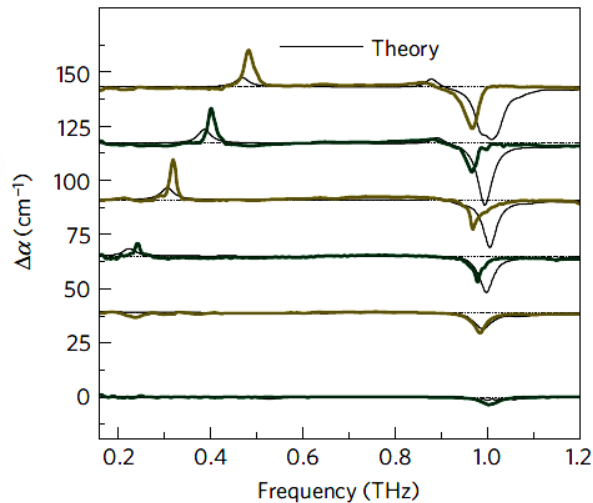
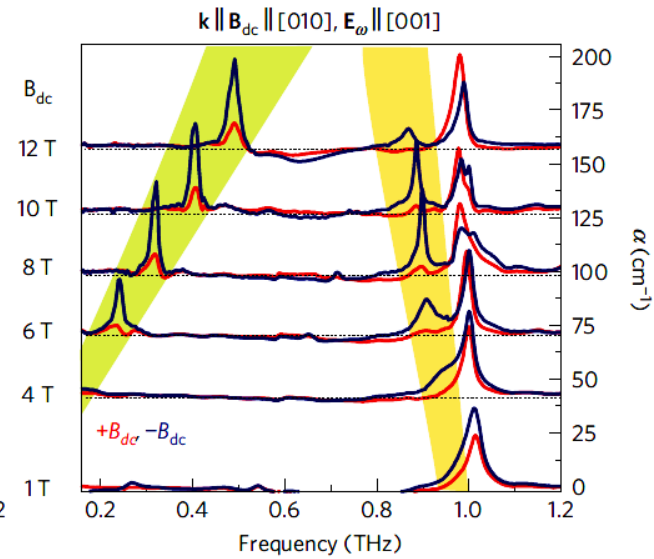
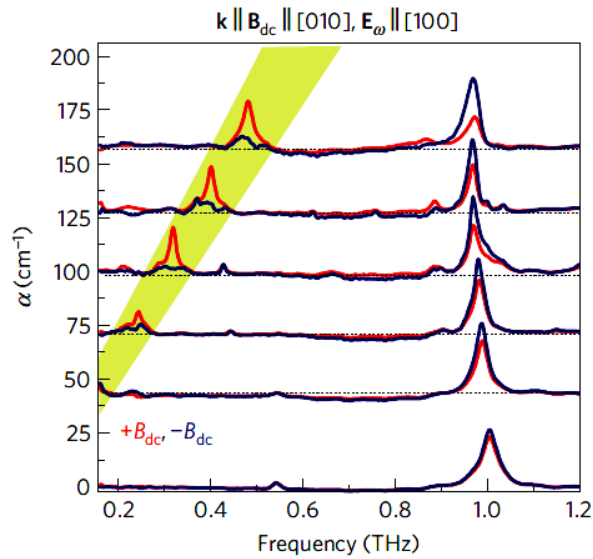
Multiferroic $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$



Multiferroic $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$



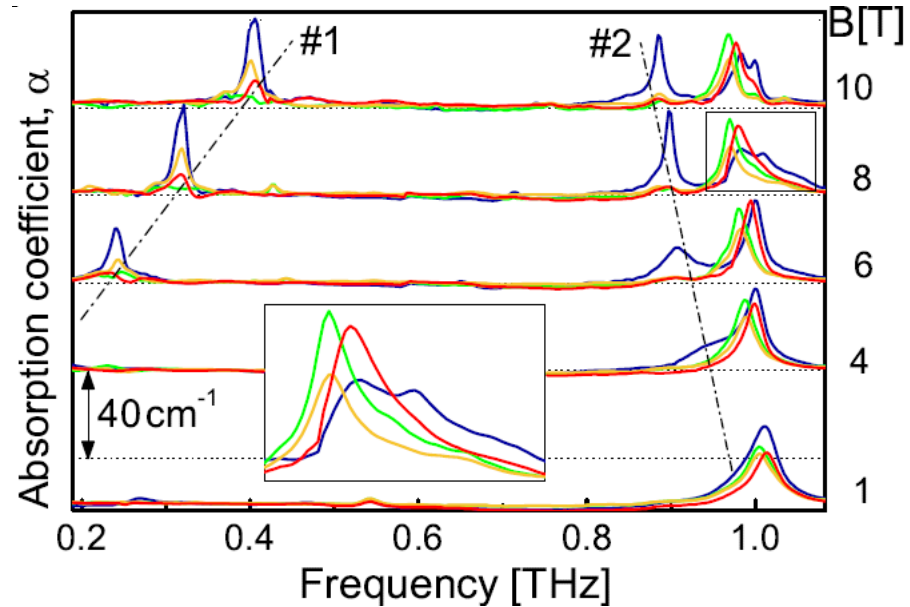
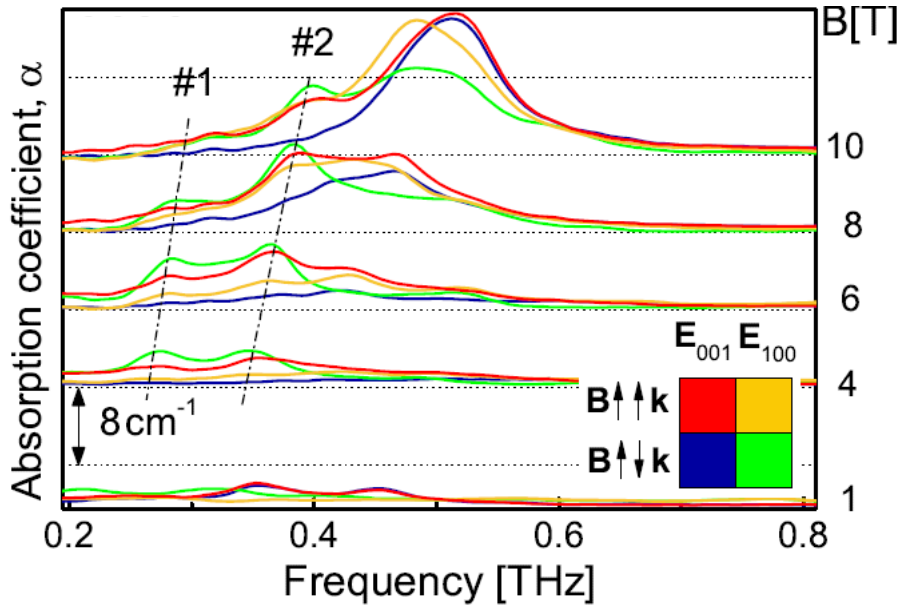
MC-type DA



Multiferroic Ba₂CoGe₂O₇

Ca₂CoSi₂O₇

Ba₂CoGe₂O₇



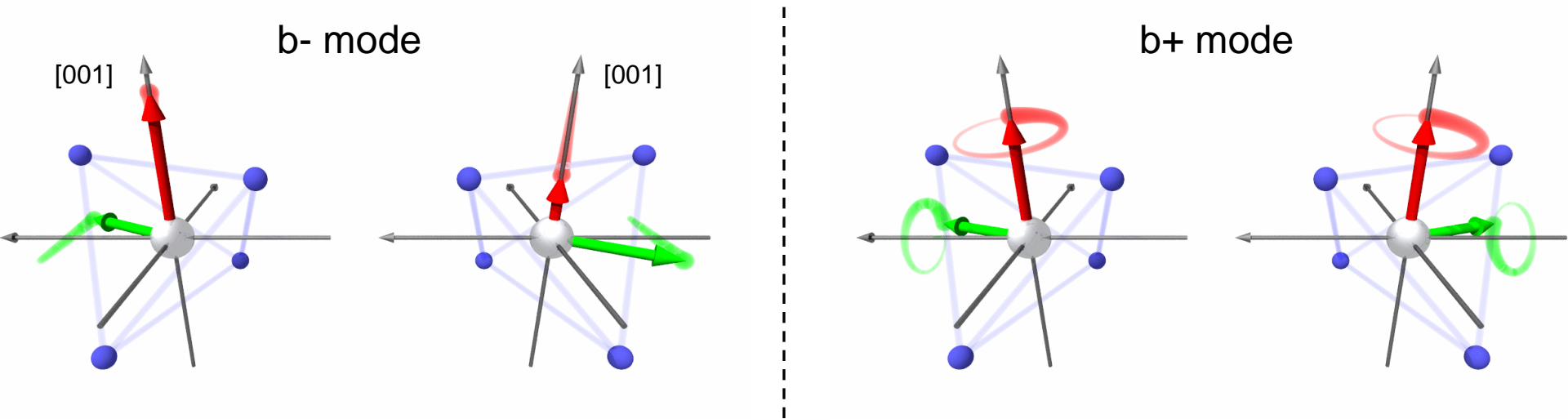
- Four different values of the refractive index for a given axis of propagation: forward and backward ($\pm k$) propagation and two orthogonal polarizations,

- Magnons with nearly optimal magnetoelectric ratio, $|\gamma| = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_i^\infty}}$,

- Connection with dc ME effect: $\chi_{ij}^{me}(0) = \frac{c}{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{\Delta\alpha(\omega)}{\omega^2} d\omega \quad \Leftarrow \quad \Re\chi(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \mathcal{P} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\Im\chi(\omega')}{\omega' - \omega} d\omega'$

Multiferroic Ba₂CoGe₂O₇

S=3/2 spin:
$$\mathcal{H} = \underbrace{J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (S_i^x S_j^x + S_i^y S_j^y)}_{J, J_z \text{ exchange interaction}} + \underbrace{J_z \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i^z S_j^z + \sum_i \Lambda (S_i^z)^2}_{\Lambda \text{ single-ion anisotropy}}$$



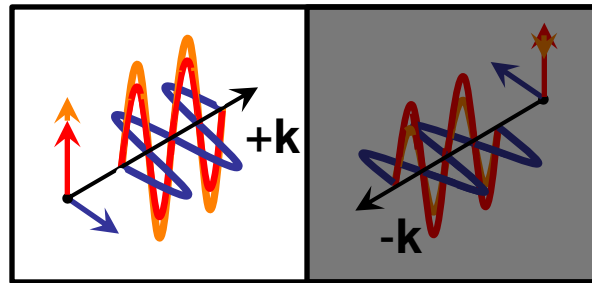
- b- mode is the Goldstone mode ($\omega=0$) \leftrightarrow dc magnetoelectric effect
- b+ would be the other Goldstone mode in the lack of magnetic anisotropy

Outline

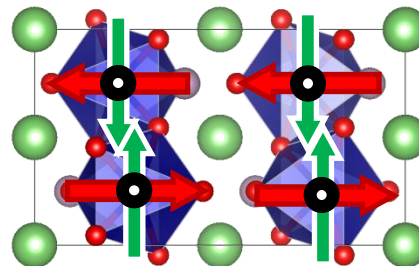
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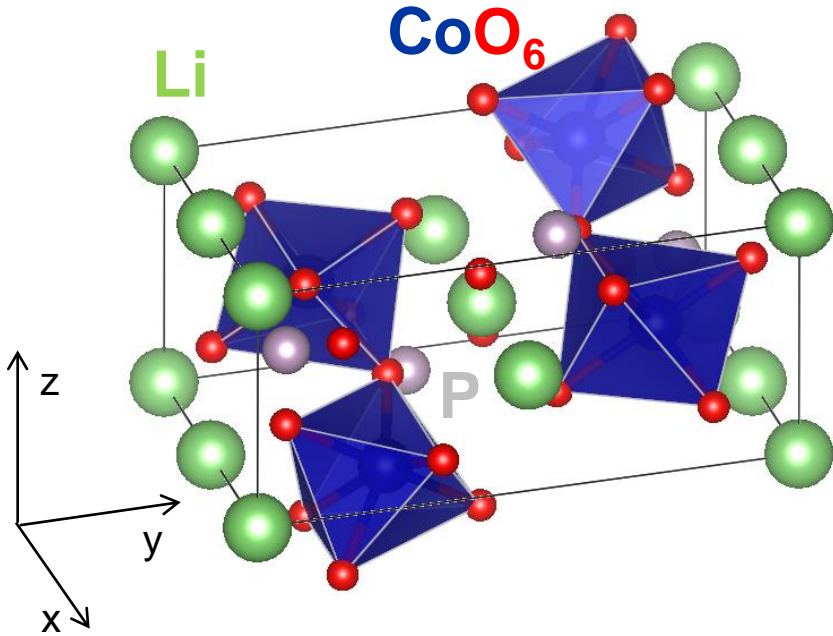
Quadrochromism & one-way transparency via the optical magnetoelectric effect



Target compounds: $\text{Ba}_2\text{CoGe}_2\text{O}_7$, LiCoPO_4

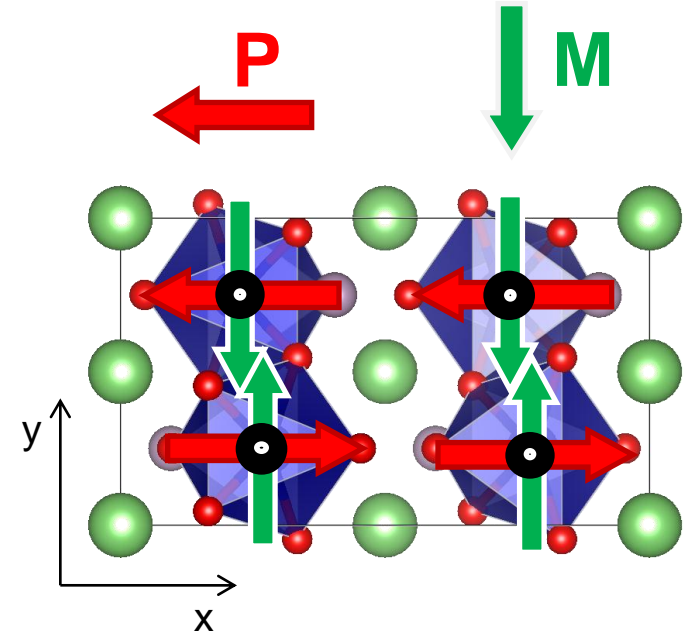


Multi-antiferroic LiCoPO₄



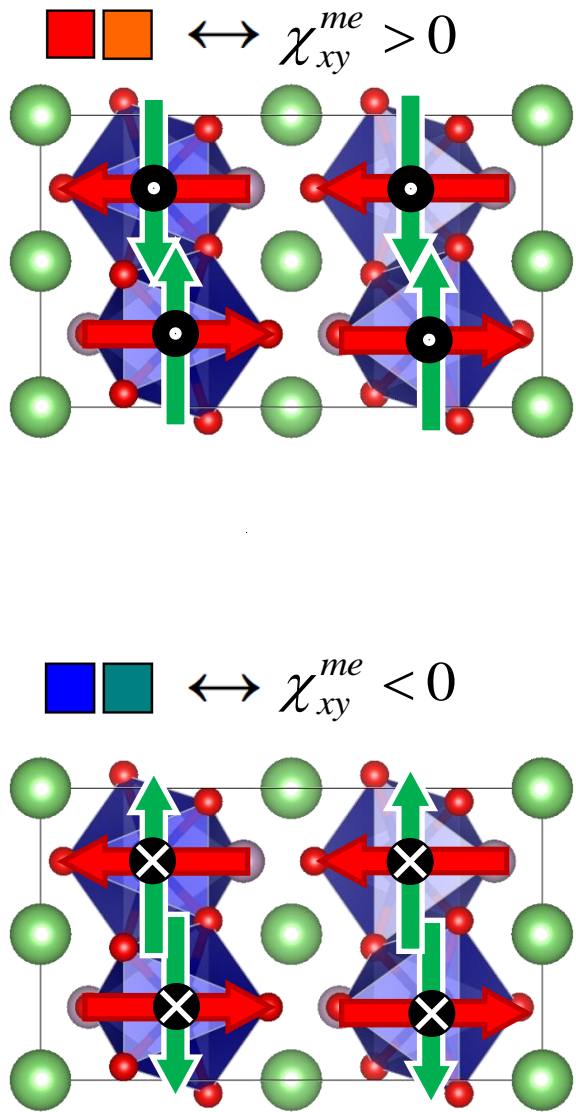
- orthorhombic Pmna (point group: mmm)
- distorted chessboard layers of **CoO₆** octahedra
- highly distorted **CoO₆** octahedra \Rightarrow
- **antiferroelectricity** (along x)

- magnetic order develops below $T_N=21\text{K}$
- **antiferromagnetism** (along y)
- orthorhombic Pmna' (point group: mmm')

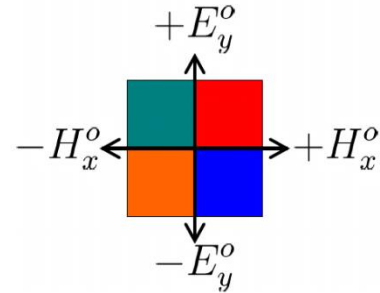


antiferroelectricity_x \times **antiferromagnetism_y** $\Rightarrow \pm \chi_{xy}^{me}$

Multi-antiferroic LiCoPO₄

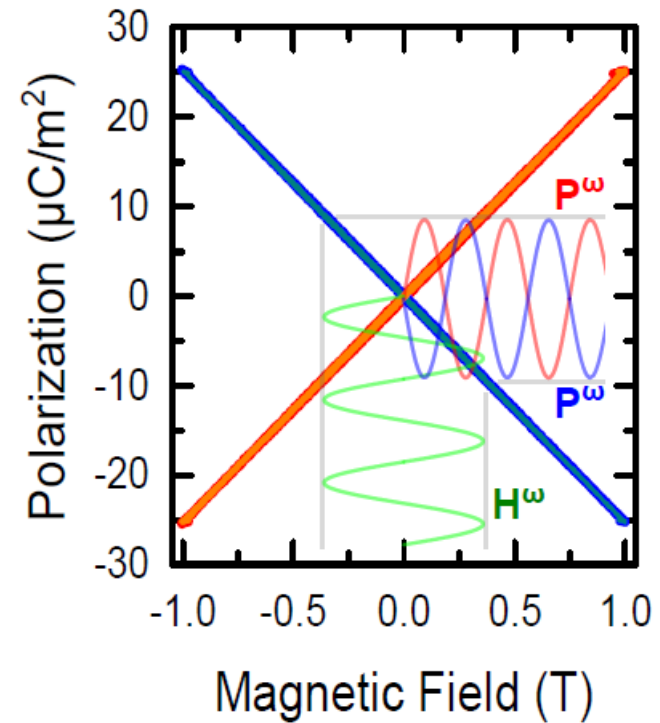
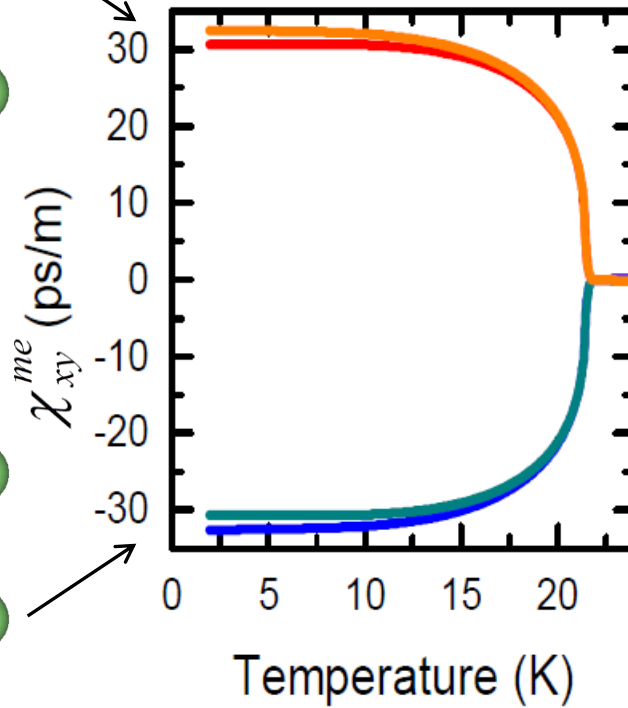


Magnetolectric poling:



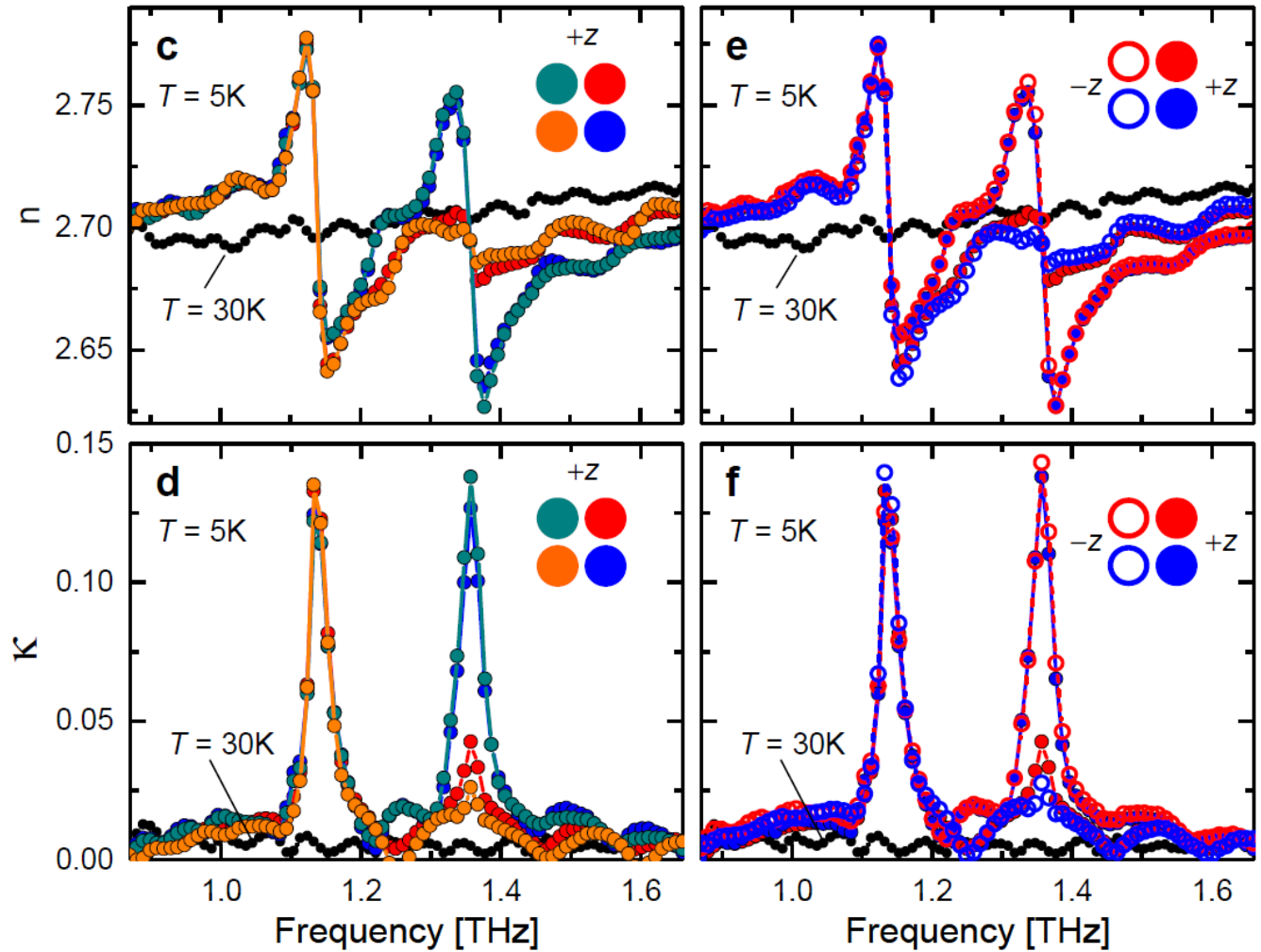
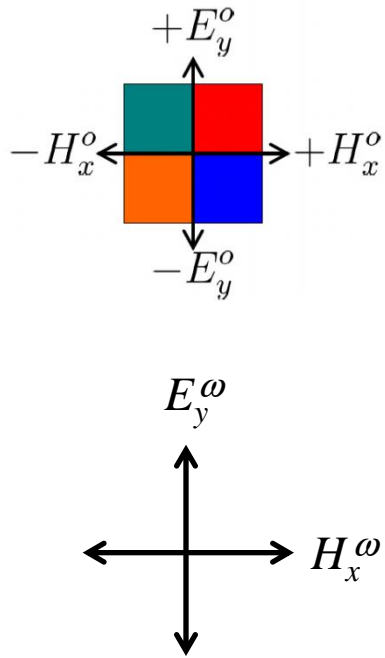
$$E^0 = 2 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$\mu_0 H^0 = 1 \text{ T}$$



- Sign of χ_{xy}^{me} depends on the sign of the poling $E^0 \times H^0$ field ✓

Multi-antiferroic LiCoPO₄



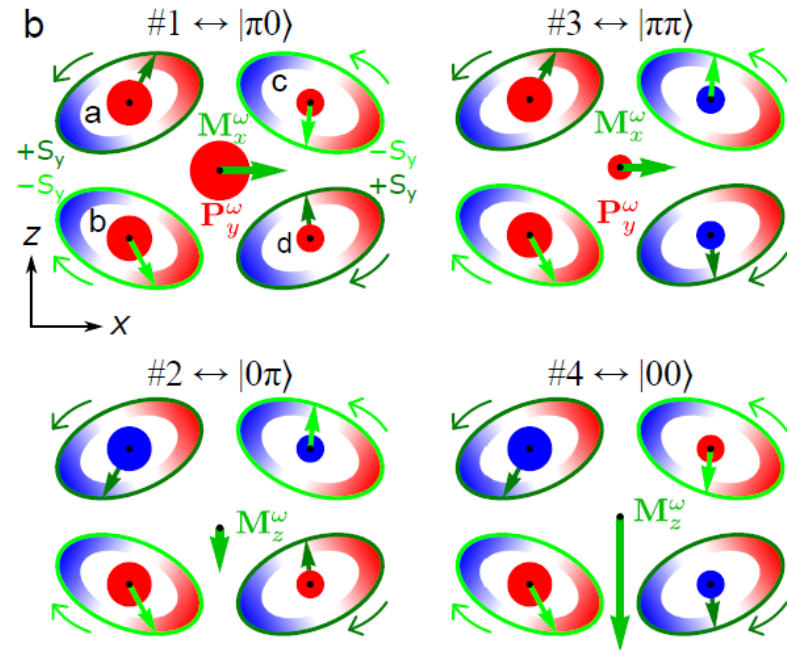
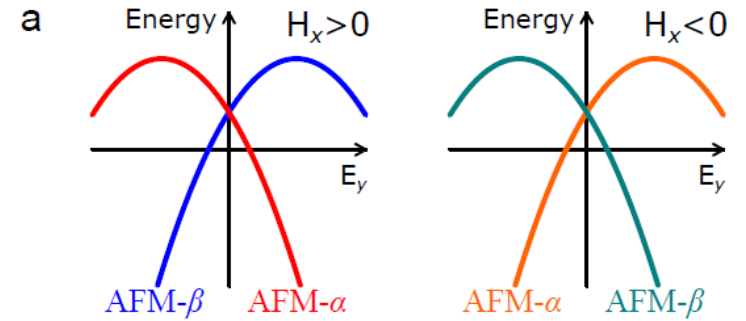
- Sign of $\chi_{xy}^{me}(\omega)$ depends on the sign of the poling $E^0 \times H^0$ field ✓
- Remnant directional anisotropy in an antiferromagnet ✓
- Contrast between AFM domains via simple absorption ✓

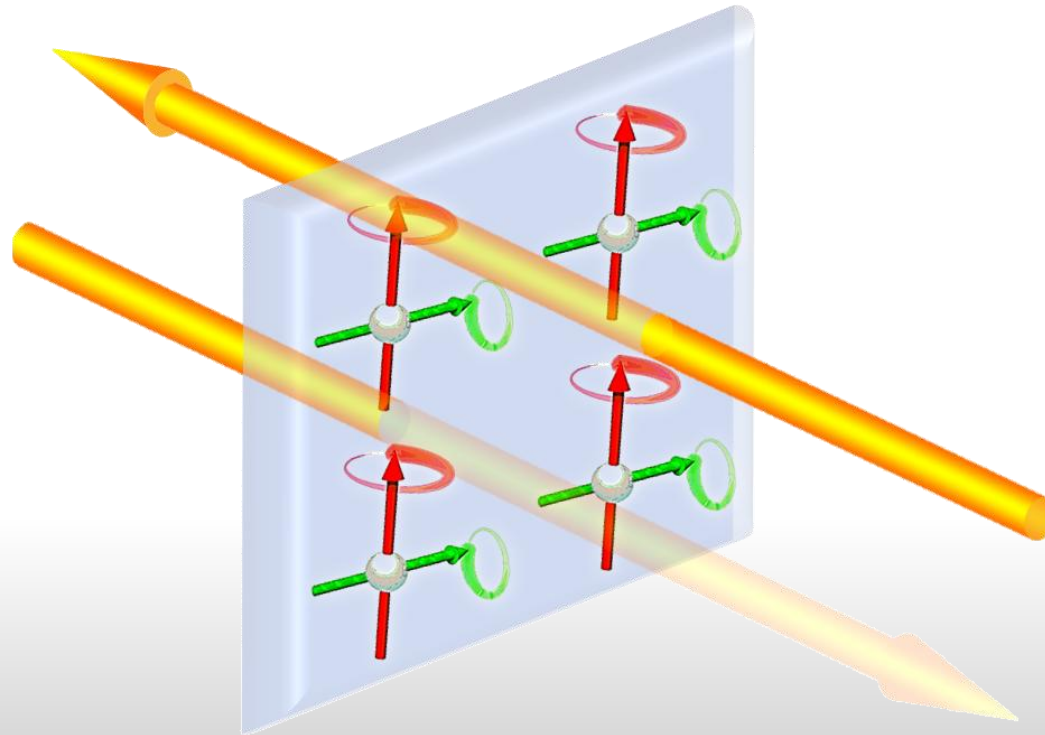
Multi-antiferroic LiCoPO₄

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_x &= b_y^2 [(S_a^y)^2 - (S_b^y)^2 - (S_c^y)^2 + (S_d^y)^2] \\
 &+ b_{x^2-z^2} (Q_a^{x^2-z^2} - Q_b^{x^2-z^2} - Q_c^{x^2-z^2} + Q_d^{x^2-z^2}) \\
 &+ b_{2xz} (Q_a^{2xz} + Q_b^{2xz} - Q_c^{2xz} - Q_d^{2xz}), \\
 P_y &= c_{2xy} (Q_a^{2xy} - Q_b^{2xy} - Q_c^{2xy} + Q_d^{2xy}) \\
 &+ c_{2yz} (Q_a^{2yz} + Q_b^{2yz} - Q_c^{2yz} - Q_d^{2yz}), \\
 P_z &= d_y^2 [(S_a^y)^2 + (S_b^y)^2 - (S_c^y)^2 - (S_d^y)^2] \\
 &+ d_{x^2-z^2} (Q_a^{x^2-z^2} + Q_b^{x^2-z^2} - Q_c^{x^2-z^2} - Q_d^{x^2-z^2}) \\
 &+ d_{2xz} (Q_a^{2xz} - Q_b^{2xz} - Q_c^{2xz} + Q_d^{2xz}),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_a^{x^2-z^2} &= S_a^x S_a^x - S_a^z S_a^z, \\
 Q_a^{2xz} &= S_a^x S_a^z + S_a^z S_a^x, \\
 Q_a^{2yz} &= S_a^y S_a^z + S_a^z S_a^y
 \end{aligned}$$





Thank you for your attention!

PhD and postdoc positions open

in Department of Experimental Physics V, Center for Electronic Correlations and Magnetism of University of Augsburg

istvan.kezsmarki@physik.uni-augsburg.de