

## Magnetic field-temperature phase diagram of the high-temperature magnetoelectric multiferroic CuO

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**ABSTRACT:** Encouraged by recent experiments on multiferroic systems using high-resolution ultrasonic measurements [1], we measured the temperature and field dependence of the velocity of acoustic modes in order to determine the magnetic phase diagram of the monoclinic multiferroic cupric oxide (CuO). A new transition at  $TN3 = 230$  K, corresponding to an intermediate state between the antiferromagnetic incommensurate non-collinear spiral phase (AF2) observed below  $TN2 = 229.3$  K and a paramagnetic phase (PM), is revealed. Anomalies associated with a first order transition to a commensurate collinear phase (AF1) are also observed at  $TN1 = 213$  K. Our dielectric constant measurements confirm that only the spiral phase supports a spontaneous electric polarization. In addition, we report on a spin-flop transition between 11 T - 13 T in the low temperature AF1 collinear phase with  $B // b$ .

Based on rigorous symmetry arguments, a non-local Landau-type free energy is developed for CuO and similar monoclinic multiferroics. In contrast with previous results from several studies, but in support of a recent proposal, our analysis clearly reveals the necessity for an incommensurate collinear phase (AF3) between the PM and the spiral AF2 states. Such a phase has been shown, both theoretically and experimentally, to occur in other geometrically frustrated antiferromagnets where symmetry allows for uniaxial anisotropy at second order [2,3] and in multiferroic compounds similar to CuO. Landau models have also been successful in explaining the magnetic phase diagrams of a number of multiferroic systems [4,5] based on a mean-field treatment of a Heisenberg-type Hamiltonian that includes explicit temperature and magnetic field (B) dependences. We compare the model predictions to the B-T phase diagram of CuO obtained using ultrasonic velocity data. The same sequence of magnetic phase transitions is observed as in other multiferroic systems with spiral spin-driven ferro-electric order such as MnWO<sub>4</sub>, AMSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, some of the orthorhombic systems RMnO<sub>3</sub>, the Kagom\_e-related compound Ni<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and LiCuVO<sub>4</sub>.

[1] G. Quirion et al., Phys. Rev. B 80, 064420 (2009).

[2] M. L. Plumer et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 60, 45 (1988).

[3] G. Quirion et al., Phys. Rev. B 72, 094403 (2005).

[4] M. L. Plumer, Phys. Rev. B 78, 094402 (2008); S. G. Condran and M. L. Plumer, J. Phys.: Condens. Matt. 22, 162201 (2010).

[5] G. Quirion et al., Phys. Rev. B 84, 014408 (2011).

**ALL ARE WELCOME!!!**