



# The linear magnetoelectric effect



$$P_i = \alpha_{ij} H_j$$

$$M_i = \alpha_{ji} E_j$$

$\alpha$  is the magnetoelectric tensor

non-zero only in the absence of space- and time-inversion

*The revival of the magneto-electric effect,*  
M. Fiebig, J. Phys. D **38**, R123 (2005)



# Design new interfacial magnetoelectrics?



## Tactic:

use a ferromagnet (or material with magnetic ordering) to lift time inversion symmetry

use the interface to lift space inversion symmetry

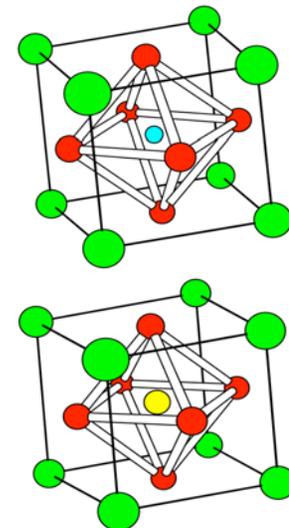
## Trial system:

$\text{SrRuO}_3$  /  $\text{SrTiO}_3$  heterostructures

$\text{SrTiO}_3$ : insulating perovskite, high permittivity

$$\epsilon_{\text{exp}} \sim 20000$$

$\text{SrRuO}_3$ : ferromagnetic metallic perovskite;  
popular electrode for capacitors



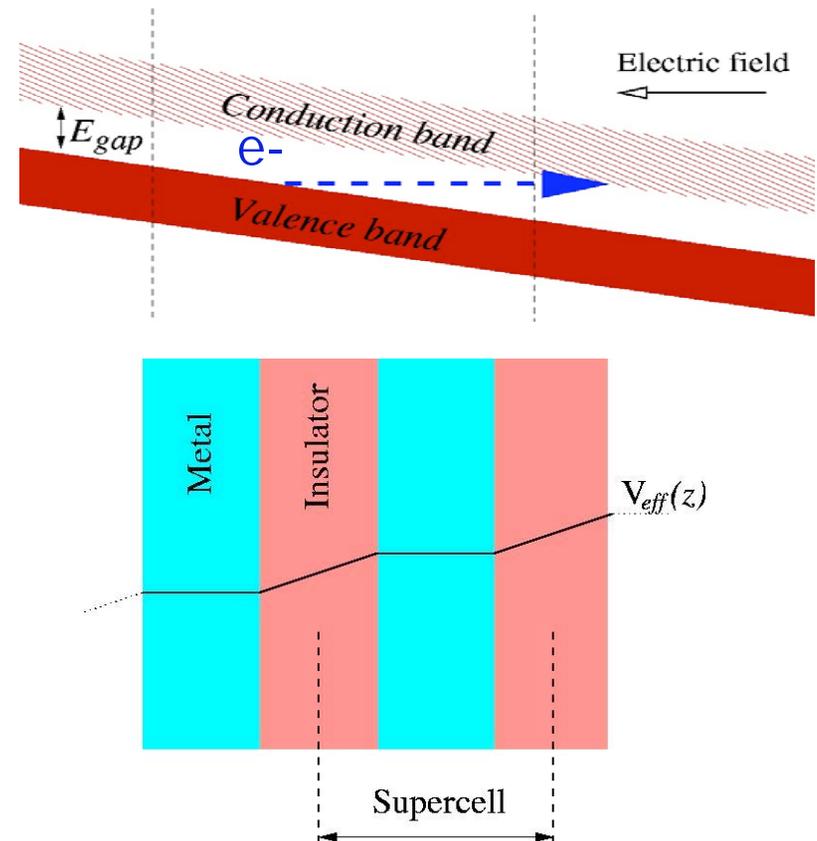


# Magnetoelectric effects within DFT



Two difficulties:

- 1) Infinite crystal in uniform external field does not have a ground state:
- 2) Potential with electric field is non-periodic



Solved using tricks:

I. Souza, J. Iniguez and D. Vanderbilt, *First-principles approach to insulators in finite electric fields*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **89**, 117602 (2002)

M. Stengel and N.A. Spaldin, *Ab-initio theory of metal-insulator interfaces in finite electric field*, PRB **75**, 205121 (2007).



# Practical approach to electric fields in DFT for periodic insulators



I. Souza, J. Iniguez and D. Vanderbilt, *First-principles approach to insulators in finite electric fields*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **89**, 117602 (2002)

Minimize electric enthalpy  $F$  (instead of Kohn-Sham energy  $E_{KS}$ )

$$F = E_{KS} - \Omega \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

Express  $E_{KS}$  and  $\mathbf{P}$  in terms of field-polarized Bloch functions: allows periodic boundary conditions

Discretize k-space: ensures  $F$  has minima and prevents Zener charge leakage

How to Obtain  $\mathbf{P}$ ? (next)



# Calculation of P



Polarization in a **pure insulator** can be written as a gradient in  $k$ -space (Berry phase) integrated over filled bands

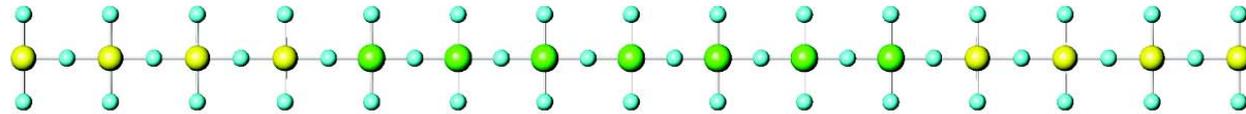
R. D. King-Smith and D. Vanderbilt, *Theory of polarization of crystalline solids*, PRB 47, 1651 (1993)

For metallic capacitors, we use hermaphrodite Wannier functions (localized in 1D) to obtain polarization

M. Stengel and N. Spaldin, *Ab-initio theory of metal-insulator interfaces in finite electric field*, PRB 75, 205121 (2007).



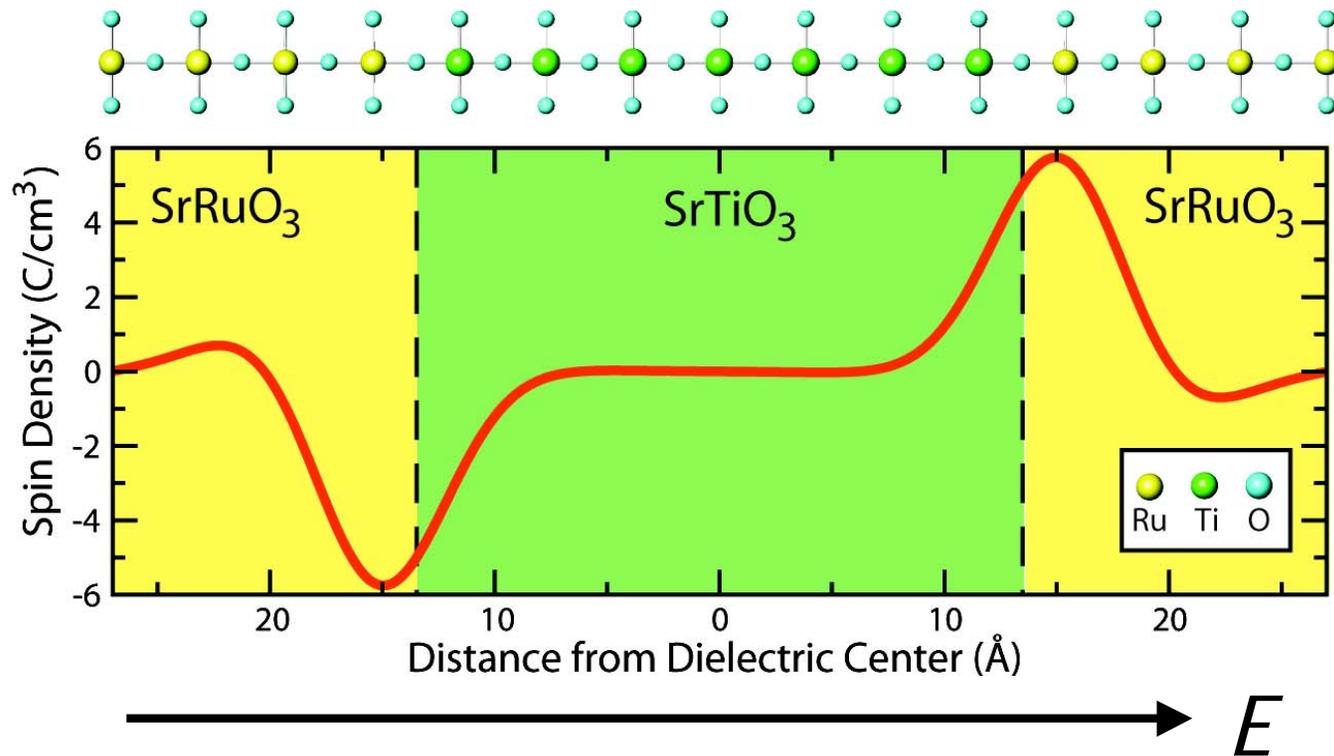
# Magnetoelectric response of interface



J.M. Rondinelli, M. Stengel and N.A. Spaldin, *Carrier-mediated magnetoelectricity in complex oxide heterostructures*, cond-mat 0706.2199



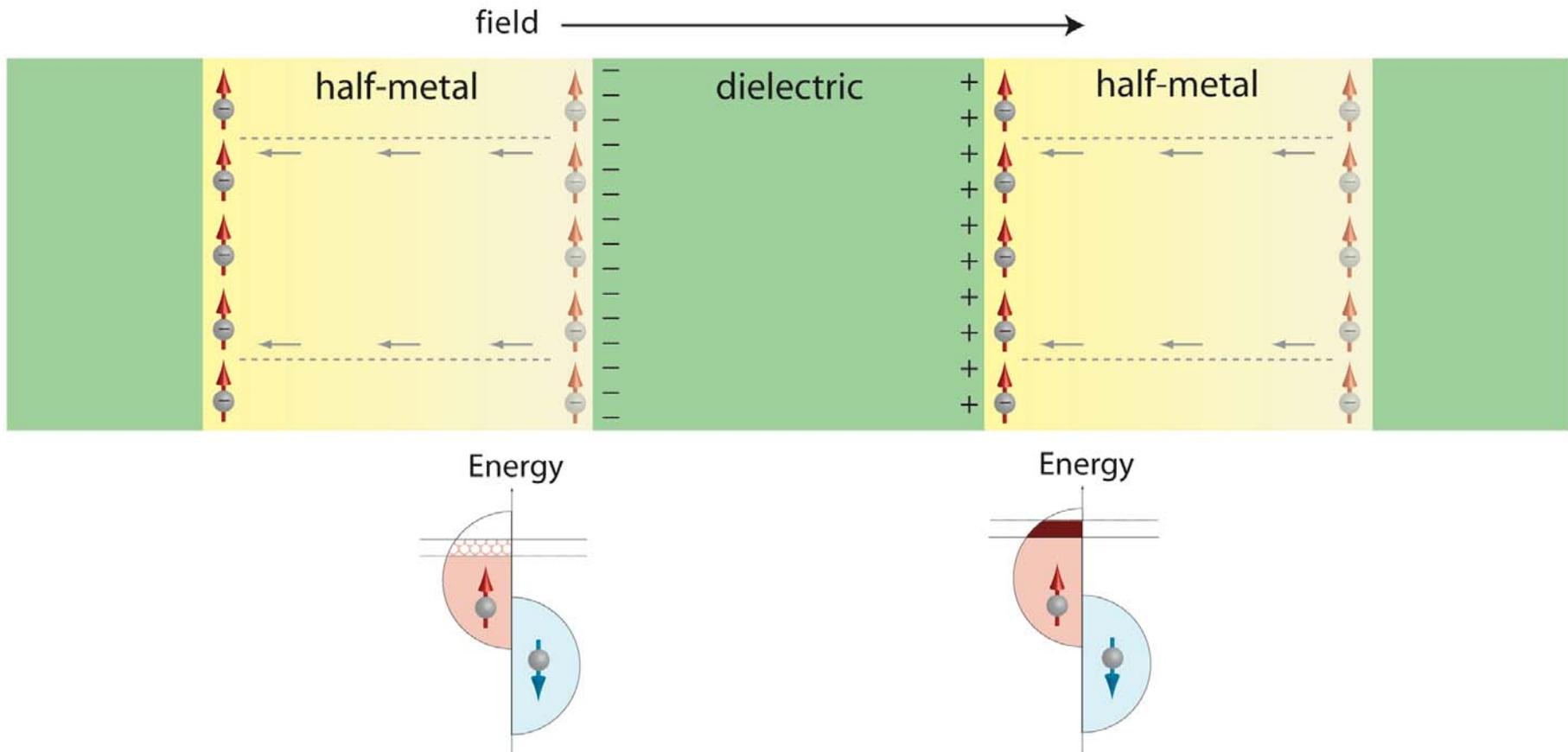
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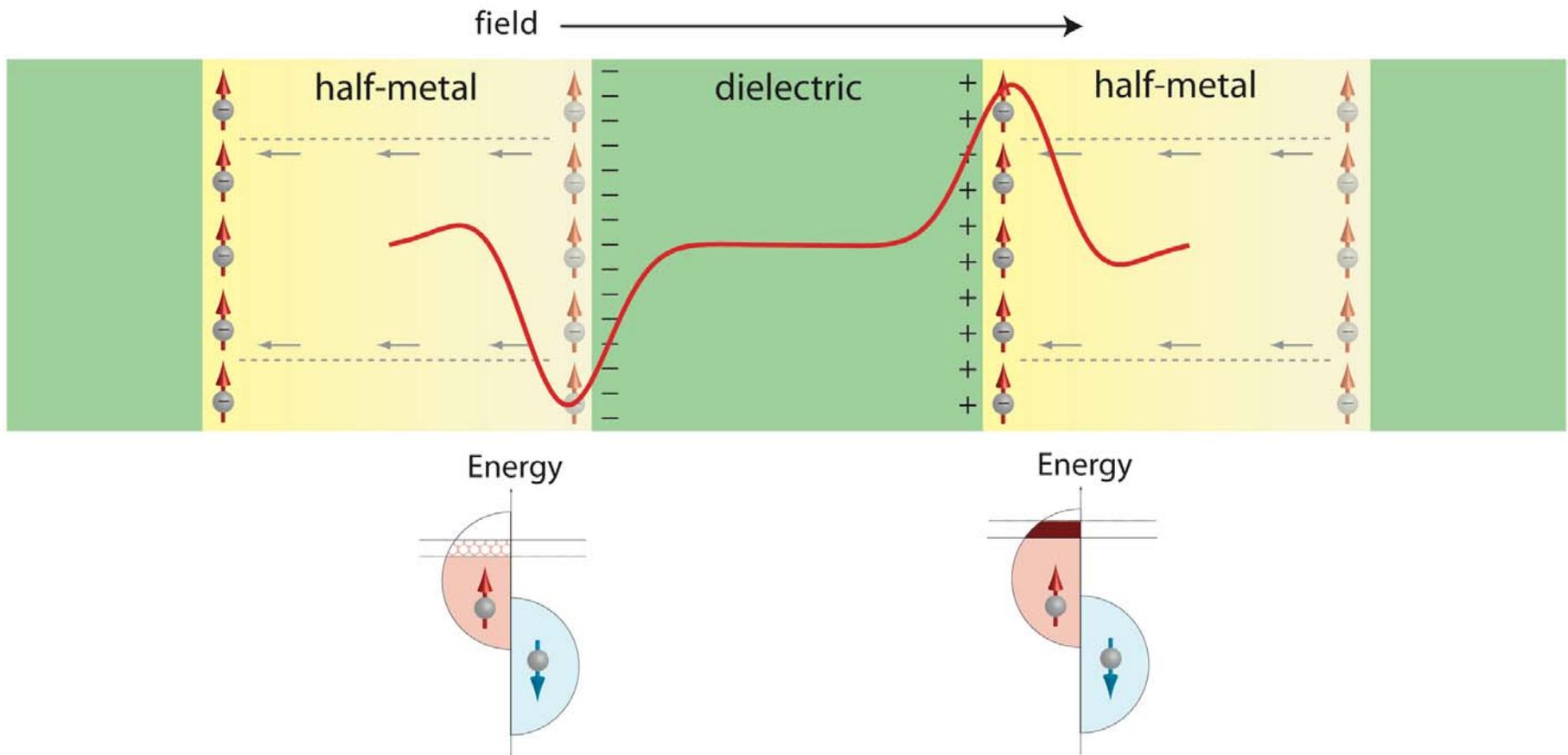


# Origin of effect: carrier-mediated magnetoelectricity





# Origin of effect: carrier-mediated magnetoelectricity





# E-field switchable magnetization

