Crystal orientation dependence of converse magnetoelectric effect in Co₂FeSi/Fe/Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-PbTiO₃ multiferroic heterostructures Osaka Univ. Grad. Sch. Eng. Sci. ¹, Osaka Univ. CSRN ², Osaka Univ. Grad. Sch. Eng. ³ °(M2) Shumpei Fujii ¹, Takamasa Usami ², Shinya Yamada ^{2,1}, Takeshi Kanashima ¹, Yu Shiratsuchi ^{3,2}, Ryoichi Nakatani ^{3,2}, Kohei Hamaya ^{2,1} E-mail: u884255a@ecs.osaka-u.ac.jp

Magnetism of ferromagnetic (FM)/ferroelectric (FE) interfacial multiferroic heterostructures can be controlled by applying an electric field (*E*) because of the converse magnetoelectric (ME) coupling mediated by piezostrains from FE to FM layers [1]. Recently, we found that one of the Co-based Heusler alloys, Co₂FeSi (CFS), grown on (001)-oriented Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃-PbTiO₃ (PMN-PT) shows a giant ME coupling coefficient (α) of 6.0 - 6.3 × 10⁻⁶ s/m at room temperature [2]. Here, we explore the crystal-orientation dependence of the converse ME effect in CFS/PMN-PT multiferroic systems.

30-nm-thick CFS films were grown at 350 °C on PMN-PT substrates with various crystal orientations of (001), (110), and (111) by molecular beam epitaxy. X-ray diffraction measurements revealed that (001)-, (211)-, and (220)-oriented CFS films were formed on PMN-PT(001), PMN-PT(011), and PMN-PT(111), respectively. From in-plane XRD measurements, diffraction peaks of {111} plane are observed in the CFS films on PMN-PT(001) and PMN-PT(011), indicating the formation of an *L*2₁-ordered structure in the films.

To investigate the converse ME effect, we measure an in-plane magneto-optical Kerr effect at room temperature with applying *E*. Figure 1 shows normalized Kerr loops with applying *E* for the heterostructures. Kerr hysteresis loops of CFS/PMN-PT(001) and CFS/PMN-PT(011) are modulated by varying *E*, while that of CFS/PMN-PT(111) is almost insensitive to the variation in *E*. Notably, for CFS/PMN-PT(011), we observe relatively large change in the hysteresis loops compared to CFS/PMN-PT(001). We attribute the crystal-orientation dependence to the unique FE polarization switching depending on the crystal-orientation of PMN-PT, as shown in the inset of Fig. 1.

This work was partly supported by JST CREST Grant No. JPMJCR18J1 and JSPS KAKENHI Grant No. JP21K14196.

- [1] T. Taniyama, J. Phys. Condens. Matter 27, 504001 (2015).
- [2] T. Usami et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 118, 142402 (2021).



Fig. 1. Normalized magneto-optical Kerr loops for (a) CFS/PMN-PT(001), (b) CFS/PMN-PT(011), and (c) and CFS/PMN-PT(111) at room temperature at different *E* fields. Insets show schematic of the polarization vectors for each PMN-PT crystal orientation.