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TUNING FERROELECTRICITY IN [BaTiO₃]_m/[BaZrO₃]_n SUPERLATTICES: AN AB INITIO STUDY

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The ABO₃ perovskites are nowadays considered as the best candidates for highly reliable electronic devices thanks to their multifunctional properties. Most of the time, these ternary oxides can combine at least two different physical properties. Barium Titanate (BaTiO₃) is a typical ferroelectric in its tetragonal phase with a spontaneous polarization at the bulk scale. Barium Zirconate (BaZrO₃) is stable in a cubic structure and is widely used as substrate for other perovskites. The lattice mismatch is an important parameter for stacking two different perovskites. For BaTiO₃/BaZrO₃ superlattices, the lattice mismatch of induced important structural and electronic modifications at nanoscopic scale. Few experimental works were conducted on [BaTiO₃]_m/[BaZrO₃]_n superlattices with modulation period $\Lambda=(n+m)\tilde{a} = 3.2, 4.8, 6.4$ et 8 nm (\tilde{a} is the mean lattice parameter in the transverse direction to the substrate). Hysteresis loops measurements show that the out of plane polarization increases with the modulation period (Λ). However these experimental studies were restricted to high modulation period and no results were available on very short modulation period of these superlattices. In this theoretical study, we investigated [BaTiO₃]_m/[BaZrO₃]_n systems with n and m varying from 1 to 3 to predict their structural and electronic modifications with respect to n/m and different symmetries ($P4mmm, P4mm, Pmm2, Pm, P1$). For this purpose, ABINIT code based on density functional theory (DFT) and plane waves (PW) basis is used for our *ab initio* calculations. Our results show that the P1 symmetry with three dimensional polarizations is the most stable for all the studied modulation periods. Our finding can be useful for tuning ferroelectric devices.

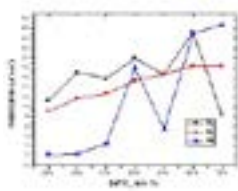


Figure 1: In-plane (Px and Py) and out of plane Pz Polarizations for the most stable P1 symmetry of [BaTiO₃]_m/[BaZrO₃]_n superlattices.

Recent Publications

1. N Iles, A Kellou, K Driss Khodja, B Amrani, F Lemoigno, D Bourbi and H Aourag (2007) Atomistic study of structural, elastic, electronic and thermal properties of perovskites Ba(Ti,Zr,Nb)O₃. *Computational Materials Science* 39:896-902.
2. T Belaroussi, B Amrani, T Benmessabih, N Iles and F Hamdache (2008) Structural and thermodynamic properties of antiperovskite SbNMg₃. *Computational Materials Science* 43:938-942.
3. N Iles, F Finocchi and K Driss Khodja (2010) A systematic study of ideal and double layer reconstructions of ABO₃ (001) surfaces (A=Sr, Ba and B=Ti, Zr). *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter* 22(30):305001.
4. N Iles, K Driss Khodja, A Kellou and P Aubert (2014) Surface structure and polarization of cubic and tetragonal BaTiO₃: An *ab initio* study. *Computational Materials Science* 87:123-128.
5. Imène Cherair, Nadia Iles, Lyacine Rabahi and Abdelhafid Kellou (2017) Effects of Fe substitution by Nb on physical properties of BaFeO₃: A DFT+U study. *Computational Materials Science* 126:491–502.

Biography

Nadia Iles has finished her PhD studies in 2010, devoted at the same time to teaching and research at Oran 1 University and Oran's High School of Electrical Engineering and Energetics. She is interested in computing physics of low dimensional systems based on perovskites materials. She has published more than seven international and national research papers. She has participated in oral and poster presentations in more than 16 international, national conferences and in seminars. She is supervising more than five Master's and Doctoral thesis. She is a Member of numerous national and international projects such as PHC TASSILI (CMEP) with European funding, CNEPU and PNR with national funding.

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