Structural evidence for enhanced polarization in a commensurate short-period BaTiO$_3$/SrTiO$_3$ superlattice

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A short-period (BaTiO$_3$)$_6$/(SrTiO$_3$)$_5$ superlattice was characterized by x-ray diffraction and transmission electron microscopy. The superlattice is epitaxially oriented with the $c$ axes of BaTiO$_3$ and SrTiO$_3$ normal to the (001) surface of the SrTiO$_3$ substrate. Despite the large in-plane lattice mismatch between BaTiO$_3$ and SrTiO$_3$ (~2.2%), the superlattice interfaces were found to be nearly commensurate. The crystallographic $c/a$ ratio of the superlattice was measured and the results agree quantitatively with first-principles calculations and phase-field modeling. The agreement supports the validity of the enhanced spontaneous polarization predicted for short-period BaTiO$_3$/SrTiO$_3$ superlattices. © 2006 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.2335367]

Superlattices of thin ferroelectric and nonferroelectric perovskite layers have been predicted\cite{1,2} or reported\cite{3-9} to possess many improved physical properties over homogeneous thin films of the same compositions. Among these are reported enhancements of dielectric constants and remanent polarizations.\cite{10,11} They predicted an overall enhancement of dielectric constant,\cite{10,11} the improved properties could result from the lattice strain sustained in BaTiO$_3$ due to its ~2.2% lattice mismatch with SrTiO$_3$.\cite{3,5}

Recently, Neaton and Rabe performed first-principles calculations on a series of short-period BaTiO$_3$/SrTiO$_3$ superlattices commensurately strained to an underlying SrTiO$_3$ substrate to investigate their ground-state structures and polarizations.\cite{6} They predicted an overall enhancement of the spontaneous polarization of these ferroelectric superlattices, including the presence of a spontaneous polarization within the SrTiO$_3$ layers. While an increase of polarization in BaTiO$_3$ is expected,\cite{13} the prediction of unstrained SrTiO$_3$ being tetragonal and polar is, at first, surprising. Although strain is known to induce ferroelectricity in SrTiO$_3$,\cite{14,15} including SrTiO$_3$ in superlattices,\cite{6,7} thick unstrained SrTiO$_3$ is not ferroelectric at any temperature. Neaton and Rabe, however, predicted that thin unstrained SrTiO$_3$ layers in proximity to ferroelectric BaTiO$_3$ polarize due to electrostatic effects. Their calculations shed light on the understanding of ferroelectric superlattices at the atomic scale.

Testing these predictions is challenging, however, due to the difficulty in fabricating such short-period superlattices with sufficient structural perfection. Although short-period BaTiO$_3$/SrTiO$_3$ superlattices have been produced by various methods, convincing evidence of a high degree of structural perfection in terms of interfacial abruptness and coherency has rarely been reported.\cite{16,17}

Over the last few years, significant progress has been achieved in controlling the synthesis of ferroelectric superlattices at the atomic scale using reactive molecular-beam epitaxy (MBE).\cite{18,19} In the present letter, we discuss the growth of a short-period superlattice consisting of a six-unit-cell thick BaTiO$_3$ layer followed by a five-unit-cell thick SrTiO$_3$ layer, repeated 20 times. We abbreviate this configuration by [(BaTiO$_3$)$_6$/(SrTiO$_3$)$_5$]$_{20}$. X-ray diffraction (XRD) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) results are presented to demonstrate the structural perfection of this coherent superlattice with abrupt interfaces.

The [(BaTiO$_3$)$_6$/(SrTiO$_3$)$_5$]$_{20}$ superlattice thin film was grown by reactive MBE at a substrate temperature of 650 °C and an oxygen background pressure of 2 × 10$^{-7}$ Torr.\cite{19,20} After growth the film was annealed in 1 atm of flowing oxygen at 1000 °C for 13 h to reduce the concentration of oxygen vacancies. HRTEM was performed in a JEOL 4000EX operated at 400 kV. The first-principles calculations are performed with the Vienna ab initio simulation package (VASP),\cite{21,22} and the details can be found elsewhere.\cite{12}

Figure 1 shows the $\theta$-2$\theta$ x-ray diffraction scan of an as-grown [(BaTiO$_3$)$_6$/(SrTiO$_3$)$_5$]$_{20}$ superlattice. The full widths at half maximum of the 002 superlattice reflection are 0.26° and 0.22° in 2$\theta$ and $\omega$, respectively. These values are close to the instrumental resolution of our Picker four-circle x-ray diffractometer. The presence and sharpness of the superlattice reflections indicate its long-range structural coherence. The bilayer periodicity of the superlattice determined by a Nelson-Riley analysis\cite{23} of the 00ℓ superlattice reflections is 44.5±0.2 Å, compared to the 43.74 Å of a (BaTiO$_3$)$_6$/(SrTiO$_3$)$_5$ superlattice assuming unstrained c-axis BaTiO$_3$ and SrTiO$_3$ lattice constants. A $\phi$ scan of the 1011
superlattice reflection of the thin film (plot not shown) reveals that the film is epitaxially grown on the (001) SrTiO$_3$ and has an in-plane film-substrate orientation relationship of BaTiO$_3$(010)/SrTiO$_3$(010). From both scans the in-plane lattice constant is determined to be $a=3.91\pm0.01$ Å, resulting in a $c/a$ ratio of $11.38\pm0.06$ for the (BaTiO$_3$)$_y$(SrTiO$_3$)$_z$ supercell.

A careful examination throughout the thin area of a plane-view TEM specimen (images not shown) reveals a linear density of misfit dislocations of $2.9\times10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$, which corresponds to the preservation of approximately 99.5% of the in-plane lattice mismatch strain in the BaTiO$_3$ layers.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional HRTEM image of the same [(BaTiO$_3$)$_y$(SrTiO$_3$)$_z$]$_{320}$ superlattice after anneal. The HRTEM images obtained at specific imaging conditions appropriate to the “chemical lattice imaging” technique$^{24}$ reveal that no significant interdiffusion of Ba$^+$ and Sr$^+$ takes place during annealing.$^{25}$

The crystallographic $c/a$ ratio of the BaTiO$_3$ and SrTiO$_3$ layers was measured by a quantitative analysis of the HRTEM images using Gatan’s DIGITALMICROGRAPH software. In the HRTEM images, the positions of the intensity maxima at each barium and strontium atom column (bright spots in Fig. 2) were taken to measure the lattice constant. The measured $c/a$ ratios are $\sim1.05\pm0.02$ and $1.00\pm0.01$ for BaTiO$_3$ and SrTiO$_3$, respectively. Note that the $c/a$ ratio of bulk BaTiO$_3$ is 1.013. A substantial increase of the tetragonality of BaTiO$_3$ is evident. In contrast, the $c/a$ ratio of the SrTiO$_3$ layers remains very close to unity.

Recent experimental results on thin PbTiO$_3$ thin films$^{26}$ and PbTiO$_3$/SrTiO$_3$ superlattices$^{27}$ suggests that a change in tetragonality is related to a change in polarization. To understand the effect of increased tetragonality upon the polarization of our superlattice, first-principles calculations were performed. The atomic positions were calculated by constraining the in-plane lattice parameter of a periodically repeated (BaTiO$_3$)$_y$(SrTiO$_3$)$_z$ supercell to the lattice parameter of SrTiO$_3$ determined by first-principles calculations within the local density approximation ($a=3.863$ Å) and relaxing the internal structural parameters with the space group P4mm, allowing a nonzero polarization vector parallel to $c$. This procedure predicts $c/a$ of 11.34 for the supercell, in good agreement with the measured value from XRD $11.38\pm0.06$.

For each perovskite unit cell layer in one period of the superlattice, we plot in Fig. 3 the calculated local $c/a$ ratio and polarization, the latter estimated using first-principles bulk effective charges. The effects of both strain and electrostatics are clearly evident. As expected from electrostatic arguments,$^{12}$ the polarization appears to be nearly constant throughout the superlattice layers except near the interface, where a somewhat exaggerated discontinuity arises from approximating the interface polarization with bulk effective charges. For the BaTiO$_3$ layers, the average local $c/a$ ratio is computed to be $-1.0503$, and the polarization is 34.27 $\mu$C/cm$^2$. Both are significantly larger than for unstrained tetragonal BaTiO$_3$, for which we find a calculated $c/a$ ratio of 1.013, in precise agreement with experiment, and a calculated spontaneous polarization$^{12}$ of 24.97 $\mu$C/cm$^2$, very close to the measured value$^{28}$ of 26 $\mu$C/cm$^2$. The calculations also indicate that the SrTiO$_3$ layers are tetragonal with an average $c/a$ ratio of 1.008. While significant, the deviation from $c/a=1$ of SrTiO$_3$ is too small to be resolved by HRTEM. Summing the contribution
from each layer, we estimate the overall polarization to be 31.2 μC/cm² from the calculation, larger than that of bulk BaTiO₃. (A rigorous Berry phase calculation of the superlattice polarization gives 29.375 μC/cm², in excellent agreement with our estimate based on bulk effective charges.)

We note that the stress in the TEM specimen of the superlattice differs from that in the original superlattice due to the thin foil nature of the TEM specimen. To estimate this effect on c/a, the stress distribution and the lattice constants of the superlattice in the TEM sample were calculated by phase-field modeling. In the modeling, BaTiO₃ and SrTiO₃ were assumed to possess their bulk elastic and thermodynamic properties. According to HRTEM image simulations, the thickness of the region imaged in Fig. 2 is in the range of 10–15 nm in the electron beam direction (denoted by x₁). The axis perpendicular to the surface of the substrate is denoted as x₂ and the in-plane axis orthogonal to x₁ is denoted as x₃. A thin foil with thickness (in the x₁ direction) of 13.6 nm and superlattice film height and substrate height of 88 and 100 nm, respectively, in the x₃ direction was modeled. Periodic boundary conditions were used in the x₂ direction, implying an infinite length along this direction.

The calculated stress distribution is shown in Fig. 4. One can see that the BaTiO₃ layers endure an unrelaxed compressive stress σ₂₂ due to the underlying SrTiO₃ substrate and the SrTiO₃ alternative layers and absence of free surface in the x₂ direction, while σ₂₂ is close to zero in the SrTiO₃ layers. The stress component σ₁₁, in contrast, is subject to partial relief. Although compressive in the BaTiO₃ layers and tensile in the SrTiO₃ layers, σ₁₁ is of the same magnitude in the BaTiO₃ layers and the proximate SrTiO₃ layers. A nearly 30% stress relief of σ₁₁ in the BaTiO₃ layers is calculated at the center part of the superlattice thin film. According to the model, the average over the entire TEM foil of the lattice constants of the BaTiO₃ and SrTiO₃ layers in the superlattice are a₁ = 3.976 Å, a₂ = 3.905 Å, and c = 4.038 Å for the BaTiO₃ layers and a₁ = 3.958 Å, a₂ = 3.905 Å, and c = 3.879 Å for the SrTiO₃ layers, respectively. Note that a₁ is no longer equal to a₂ in the TEM specimen. As the HRTEM image is a projection of the crystal lattices along the x₁ axis, the lattice parameters measured from HRTEM images are c and a₂. The c/a₂ ratio of the BaTiO₃ layers obtained from modeling is 1.034, which is slightly smaller than the value measured from the HRTEM images (1.05±0.02).

The lattice constants of the superlattice for the as-grown film (before it was thinned for TEM) were also calculated by phase field modeling. The resulting c = 44.30 Å, a₁ = 3.905 Å, and c/a = 11.34 are in excellent agreement with the first-principles calculations (c/a = 11.34) and XRD measurement (c = 44.5±0.2 Å, a₁ = 3.91±0.01 Å, and c/a = 11.38±0.06).

These results suggest an enhanced polarization in commensurate short-period BaTiO₃/SrTiO₃ superlattices.

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