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PAPER

Temperature dependence of exchange biased multiferroic $\text{BiFeO}_3/\text{Ni}_{81}\text{Fe}_{19}$ polycrystalline bilayer

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Temperature dependence of exchange biased multiferroic BiFeO₃/Ni₈₁Fe₁₉ polycrystalline bilayer

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Abstract

The temperature dependence of exchange bias properties are studied in polycrystalline BiFeO₃/Ni₈₁Fe₁₉ bilayers, for different BiFeO₃ thicknesses. Using a field cooling protocol, a non-monotonic behavior of the exchange bias field is shown in the exchange-biased bilayers. Another thermal protocol, the Soeya protocol, related to the BiFeO₃ thermal activation energies was carried out and reveals a two-step evolution of the exchange bias field. The results of these two different protocols are similar to the ones obtained for measurements previously reported on epitaxial BiFeO₃, indicating a driving mechanism independent of the long-range crystalline arrangement (i.e. epitaxial or polycrystalline). An intrinsic property of BiFeO₃ is proposed as being the driving mechanism for the thermal dependent magnetization reversal: the canting of the BiFeO₃ spins leading to a biquadratic contribution to the exchange coupling. The temperature dependence of the magnetization reversal angular behavior agrees with the presence of such a biquadratic contribution for exchange biased bilayers studied here.

Keywords: BiFeO₃, exchange bias, angular, polycrystalline, temperature dependence

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

1. Introduction

Electrical control of magnetic nanostructures would create a new generation of electronic devices directly integrable in actual device architecture [1]. A great deal of research has been focused on an efficient way to control magnetic properties using an electric field, with no need of an applied magnetic field [2–4]. This research is of importance in the field of

applied physics when considering magnetic memories or high frequency devices [5–7]. For example, spin polarized current is an effective mechanism to transfer a torque to magnetization. However, it requires large current densities, leading to energy loss because of Joule heating effects [1]. Among the different possibilities of utilizing an electric control of magnetic properties, the use of single-phase magnetoelectric multiferroics (MMF) is considered, as these allow a direct means

of controlling magnetization via an electric field in a single heterostructure [7–10]. Room temperature MMF materials are rare. Among these, BiFeO₃ (BFO) is one of the most studied because of its high ferroelectric (FE) polarization, with a FE Curie temperature in the order of 1100 K [11, 12]. In addition, the BFO possesses an antiferromagnetic (AF) order with a Néel temperature of about 640 K [13]. In order to use an AF magnetoelectric material with no net magnetization, a ferromagnetic/AF exchange coupling is proposed. Meiklejohn and Bean [14] found it can be introduced by placing the AF layer in contact with a ferromagnetic (F) material, and is referred to as exchange bias coupling. It produces an additional anisotropy that stabilizes the F layer. The existence of exchange bias coupling is revealed by a field shift H_e of the hysteresis cycle, named *exchange bias* field, and by a coercive enhancement. In exchange biased (EB) systems, H_e originates from the interfacial pinned spins, that is, the non-reversible part of interfacial spins. The H_e enhancement originates in the reversible process driven by the AF anisotropy. This anisotropy provides additional critical fields that will hinder the domain wall motion in the F layer [15, 16]. In recent years many research projects have been undertaken to understand the exchange bias coupling in BFO/F nanostructures [17–21]. In particular, for epitaxially grown BFO films, the role of the FE domain walls was found to be a possible source of pinned uncompensated spins [22–24]. However, there is still no clear understanding of the origins of this coupling.

Among the properties of interest, the thermal dependence of magnetization reversal is a key phenomenon that need to be understood in AF/F systems due to its relevance for applied issues in magnetic recording, and for fundamental issues related to the thermodynamics of nanoscale magnetic systems. Effectively, understanding and tailoring the thermal dependence of the magnetization reversal is of interest for applied issues, as this dependence can be inferred by laser heating [25] or applied current [26]. In addition, it should be considered that a device can be compromised by temperature fluctuations in a magnetic field [27]. Consequently, considering the particular interest of BFO/F systems, the thermal dependence of the BFO/F magnetization reversal needs to be understood. Previous experimental studies on BFO/F systems have revealed an intriguing non-monotonic evolution of the exchange bias field with temperature T [23, 28–30]. Furthermore, this phenomenon is found in epitaxial [23, 28, 29] and polycrystalline [30] bilayers, for different F (including CoFe, CoFeB, Co and NiFe) coupled with BFO, and for different BFO thicknesses. This common phenomenon in BFO/F systems is not yet understood despite its key importance.

In the research work presented here, the thermal behavior of polycrystalline BiFeO₃/Ni₈₁Fe₁₉ is studied for different BFO thicknesses (t_{BFO}), using complementary approaches. Results are analyzed considering previous findings on the thermal magnetization reversals of not only polycrystalline but also epitaxial BFO/F systems, so as to gain a better understanding of the origin of the non-monotonic evolution of the exchange bias field with temperature.

In the first section of this manuscript experimental procedures are described. In the second section, a structural study

analysis involving transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and two dimensional (2D) temperature dependent x-ray diffraction (XRD) is provided. This was used to probe the crystallographic and the morphologic properties of the BFO/F bilayers. In the third section, the thermal dependence of magnetization reversals, including exchange bias and coercive fields evolutions, are studied using a field-cooled protocol in order to probe the presence of a non-monotonic behavior in the samples. In the fourth section, the exchange bias field evolution following a specific protocol, called here the Soeya protocol, is showed. This protocol, initially proposed by Soeya *et al* [31] and later modified by O’Grady *et al* [32] was used to probe the thermal activated energies of all BFO/F samples in this study. It should be noted that this paper is the first study to investigate this thermal dependent protocol in polycrystalline exchange-biased BFO/F samples. Finally, the thermal dependence of the magnetization reversal angular evolution is probed, as this will provide information on the various effective anisotropies of exchange-bias systems.

2. Experimental procedures

The heterostructures BiFeO₃/Ni₈₁Fe₁₉ (BFO/Py) were grown by radio frequency (RF) sputtering, sequentially deposited using the structure Pt(30 nm)/BFO(t_{BFO})/Py(10 nm)/Pt(30 nm) on a naturally oxidized silicon substrate. An in-plane magnetic deposition field $\mu_0 H_{\text{dep}} = 30$ mT was applied during the growth process. Further details on the growth process are available in previous publications [33, 34]. The BFO nominal thicknesses were equal to 0 nm, 29 nm and 177 nm, further referred to as sample S₀, S₂₉ and S₁₇₇. The BFO critical thickness t_c above which H_e is not zero, was determined earlier to be 23 nm in the BFO/Py system presented here [34]. Thus, these samples are representative of three different thickness intervals of $H_e(t_{\text{BFO}})$: (i) S₀ corresponds to an unbiased sample; (ii) t_{BFO} for S₂₉ is just above t_c , an interval in which $H_e(t_{\text{BFO}})$ is strongly thickness dependent; and (iii) t_{BFO} for S₁₇₇ is far larger than t_c , an interval in which $H_e(t_{\text{BFO}})$ is thickness independent.

In order to characterize the sample’s structural properties, TEM and XRD measurements were carried out. TEM analyses on the samples were done using a TECNAI F-20 system operating at 200 kV, equipped with a spherical aberration corrector for the objective lens in order to avoid the delocalization effect at interfaces. The crystallographic properties of the samples were probed by XRD, using a 2D Oxford diffractometer (X-Calibur-2 model) in the temperature range from 100 K to 300 K.

Temperature dependent magnetic measurements were initially performed using superconductive quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometry. In order to correct the data for remnant fields that might exist in the SQUID magnet, care was taken during the measurement protocols to correct for this. Two different measurement protocols were performed using the SQUID. These two protocols were (i) the field cooled (FC) protocol, and (ii) the Soeya protocol [31], that will be discussed in detail later in the text.

In the FC protocol, the samples were cooled from 300 K to 10 K, in a $\mu_0 H_{FC} = 100$ mT field along the H_{dep} direction. In order to dispose of all possible training effects, four field-switchings were performed at 10 K between negative and positive H_{FC} . The magnetic hysteresis (M-H) loops were then recorded at different temperatures between 10 K to 380 K, in increasing temperature steps.

In the Soeya protocol, the samples were heated under a positive field H_{FC} applied along H_{dep} at a preset temperature $T_{set} = 380$ K, and subsequently cooled under the same H_{FC} down to a measurement temperature $T_m = 10$ K. Then, after reversing the field to $-H_{FC}$, the system was annealed at an intermediate activation temperature T_a , leading to the reversal of AF entities with low energy compared to the thermal energy at T_a . Finally, returning to T_m , an M-H loop was measured. This process was repeated for different T_a values. The interval of time at T_a was set to 120 s and great care was taken for the choice of T_m as to ensure that no thermal activation are present during the time of measurement. It was shown that the time of measurement for the entire hysteresis loop was typically of 2 hours. In the Soeya protocol, $H_e(T_a)$ depends on the thermal activation energies present in the magnetic system. Indeed, above a given temperature defined as a blocking temperature T_b , an energy barrier in the AF is overcome by the thermal agitation. In a AF/F system, different kinds of energy barriers can be expected to exist, such as: (i) anisotropy energy barriers related to grain sizes or magnetic domain sizes, (ii) domain wall nucleation and depinning energies, and (iii) magnetic coupling energies (including complex interfacial couplings such as a spin-glass like coupling). Consequently, a distribution of the blocking temperatures DT_b can arise as a consequence of the different phenomena involved. In principle, the evolution of $H_e(T_a)$ may be attributed to any of the fore-mentioned energy barriers in EB systems [32, 35–37].

In order to probe the temperature dependent anisotropy configuration, M-H loops were measured for different applied field directions φ , where φ is the azimuthal angle with respect to H_{dep} , using a custom made vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). These measurements were done at room temperature (RT) and 77 K. In order to perform the 77 K measurements, the samples were immersed in liquid nitrogen.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Structural properties

In figure 1 the TEM image of the S₂₉ sample cross-section is shown. It can be seen from figure 1 that the various layers are well defined within the film layer stack. The surface roughness of the Py layer is due to the surface roughness of the BFO. TEM analysis of the S₁₇₇ sample shows an increase in the roughness of the Py layer when compared to that observed in S₂₉, confirming an increase in the surface roughness with the increase of t_{BFO} , previously observed using atomic force microscopy measurements for $t_{BFO} > 23$ nm on this BFO/Py system [34].

The grain size for S₂₉ and S₁₇₇ were determined using AFM, TEM and XRD (via the Scherrer equation) measurements. Sample S₂₉ shows a lateral and vertical grain size of

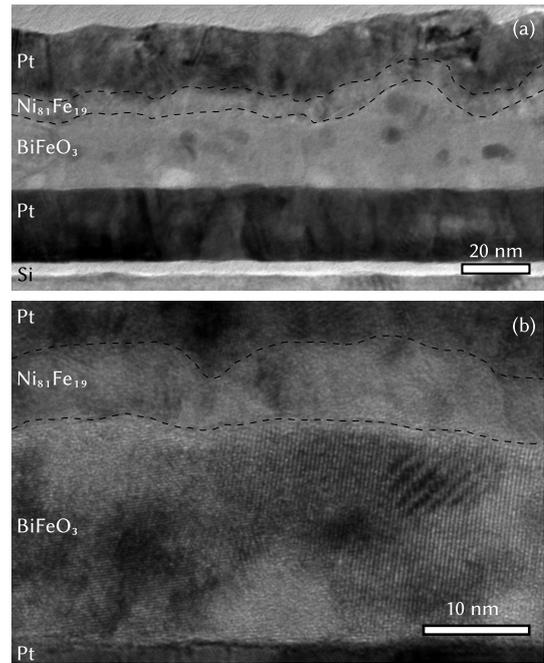


Figure 1. Cross-section transmission electron microscopy of the S₂₉ sample. Dashed lines are guides to the eye, and delimit the Py layer.

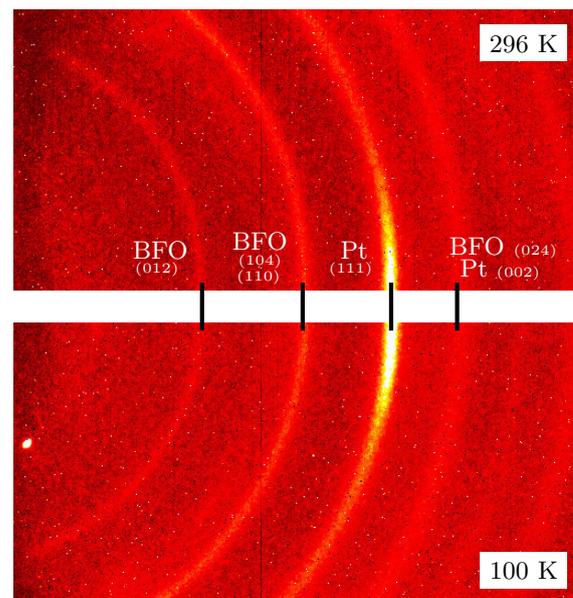


Figure 2. XRD patterns at two different temperatures for the S₁₇₇ heterostructure. The circular rings show the BFO polycrystallinity, and the non-uniform (1 1 1) Pt diffraction ring reveals a preferred growth direction for the Pt layer.

35 nm and 29 nm, respectively, as opposed to 65 nm and 35 nm, respectively, for S₁₇₇. For comparison, it should be noted that the domain lateral size for epitaxial BFO is reported to be of 100 nm in a 70 nm thick BFO epitaxial sample [22].

In order to investigate the BFO crystalline arrangement and its evolution with temperature, 2D XRD patterns were obtained on sample S₁₇₇ at 50 K intervals in the temperature range from 100 K to 296 K. Examples of these XRD patterns

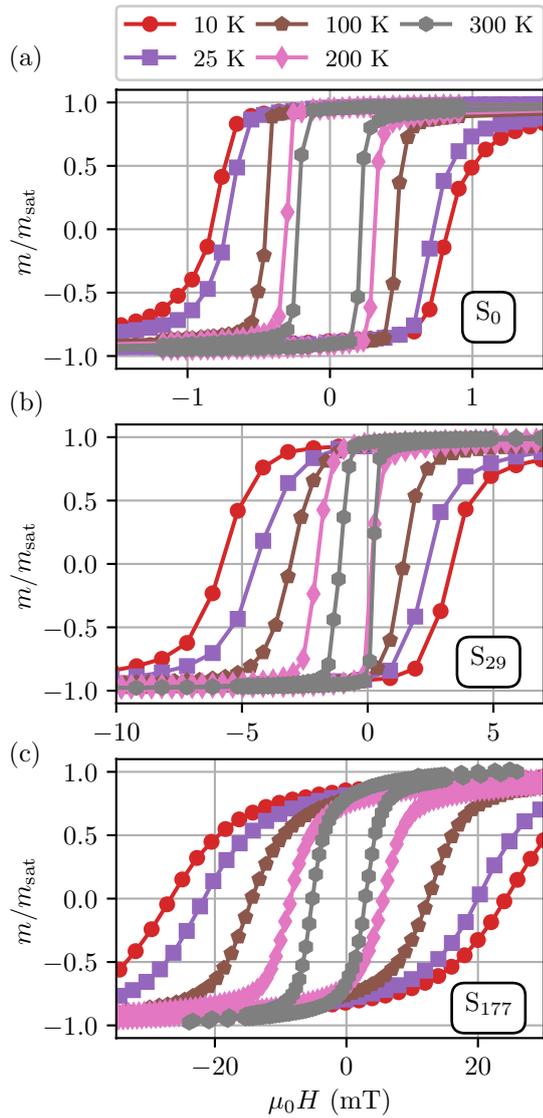


Figure 3. Hysteresis cycles at different temperatures, following the FC protocol for (a) S_0 , (b) S_{29} and (c) S_{177} samples. Note the different x-axis scales.

are shown in figure 2. It revealed circular rings typical of polycrystalline layers. The XRD patterns at 296 K and 100 K indicate a non-homogeneous intensity of the rings for the Pt layer. This is due to the preferred (1 1 1) growth direction of the Pt layer. There was no temperature dependence in these XRD diagrams, indicating the thermal stability of the BFO crystallographic arrangement.

3.2. Temperature dependent magnetization reversal using the FC protocol

In figure 3 the M-H measurements using the FC protocol are shown for (a) S_0 , (b) S_{29} and (c) S_{177} . From figures 3(b) and (c) it is seen that for samples S_{29} and S_{177} , the M-H loops are shifted along the field axis. While the exchange bias is lower than previously reported BFO biased systems [21, 30],

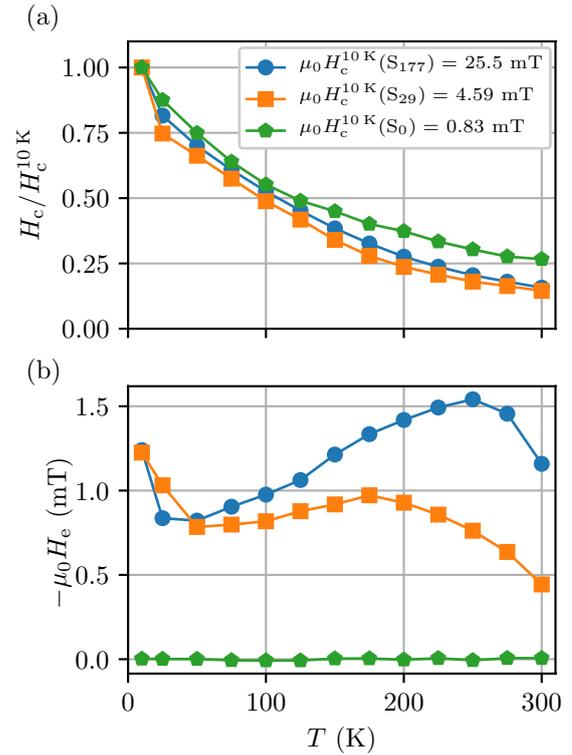


Figure 4. Thermal evolutions following the FC protocol of (a) the reduced coercive field $H_c/H_c^{10\text{ K}}$ and (b) the exchange field $\mu_0 H_e$, for S_0 (green pentagon), S_{29} (orange squares) and S_{177} (blue circles) samples. The $\mu_0 H_c$ values at 10 K for the three samples are indicated in the legend of figure (a).

the exchange energy is similar, around $5\ \mu\text{J m}^{-2}$ (estimated by $J_{\text{eb}} = \mu_0 H_e t_F M_F$ at 300 K). In addition to the field shift, coercive field enhancements are observed for S_{29} and S_{177} compared to the values found for S_0 at the same temperature. The presence of the exchange bias and the coercive enhancement are characteristics of EB systems [38]. It should be noted that the significant roughness observed in S_{29} and S_{177} could also contribute to the coercivity enhancement [39].

The behavior of $H_c(T)$ and $H_e(T)$ are extracted from the FC protocol M-H measurements for all the samples and are shown in figure 4. The coercive field H_c decreases monotonically with increasing temperature for all the samples, as is typically expected in F materials and EB systems. This behavior therefore corresponds to previously reported experimental studies on polycrystalline and epitaxial BFO/F exchange biased systems [23, 28–30, 40].

In figure 4(b) the $H_e(T)$ behavior of the various samples are shown. It should be noted that the evolution of $-\mu_0 H_e$ is plotted against T in order to show positive values. Still, it will be referred to as $H_e(T)$ further in the text. For the unbiased S_0 sample, it is clear from the figure that H_e is zero and does not vary with temperature. The $H_e(T)$ behavior of the S_{29} and S_{177} samples does not show a monotonic decrease, but exhibits a sharp decrease at low temperature, displaying a peak at an intermediate temperature. In the present study this peak appears at 175 K for S_{29} , and at 250 K for S_{177} . This non-monotonic $H_e(T)$ behavior is a common behavior for BFO bilayers,

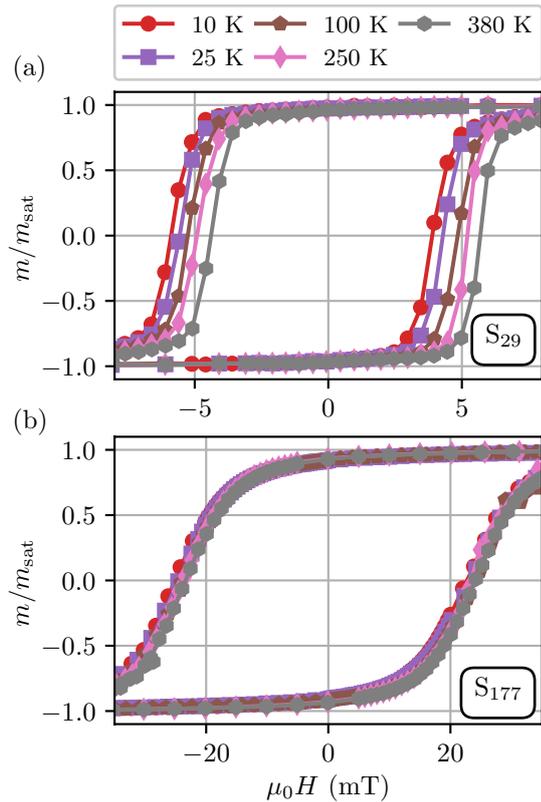


Figure 5. Hysteresis cycles at different temperatures using the Soeya protocol for (a) S₂₉, and (b) S₁₇₇ samples.

in the sense that it is relevant to different F coupled to BFO [23, 28–30]. This behavior is also common in both polycrystalline [30] and epitaxial BFO [23, 28, 29]. Thus, the driving mechanism for a non-monotonic $H_e(T)$ behavior of BFO/F should not depend on the BFO crystallographic arrangement, nor t_{BFO} or the thickness and composition of the F layer.

3.3. Temperature dependent magnetization reversal using the Soeya protocol

As the thermal evolution of H_e depends on thermal evolutions of the AF entities which are pinned, it is of interest to probe the BFO thermal activation energies present in our samples. In order to investigate the thermal behavior, the Soeya protocol was used. It may be noted that while the Soeya protocol has been performed on epitaxial exchange coupled BFO [36], it has, however, never before been performed on polycrystalline exchange coupled BFO.

The S₂₉ and S₁₇₇ hysteresis loops obtained from the Soeya protocol in the temperature range of 10 K to 380 K are shown in figure 5. The $H_e(T_a)$ curves were extracted from these hysteresis loops and are reported in figure 6. In order to have a better insight into the $H_e(T_a)$ dependence, the first derivative of H_e with respect to T_a , which is typically used to represent DT_b [31, 41], was also calculated for both samples. As the $H_e(T_a)$ derivative is very sensitive to the signal-to-noise ratio, we have first applied a polynomial interpolation to H_e , and then derived it to obtain $dH_e/dT_a(T_a)$.

For both samples, $H_c(T_a)$ is constant (not shown), as all the experiments were performed at the same T_m . However, figure 6 indicates that H_e evolves with the activation temperature T_a . $H_e(T_a)$ of both S₂₉ and S₁₇₇ exhibit similar two-step like behavior, as confirmed by the derivative dH_e/dT_a : (i) the first step is seen below 100 K, (ii) while second step is seen above 250 K. For both steps, H_e presents a significant variation with T_a . In between these two steps, $H_e(T_a)$ for S₂₉ and S₁₇₇ are different: in S₂₉, it exhibits a positive slope with increasing T , whereas for S₁₇₇, it is constant. It should be noted that, on both samples, the absolute value of H_e at $T_a = 375$ K does not reach the absolute value of H_e at 10 K. It means that the blocking temperature distribution DT_B extends above 375 K. Indeed, we could not measure beyond this value due to sample damaging (the magnetization was irreversibly reduced, probably due to an interdiffusion process). Therefore, it is not possible to observe the high temperature T_b distribution in our samples.

A two-step $H_e(T_a)$ evolution in the Soeya protocol was previously reported for BFO/CoFeB epitaxial system [36]. This two-step reversal was attributed to two different contributions: at low temperature, the AF/F disordered interfacial spins would exhibit a spin-glass like behavior and would then be responsible for the first step of $H_e(T_a)$, whereas domain wall depinning energy would be the driving mechanism for the second step. The behaviors observed in figure 6 for both $H_e(T_a)$ and dH_e/dT_a are similar than those observed for epitaxially grown BFO/CoFeB, where t_{BFO} were chosen to be in the same thickness intervals [36]. The only difference between the present values of H_e (and its derivative) and those observed in epitaxially grown BFO is their magnitude. This is expected as the H_e magnitude is related to the F thickness and magnetization, which were different in these studies.

Thus, this common evolution of H_e with T_a indicates a driving mechanism independent of the long-range crystalline arrangement (i.e. epitaxial or polycrystalline arrangement) and of the nature of the F layer. Indeed, it is rather unlikely that two distinct mechanisms, the first one present in polycrystalline films and the second one present in epitaxial ones, would result in exactly the same $H_e(T_a)$ behavior. This is even more unlikely for two different t_{BFO} intervals. If truly present, the driving mechanism proposed for the epitaxial BFO, involving spin-glass like interfacial disorder and domain wall depinning energy, should be valid for the polycrystalline samples. However, it is not expected that the domain wall depinning energy would be the same in polycrystalline and epitaxial systems: such an energy would certainly depend on the crystalline arrangement. Furthermore, the two steps evolution for the Soeya protocol reported in previous publications are explained using two mechanisms: for the low temperature region ($T < 100$ K), the sharp increase of H_e with decreasing temperature is attributed to (spin glass like) interfacial spins; for the high temperature region ($T > 300$ K), the proposed explanations in literature are based on domain wall depinning for epitaxial systems, and on the distribution of grain blocking temperature for polycrystalline systems. The domain wall depinning mechanism depends on the domain volume reversed by the elementary depinning process (activation

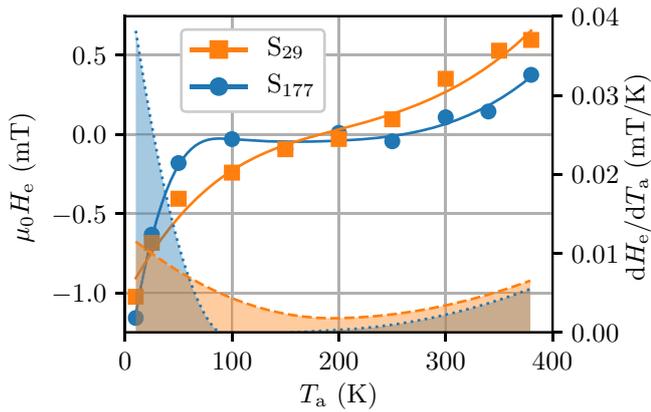


Figure 6. Evolution of H_c (data points) using the Soeya protocol for S₂₉ (orange squares) and S₁₇₇ (blue circles) samples, along with their polynomial interpolations (solid lines). In discontinued lines with filled area, derivative dH_c/dT_a of both interpolations for S₂₉ (orange dashed lines) and S₁₇₇ (blue dotted lines) samples.

volume). As stated previously, the domain lateral size of the epitaxial BFO is reported to be of 100 nm in a 70 nm thick BFO epitaxial sample [22]. Thus, driving characteristic volumes of polycrystalline BFO samples (i.e. the grain size) and of epitaxial samples (i.e. the domain volume) are significantly different. Typically, the domain size in epitaxial BFO is significantly larger than the grain size in polycrystalline BFO. (Beyond the domain size, we point out here that the depinning energy may also be enhanced by the particular nature of the pinning center). As a result, if the origin of the second step in the polycrystalline layers would be mainly driven by the grain size, identical results observed in polycrystalline and epitaxial BFO samples should not occur. (The 70 nm epitaxial sample studied previously [22] provide equivalent $H_c(T_a)$ than S₁₇₇ whereas its domain size is significantly larger than the S₁₇₇ grain size).

Consequently, it is of interest to analyze this common $H_c(T_a)$ two-step behavior in BFO, and the common non-monotonic $H_c(T)$ behavior considering that both phenomena are driven by a BFO physical property independent of its long-range crystalline arrangement.

An inherent BFO property that can be considered is the canting of the BFO spins. This canting is present in either polycrystalline BFO or epitaxial BFO [42–46]. For the thin polycrystalline films considered here, no spiral structure is expected, leading to a canted state of the BFO [47]. Such a canting results in a non-zero component of the BFO magnetic moment, oriented in a perpendicular direction compared to the non-canted case. Consequently, in a BFO/F bilayer, the exchange coupling energy resulting from this non-zero component will possess a minimum in the perpendicular direction. This phenomenon is similar to the one proposed by Slonczewski to describe perpendicular exchange coupling in Fe/Cr multilayers [48], involving a biquadratic exchange energy term. Furthermore, previous micromagnetic calculations confirmed that perpendicular coupling does result when canting is allowed [49].

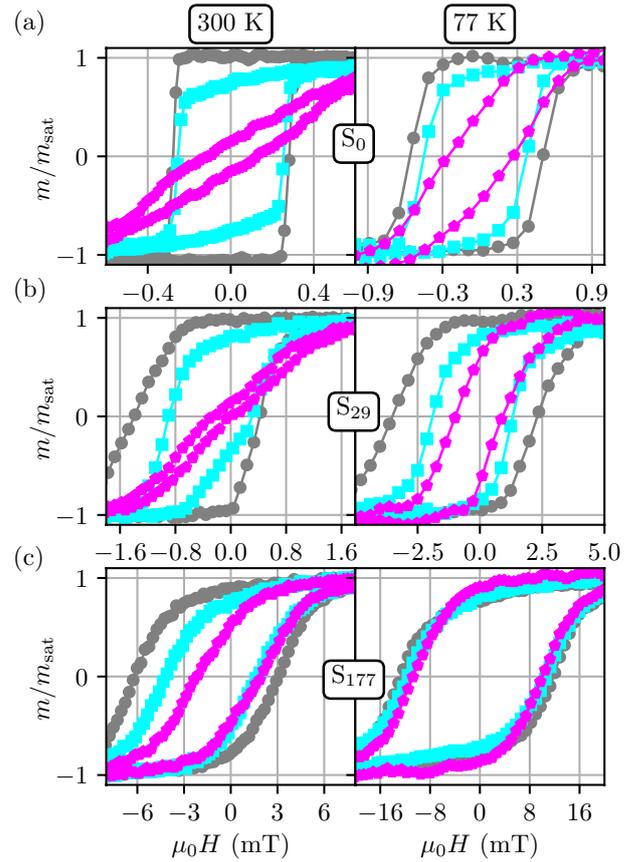


Figure 7. Magnetization versus field curves obtained using the VSM for $T = 300$ K (left) and $T = 77$ K (right), for various thicknesses t_{BFO} (a) 0 nm, (b) 29 nm and (c) 177 nm. Measurements were performed with field angles at 0° (gray circles), 45° (cyan squares) and 90° (magenta pentagons) away from the uniaxial easy anisotropy axis (i.e. $\varphi \approx 20^\circ$ for S₀, $\varphi \approx 10^\circ$ for S₂₉ and $\varphi = 0^\circ$ for S₁₇₇).

In the BFO/F systems discussed here, the biquadratic coupling promoted by intrinsic BFO properties such as the canted spins should contribute to the exchange bias properties. Indeed, it was recently shown by simulation that the presence of biquadratic coupling in AF/F systems results in a non-monotonic behavior of $H_c(T)$, with the presence of a peak at intermediate temperature [50]. This supports the idea of a driving mechanism relying on an inherent BFO property, that is, the presence of canted spins being at the origin of the common temperature dependent phenomenon observed in epitaxial and polycrystalline BFO/F systems. To probe the presence of a biquadratic coupling in the samples studied here, the angular dependence of the magnetization reversal was measured using VSM measurements at RT and at 77 K.

3.4. Temperature dependent magnetization reversal using azimuthal measurements

Magnetization reversal loops were measured at 77 K and RT, applying the external field H at various φ angles. Results are shown in figure 7. $H_c(\varphi)$ and $H_e(\varphi)$ obtained from the measurements in figure 7 are shown in figures 8 and 9, respectively.

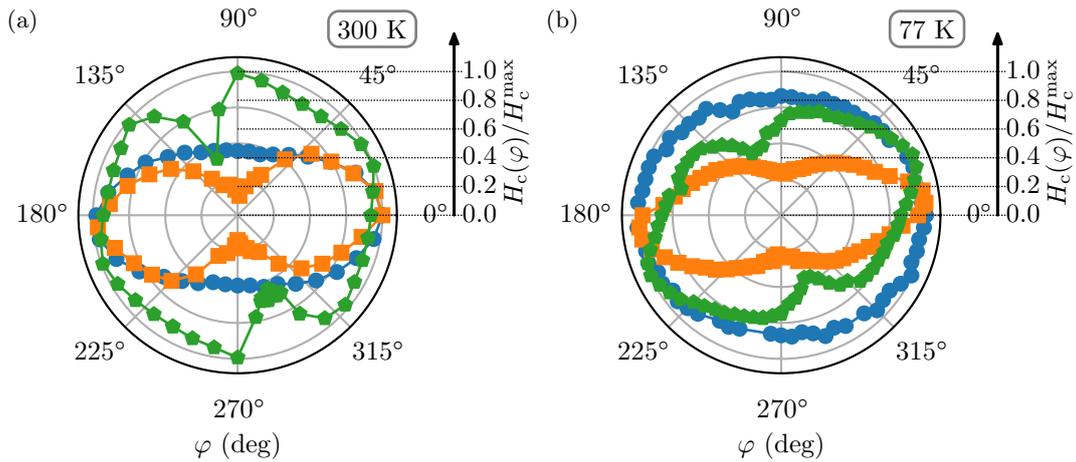


Figure 8. Azimuthal evolution of the reduced coercive field $H_c(\varphi)/H_c^{\max}$ at (a) 300 K and (b) 77 K, with $t_{\text{BFO}} = 0$ nm (green pentagons), 29 nm (orange squares) and 177 nm (blue circles).

For all samples and at both temperatures, M-H behaviors are shown to be strongly dependent on the thickness of BFO.

In figure 8 the H_c angular dependence is shown for the sample in which BFO was absent (S_0), for both measurements at RT and 77 K. $H_c(\varphi)$ exhibits a maximum at $\varphi = 20^\circ$ and a minimum at $\varphi = 110^\circ$ shown in figure 8(a) at 300 K. This confirms the uniaxial character of the non-coupled $\text{Ni}_{81}\text{Fe}_{19}$ layer anisotropy. The reversal cycles at $\varphi = 20^\circ$ and $\varphi = 110^\circ$ are typical of an uniaxial easy axis loop for $\varphi = 20^\circ$ and hard axis for $\varphi = 110^\circ$, as shown in figure 7(a). The hysteresis observed along the hard axis implies an angular dispersion of the easy axis. Thus, Py is uniaxial with a 20° misaligned easy axis relatively to H_{dep} . This analysis is valid for both temperatures. It may be noted that previous results have shown that a thin Py layer, grown by RF sputtering in an external magnetic field, may exhibit anisotropy misalignment [51, 52]. The origin of this misalignment is not yet understood.

The Py layer coupled with a thin BFO layer in the S_{29} sample exhibits a coercive enhancement (at 300 K) compared to S_0 , and an angular dependent shift of the hysteresis loop along the field axis as shown in figures 8(a) and in 9(a), respectively. The H_c angular dependence exhibits a maximum at $\varphi = 5^\circ$ and a minimum at $\varphi = 95^\circ$ as shown in figure 8(a). At 300 K, a two-step magnetization reversal process is observed when H is at 95° (i.e. along the H_c minimum). Such a two-step reversal reveals a minimum of the magnetic energy along that direction, as expected from the contribution of a biquadratic coupling term which favors a perpendicular orientation of the F moments relatively to the AF ones [53–58]. It reveals that the canting in BFO plays a key role for the S_{29} magnetization reversal and support the hypothesis of the canting being a driving mechanism for the exchange biased properties and their temperature dependence. Furthermore, it should be noted that the two-step magnetization reversal reported here was also observed in a previous experimental study on epitaxial $\text{Co}_{75}\text{Fe}_{25}/\text{BFO}$ and $\text{Co}_{50}\text{Fe}_{50}/\text{BFO}$ [28]. However, this feature was not discussed by the authors. In this previous work, $H_c(T)$ exhibited a similar non-monotonic behavior to the one reported here in figure 4(b).

It should be noted that the exchange coupling of the Py with the thin BFO layer does not modify the overall shape of the $H_c(S_{29})$ angular dependence (relatively to the uncoupled Py in S_0), despite the biquadratic contribution. The absence of a fourfold symmetry arising from a biquadratic contribution suggests that the uniaxial anisotropy energy is greater than the biquadratic contribution to the magnetic anisotropy energy. Thus, the evidence for a contribution which favors a 90° phase is the two-step magnetization reversal process along the perpendicular direction to the uniaxial easy axis, [54–56, 58] as previously discussed in figure 7(b). This two-step magnetization reversal and the H_c angular dependence demonstrate that the uniaxial anisotropy dominates the biquadratic contribution in S_{29} . At 77 K, the overall shape of the H_c angular dependence is similar but the minimum observed along the uniaxial hard axis is less pronounced than the one observed at 300 K as shown in figure 8(b). It indicates that the anisotropy dispersion is more pronounced at 77 K than at 300 K. This is confirmed by the large opening of the hysteresis curves shown in figure 7.

The Py layer coupled with a thick BFO layer in the S_{177} sample exhibits an enhanced coercivity relatively to S_0 and S_{29} , as shown in figure 7(c). In figure 8(a), the H_c angular dependence of S_{177} at 300 K corresponds to an ellipse. There is no local minimum at 90° of the easy axis, indicating a large dispersion of the anisotropy axis. The angular dependence of H_c at 77 K is quasi-circular revealing a random anisotropy dispersion. The strong thickness dependent anisotropy dispersion observed here at both temperature is likely due to not only exchange interaction with reversible and uncompensated BFO spins, but also to the thickness dependent roughness observed in our samples.

The H_c angular dependence in exchange biased systems depends on the ratio of the unidirectional and anisotropic energy contributions [59, 60]. At RT, the H_c angular dependence for S_{29} presents six local maxima, forming a star-like azimuthal shape. The presence of this local H_c maxima is well-known, and has been reproduced in the literature using coherent rotational models derived from the Meiklejohn and

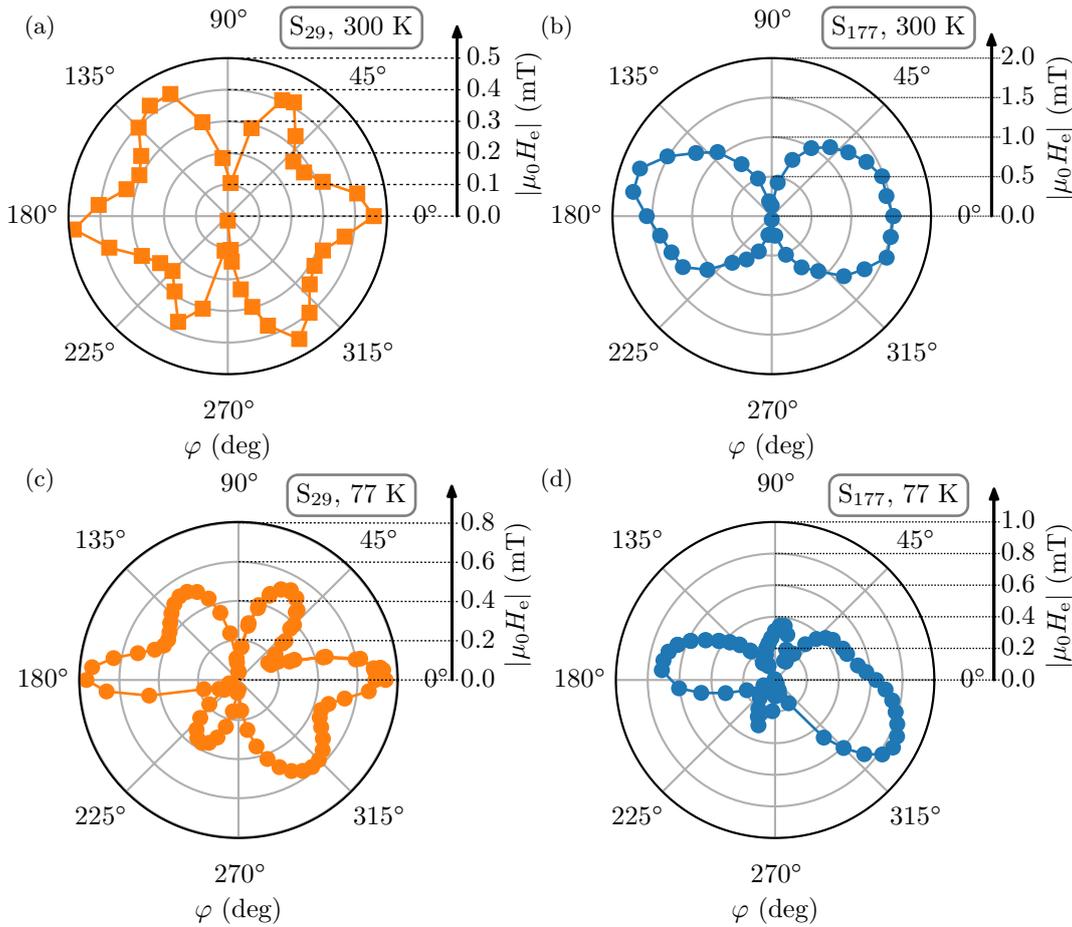


Figure 9. Angular evolution of $|\mu_0 H_e|$: (a) and (b), at 300 K; (c) and (d), at 77 K. The samples measured are S₂₉ (orange squares) and S₁₇₇ (blue circles). The right side of the azimuthal plots corresponds to negative H_e .

Bean model [51, 61]. Also, the presence of a misaligned anisotropy axis configuration has been shown to produce asymmetrical branches around the central maxima [62–64]. Thus, as shown for S₂₉ in figure 9(a), the misalignment is indicated by the reduced H_e maximum value at $\varphi = 65^\circ$ and $\varphi = 245^\circ$ relatively to the ones at $\varphi = 120^\circ$ and $\varphi = 300^\circ$, respectively. At RT in figure 9(b), the H_e (S₁₇₇) angular dependence exhibits two asymmetric lobes, relatively to the easy axis. In a recent work, the presence of two asymmetric exchange lobes in BFO/Py could be reproduced using a coherent rotation model considering a biquadratic-like anisotropy and a small 5° misalignment between the anisotropy axis directions [33]. For both samples, the H_e angular shape is strongly temperature dependent since the curves obtained at 77 K are much different than the ones obtained at 300 K, as shown in figure 9. Since the H_e angular dependences are strongly dependent of the ratio between effective anisotropy constants, this temperature dependence is expected as $H_e(T)$ and $H_c(T)$ evolves in a much different manner with temperature as shown in figures 8 and 9, indicating a much different evolution of the various effective anisotropies in a given sample. The thermal dependent azimuthal measurements demonstrate complex arrangements of the anisotropy axis and are in agreement with the presence of a biquadratic contribution to the magnetic energy of the BFO/Py studied here. A biquadratic

driving mechanism for the thermal properties of BFO/F systems induced by the canting of the BFO spins depends neither on the long-range crystalline arrangement of the BFO nor on the F layer, as it is an intrinsic property of BFO. It is in agreement with previously reported $H_e(T)$ and $H_c(T)$ behaviors following a FC protocol and the $H_e(T_a)$ behavior following the Soeya protocol, in polycrystalline and epitaxial BFO.

4. Conclusion

In the current contribution, the thermal dependences of exchange bias properties are probed for three different BFO thicknesses (0 nm, 29 nm and 177 nm). These were chosen as they represent three regions of interest in the magnetic behavior of the BFO/Py system: (i) S₀ corresponds to an unbiased sample; (ii) $t_{\text{BFO}} = 29$ nm (S₂₉) is just above t_c , an interval in which $H_e(t_{\text{BFO}})$ is strongly thickness dependent; and (iii) $t_{\text{BFO}} = 177$ nm (S₁₇₇) is far larger than T_C , an interval in which $H_e(t_{\text{BFO}})$ is thickness independent. Three different methods were employed to study the thermal dependence of the exchange bias of BFO/Py system.

The first approach consists of a field cool procedure. It shows that $H_c(T)$ decreases monotonically with increasing temperature for all BFO thicknesses, whereas $H_e(T)$ exhibits

a non-monotonic behavior, with the presence of a middle temperature range peak, when the Py layer is exchange coupled with the BFO one. This H_e and H_c temperature behavior confirms previous experimental behaviors on epitaxial and polycrystalline BFO/F systems, demonstrating that this $H_e(T)$ non-monotonic behavior is independent of the BFO crystalline arrangement, thickness, and independent on the F nature.

The second thermal approach was carried out on the exchange-coupled samples (i.e. S_{29} and S_{177}) and consists of the Soeya protocol which relates to the BFO thermal activation energies at the origin of the exchange bias properties. The evolution of H_e with the activation temperature presents a two-step evolution for both samples. This behavior in the polycrystalline BFO/Py system studied here is identical to the one observed in epitaxial BFO. Consequently, the thermal behavior of the BFO/F exchange bias field probed here is shown to be independent of the crystalline arrangement, thickness, and independent on the F nature. It indicates that the driving mechanism for a non-monotonic H_e in exchange coupled BFO systems relies on a physical property or properties not related to the ones discussed above. An intrinsic driving property of BFO is proposed as being this driving mechanism: the canting of the BFO spins leading to a biquadratic contribution to the exchange coupling.

The third thermal approach was to probe the magnetization reversal angular dependencies at RT and at 77 K, as it provides information concerning axial and unidirectional properties. For sample S_{29} , the magnetization reversal angular dependence demonstrates the presence of a biquadratic contribution. For all samples, the temperature dependence of the angular behavior of the magnetization reversal agrees with the presence of a biquadratic contribution and is driven by the anisotropic ratio, including the presence of misalignments.

Therefore, a common mechanism of a biquadratic contribution, for driving temperature dependent exchange bias properties, is supported by the thermal dependent studies presented here. It is of interest to implement explicitly such a mechanism in theoretical approaches in order to predict and tailor the thermal dependent exchange bias properties in BFO systems.

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