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Yali Yang, Carmel Dansou, Charles Paillard, Jiangang He, Hongjun Xiang, et al.. Large photostriction near the phase boundary in BiFe O 3 under varying epitaxial strain. *Physical Review B*, 2024, 109 (18), pp.184111. 10.1103/PhysRevB.109.184111 . hal-04597192

HAL Id: hal-04597192

<https://centralesupelec.hal.science/hal-04597192v1>

Submitted on 2 Jun 2024

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Large photostriction near the phase boundary in BiFeO₃ under **strain engineering**

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Abstract

Controlling the structure and properties of perovskite materials through various handles has always been an important research direction. In this present study, constrained Density Functional Theory calculations are performed to systematically investigate the impact of illumination on the so-called R and the T phases of strained BiFeO₃ film under different epitaxial biaxial strains. We find that the phase transition strain boundary between the two phases is barely affected by illumination. However, it is discovered that light can induce a noticeable change in the two phases population; and that both the R and T phases are strongly photostrictive near the phase transition boundary, with such photostriction being mainly accounted for by a converse piezoelectric model. The results of our calculations reveal the exciting prospect of using strained phases of BiFeO₃ for photostrictive applications. This combined with their known functional behavior could lead to devices with exotic cross functionality.

I. Introduction

The control of structural and other physical properties of perovskite materials is of fundamental and technological interest. It has been achieved by various approaches, such as uniaxial and biaxial strains, hydrostatic pressure, chemical doping, magnetic and electric fields [1-8]. For instance, structural phase transitions can happen under strain, during which the performance of the perovskite systems can be adjusted, and new properties can even appear. Examples include induction of electric polarization or magnetization [8,9]. More recently, several works have pointed out that light may be a new effective way to tune properties of materials, for example, resulting in structural [10], insulator-metal [11], magnetic [12], and topological phase transitions [13,14], as well as photo-induced strain [15,16] and generating so-called hidden phases [17,18] and even switching ferroelectricity [19-21].

As one of the most important and widely studied multiferroic materials, BiFeO₃ (BFO) exhibits great application potential in emerging electronic devices due to its outstanding coupled optical, electrical, and magnetic properties. Previous experimental and computational works have indicated that BiFeO₃ could exhibit several structural phases, in general, and the so-called R and T-phases, in particular, when varying physical handles such as the amount of strains arising from the substrate on top of which BFO films are grown. The R-phase shows smaller polarization and antiphase octahedral tilting along the [111] direction of the pseudocubic cell. In contrast, the T-phase presents a large polarization that nearly lies along the [001] direction as well as a much larger c/a axial ratio than the R phase [22-25]. Strikingly, these two phases have different optical, electronic, elasto-optic, piezoelectric and dielectric properties [24-28].

Up to now, the transition between the T and R phases has been mainly accomplished by applying biaxial strain, electric field, and uniaxial stress. During these processes, the ratio of the T and R phases within the same sample can be tuned [2,29-31]. It is also worth noting that one of the current research interests resides in the light-induced lattice deformation (or light-induced nonthermal strain), which is defined as the photostriction effect. It has been reported in several materials, and is promising for future electronic devices [15,16,32-35]. In bulk BiFeO₃,

photostriction has been reported to induce a large shear strain [35,36], and its microscopic mechanism is the screening of the spontaneous polarization by the photoexcited electrons in combination with the inverse piezoelectric effect [35]. In view of the excellent control ability of strain and light field on materials, it is timely to wonder if the structural and other properties of BiFeO₃ films can be controlled and greatly optimized under the combined effect of a light field and in-plane biaxial strain.

Here, such combined effect on energetics and properties of the R and T phases of BiFeO₃ is studied using an original *ab-initio* approach with constrained electronic occupation number [10,33,35]. We find that the T and R phases can coexist under a certain range of in-plane lattice constants and light intensity, the ratio of the two phases being tunable under this dual control of strain and light. We also discover a large photostriction for the R and T phases near the phase transition boundary between such R and T phases. A model is further proposed and successfully tested, which allows to explain the mechanism behind such large photostriction, as well as other effects of the combined effect of strains and lights on various properties of the R and T phases of BFO films.

The article is organized as follows. Section II describes the methods we adopted when performing simulations, and the detailed explanation about how the strain and illumination are applied in the simulations. The calculated results and detailed discussions about the results are provided in Section III. Finally, Section IV concludes this article.

II. Methods

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations are performed using the ABINIT package software [37-40] within the PAW framework [41]. The Local Spin Density Approximation +U (LSDA+U) [42] functional is used with $U=3.87$ eV [35]. The wave functions are expanded using plane-wave basis sets with a kinetic energy cutoff of 35 Hartree. As shown in Figure 1, a 20-atom, $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2$ supercell is employed for both the R and T phases. An unshifted $8 \times 8 \times 6$ k-point grid is used here for these two phases. Structural convergence is achieved until the force on any atoms

is less than 1×10^{-6} Hartree/Bohr. In our simulations, the (pseudocubic) in-plane lattice constants of these phases are allowed to vary from $a=b=3.60$ to 3.92 Å, which covers a large but realistic range and can involve various substrates providing different biaxial misfit strains [e.g., SmScO_3 (misfit strain of +0.5%), SrTiO_3 (misfit strain of -1.6%), LaAlO_3 (misfit strain of -4.5%) and YAlO_3 (misfit strain of -7%)] [43-45]. At each selected in-plane lattice constant and both for the case of dark and illumination conditions, the (pseudocubic) out-of-plane constant c , as well as the α and β angles (which are the angle between the b and c axes and the angle between the c and a axes, respectively) and the atomic positions are free to relax. In contrast, the in-plane lattice constant and the γ angle (which is the angle between the a and b axes) are fixed during the relaxation. The application of the light to the R and T phases is modelled by a recently developed constrained density functional theory (c-DFT) method [10,33,35,38,46], which provides a certain concentration of electrons into excited states – leaving holes in the valence bands. Practically, such concentration, to be denoted as n_{ph} is chosen to vary from 0 to 0.2 electron/formula ($e/f.u.$). Such latter concentration is estimated to correspond to 3×10^{21} electrons/cm³, which is higher than the experimentally current largest value of $5 \times 10^{19-20}$ electrons/cm³ in BFO [36] but is smaller in magnitude than the typical values 10^{22-23} electrons/cm³ in metals as well as those adopted in some theoretical works for inorganic systems, such as GaAs [47], bilayer MoS₂ [48] and BaTiO₃ (and PbTiO₃) [10]. **Fermi-Dirac distributions with a smearing temperature of 0.003 Ha are presently adopted.** The electric polarization is calculated via the Born effective charge method. **Since we investigate low concentrations of photo-excited carriers (0-0.2 $e/f.u.$), we do not anticipate that the Born effective charges would be heavily modified. Indeed, the conduction and valence bands being mostly Fe d and O p states, respectively, one can anticipate that the Born charges of Fe is reduced at most by 5.76% and O by 2.56%, which is much smaller than the observed change of polarization in Figure 5. One could also employ the generalized framework developed in Ref. [49] to obtain more accurate Born effective charges under illumination. The Density Functional Perturbation Theory (DFPT) method [37,40] is performed to compute the piezoelectric and elastic tensors in dark conditions. All the calculations are performed at 0 K, thus**

no temperature effect is presently considered.

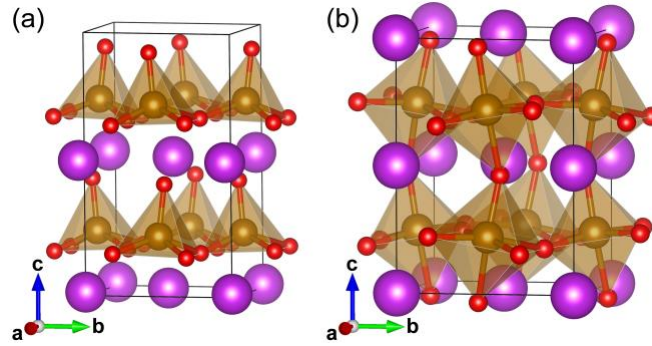


Figure 1. Schematization of the crystal structure of the T (left side) and R (right side) phases of BiFeO_3 adopted in our calculations.

III. Results and discussion

The energy curves as a function of the in-plane lattice constant under varying concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs are shown in Figure 2a, for both the T and R phases. Without light, the T phase adopts a minimum at a relatively small in-plane lattice constant $a=3.72 \text{ \AA}$, while the R phase also exhibits a minimum in energy but for a larger in-plane lattice constant $a=3.90 \text{ \AA}$. Furthermore, interpolating the energy curves of the T and R phases leads to a crossing between $a=3.72 \text{ \AA}$ and 3.74 \AA , which corresponds to compressive strains between 4.10% and 4.65% with respect to the in-plane lattice constant of the ground state. All these features are consistent with previous experimental and theoretical works [22-24,50]. Interestingly, when applying light on both the T and R phases, these two energy curves barely change in shape, but rather simply move up when more electrons are excited. Consequently, the light intensity has basically no significant effect on the crossing point between the T and R phases, that is such (interpolated) point occurs between $a=3.72 \text{ \AA}$ and $a=3.74 \text{ \AA}$ for any chosen n_{ph} .

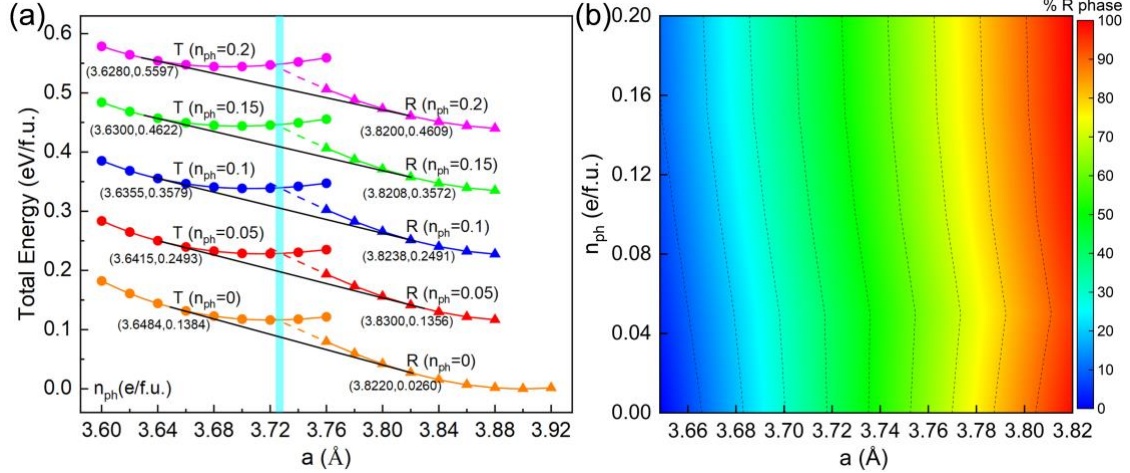


Figure 2. Schematic of energetics and occupation ratio of the R and T phase of BiFeO₃ under biaxial strain and light. (a) Energy curves as a function of in-plane lattice constant under varying concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} (e/f.u.). (b) Graphical representation showing the continuous variation in the proportion of the R-phase (x_R) with in-plane lattice constant and photoexcited carrier pairs. Note that $0 \leq x_R \leq 1$, with the limiting values of $x_R = 0$ and $x_R = 1$ occurring when $a_i < a_T$ and $a_i > a_R$, respectively (see text). **The vertical strip in cyan color indicates the phase boundary between the R and T phases of BiFeO₃ under varying intensities of light.**

Previous works have shown that, in fact, a mixture of the T and R phases can simultaneously appear in BiFeO₃ films under some epitaxial conditions and for some specific thicknesses [2,25,28,51-53]. Furthermore, the population of the R and T phases in this mixed phase structure can be tuned via, *e.g.*, the application of stress or electric fields [2,26,52,54]. In order to investigate if the population of the R and T phases can also be controlled via light and biaxial strains in the mixed structure, we decided to adopt the common tangent method, which is regularly employed in the analysis of mixed phase regions in conventional phase diagrams [2,55]. Technically and similarly to Ref. [2], the so-called “lever rule” is applied individually for each value of n_{ph} : first, the common tangent for each pair of energy curves is drawn (as shown in Figure 2a), which allows to extract the a_R and a_T in-plane lattice parameters where the tangent intersects the R and T energy curves, respectively. Then the relative proportion of the R phase, x_R , and consequently of

the T-phase, x_T , for any a_i in-plane lattice constant being located between a_R and a_T are calculated via:

$$x_R = 1 - x_T = \frac{a_i - a_T}{a_R - a_T} \quad (1).$$

The resulting computed phase population diagram is shown in Figure 2b. For any n_{ph} , the R phase is predominant for larger in-plane lattice constants, while mostly the T phase is expected to occur at smaller in-plane lattice constants. It is also worthwhile to realize that the light can also slightly change the phase population, especially when the in-plane lattice constant is around $a=3.685$ and 3.775 Å, which are values being 0.035 and 0.055 Å smaller and larger, respectively, from the interpolated crossing transition point of around $a=3.72$ Å. For example, the x_R value at $a_i=3.685$ (3.775) Å changes from 21.1% (72.9%) to 29.7% (76.6%) when light intensity varies from 0 to 0.2 e/f.u.

In Figure 3, we show data related to structural change of the T and R phases under biaxial strain and light. Figure 3a demonstrates that, under dark and illumination conditions, the out-of-plane lattice constant c increases for both the T and R phases as the in-plane lattice constant decreases. Note that a known distinction between the T and R phases is that the former has large values of c and axial ratio c/a , for example, $c/a=1.26$ at $a=3.70$ Å when $n_{ph}=0$ e/f.u., while the latter has smaller c and c/a , for example $c/a=1.06$ at $a=3.80$ Å when $n_{ph}=0$ e/f.u. – with such c/a ratios being in good agreement with experimental results for the T and R phase with the in-plane lattice constant of $a=3.70$ and 3.80 Å, respectively [23]. Moreover, for each chosen in-plane lattice constant, the out-of-plane lattice constant for both the T and R phases decreases when increasing the light intensity (as we will see later, such behavior reflects the fact that the out-of-plane component of the polarization is concomitantly reduced, which, in turn, makes the out-of-plane lattice constant becoming smaller because of piezoelectric effect). Strikingly, this light-induced decrease of the out-of-plane lattice constant gets larger for the R phase when the in-plane lattice constant becomes smaller and gets closer to the phase transition boundary before becoming unstable (*i.e.*, between $a=3.72$ and 3.74 Å). For example, the decrease of the out-of-plane lattice constant at $a=3.76$ Å is as large as 0.037 Å in the R phase for $n_{ph}=0.2$ e/f.u.. The light-induced

decrease of the out-of-plane lattice constant for the T phase is also getting larger but when the in-plane lattice constant increases and is within the range 3.72-3.76 Å, that is before becoming unstable. In fact, the decrease of the out-of-plane lattice constant at $a=3.76$ Å is almost equal to that of the R phase for $n_{ph}=0.2$ e/f.u.. Moreover, and as indicated in Figure 3b, the light-induced change of the volume for the R phase for $a=3.76$ Å is also larger than those of other in-plane lattice constants in the R phase, which is consistent with the change of the out-of-plane lattice constant of the R phase. Similar to the R phase, the change of volume for in-plane lattice constants varying between 3.72 and 3.76 Å is larger than the others in the T phase. To quantitatively evaluate the strength of the photostriction for both the T and R phases, we calculated the change of the out-of-plane lattice constants as a function of n_{ph} for different selected in-plane lattice constants, as shown in Figures 3c and 3d. Practically, the change of out-of-plane lattice constant under various light intensity and for certain in-plane lattice constant is calculated via $\Delta c_{n_{ph}} = \frac{c_{n_{ph}} - c_{n_{ph}=0}}{c_{n_{ph}=0}} \times 100\%$, where $c_{n_{ph}}$ and $c_{n_{ph}=0}$ indicate the out-of-plane lattice constant of BFO under light and in dark, respectively. Near the phase transition boundary, the strength of the photostriction for the R and T phase can be as large as $\sim 0.9\%$ when $n_{ph}=0.20$ e/f.u. To the best of our knowledge, such value of photostriction is one of the largest ever predicted or measured in any perovskite system. For example, it is comparable to that reported in SrCoO₃ ($\sim 1.1\%$) [56], SrRuO₃ ($\sim 1.12\%$) [15] and SrIrO₃ ($\sim 1\%$) [16]. We note that the light intensities which may realize the n_{ph} values we adopted in current simulation are estimated using the model we recently proposed in Ref. [57]. The results are shown in Figure 4. The thickness value of the BiFeO₃ film used in the model is assumed to be $d=100$ nm which is reported for a mixed R+T phase film of BiFeO₃ [58]. The value of the absorption coefficient of BiFeO₃ is adopted as $\alpha=2 \times 10^5$ cm⁻¹, which is around the average value of those reported for the T and R phases of BiFeO₃ [59]. The reflection coefficient $R=0.33$ is adopted [60]. One can see that the largest $n_{ph}=0.2$ e/f.u. we adopted in our simulation can be realized using 400 nm wavelength laser pulses of about 30 mJ/cm² for both the T and R phases near the phase transition boundary, and thus generate a large photostriction. In addition, the value

of $\frac{\Delta c_{n_{ph}}}{n_{ph}}$ for T phase at $a=3.72 \text{ \AA}$ and R phase at $a=3.76 \text{ \AA}$ are estimated to be $-4.91 (e/f.u.)^{-1}$ and $-5.86 (e/f.u.)^{-1}$, respectively, at a low photoexcited carrier concentration ($n_{ph} = 0.05 e/f.u.$). Compared to the calculations of unstrained bulk oxides in Table II of Ref. [57], such as BiFeO_3 , BaTiO_3 , and PbTiO_3 , the above estimated values indicate that strained BiFeO_3 thin films exhibit superior photostriction rates near the R-T phase transition.

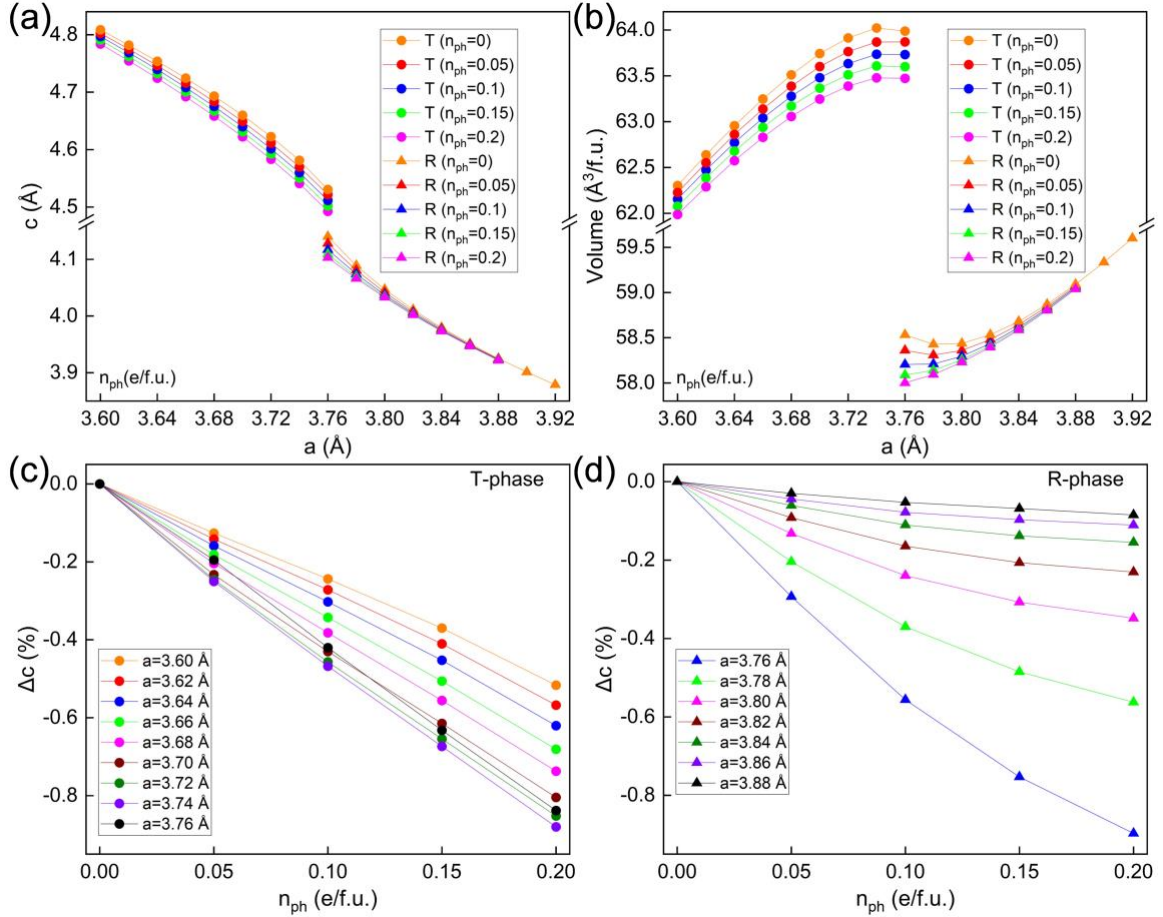


Figure 3. Dependence of structural properties of the T and R phases of BFO films on biaxial strain and light intensity. (a) Out-of-plane lattice constant of the R and T phase as a function of in-plane lattice constant under varying concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} (e/f.u.). (b) Volume of the R and T phases as a function of in-plane lattice constant under varying concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} (e/f.u.). (c) and (d) Change in the out-of-plane lattice constant of the

T and R phases, respectively, as a function of the concentration of photoexcited carrier pair n_{ph} (e/f.u.) for different in-plane lattice constants.

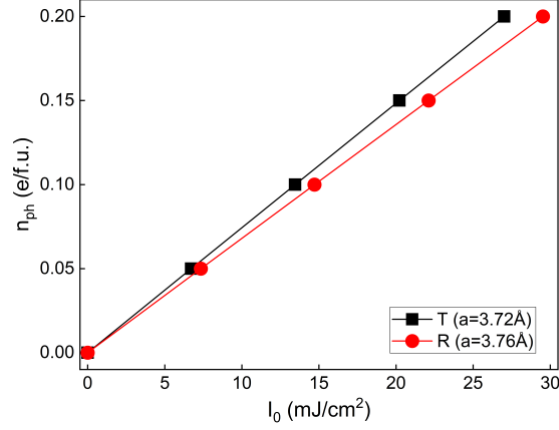


Figure 4. Estimated photoinduced carrier concentration induced by a $\hbar\omega=3.1$ eV (400 nm) laser pulse for the T and R phases of BiFeO₃ near the phase transition boundary that shows large photostriction. I_0 denotes the intensity of light impinging on BiFeO₃.

In order to shed more light on the combined effect of biaxial strain and light on properties of BFO films, Figure 5 reports the change of x and z -components of the polarization, as well as the change of the antiphase tilting of the FeO₆ octahedra (also known as antiferrodistortion (AFD) motions) about the x and z axes. Note that the x -, y - and z -axes are chosen along the [100], [010] and [001] pseudo-cubic directions, respectively, and that the y -component of these two quantities are not shown here because they coincide with their x -component – as a result of biaxial strain in the (x, y) plane. Technically, the polarization is calculated via the product of the Born effective charges with atomic displacements. The Born effective charges of the R and T phase structures at each in-plane lattice constant in dark conditions are adopted. We note that the Born effective charges in the R and T phase structures for different in-plane lattice constants are very similar. One can see that whether the light is applied or not on the T and R phases, decreasing the in-plane lattice constant results in reducing the in-plane components of polarization while the out-of-plane polarization's component is strengthened. Note that the T-phase has mostly a rather large z -

component of the polarization at $a=3.60\text{\AA}$, while the R-phase has basically equal and smaller x , y and z components at $a=3.90\text{\AA}$ – hence explaining the notation T (for tetragonal-like and for which the polarization is mostly along a pseudo-cubic [001] direction) and R (for rhombohedral-like and for which the polarization is near a [111] direction). For each in-plane lattice constant, increasing the concentration of the excited electrons suppresses any Cartesian component of the polarization in the T-phase, and the z -component of the polarization in the R-phase. Such phenomenon is due to the screening effect of the excited electrons on the polarization and has been previously reported for bulk systems [35,61]. In addition, and as similar to the change of the out-of-plane lattice constant depicted in Figure 3d, one can realize that the change of the out-of-plane polarization for the R phase under light is getting larger and larger when the in-plane lattice constant gets closer to the phase transition boundary. For the T phase, the change of the out-of-plane polarization under light is not as dramatic as that in the R phase especially near the phase transition boundary. However, due to different dielectric susceptibilities and piezoelectric strengths, the T and R phase could present large photostriction with similar amplitudes near the phase transition. The change of the polarization *direction* with respect to the [001] axis under biaxial strain and light is also calculated and shown in Figure 5c to further characterize changes in structural properties. Under no light, increasing the in-plane lattice constant results in the total polarization of both T and R phases deviating more and more from the [001] axis. Interestingly, applying light drives the polarization towards the [001] direction for the T phase and towards the [111] direction for the R phase, for any studied in-plane lattice constant – as a result of the fact that light more strongly reduces the x - and y -components of the polarization than its z -component in the T-phase while mostly suppressing the out-of-plane component of the polarization in the R-phase. In other words, applying light makes the polarization rotate in both phases of BFO films.

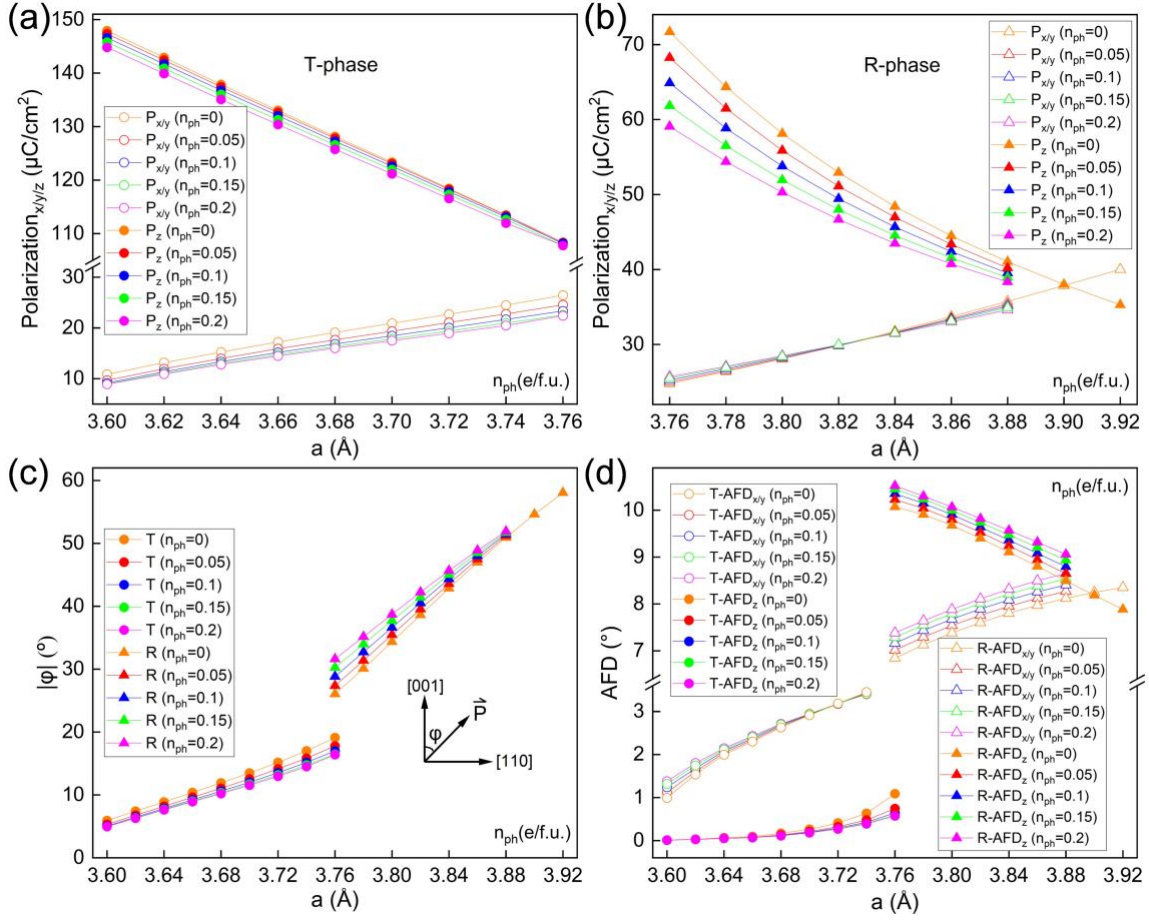


Figure 5. (a) and (b) Electric polarization of the T and R phases, respectively, as a function of in-plane lattice constant, for different concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} ($e/f.u.$). (c) The angle with respect to the [001] direction made by the polarization of the R and T phases, as a function of in-plane lattice constant for different concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} ($e/f.u.$). (d) Antiphase tilting angles about the x and z -axes in the R and T phase as a function of in-plane lattice constant, for various concentrations of photoexcited carrier pairs n_{ph} ($e/f.u.$). In this latter panel, the first letter in the legends characterizes the phase (*i.e.*, R *versus* T) while the last subscript represents the axis about which the antiphase tilting occurs (*i.e.*, x/y *versus* z). Note that x/y indicates that we refer either to the x or y axis, with these two axes having the same values for the component of the polarization and the tilting angle.

Furthermore, we also calculated the antiphase tilting angles of the FeO_6 octahedra in the T and R phases of BiFeO_3 , since it is known that such angles are typically coupled with the polarization in many perovskites, including BFO [62,63]. The results are as shown in Figure 5d. One can notice that, with decreasing the in-plane lattice constant from $a=3.90 \text{ \AA}$ to 3.76 \AA , the in-plane AFD of the R phase decreases by a magnitude of $\sim 1.5^\circ$, while its out-of-plane AFD increases ($\sim 1.5^\circ$) for each n_{ph} . In addition, and unlike the R phase, the in-plane and out-of-plane AFD of the T phase all increases with increasing the in-plane lattice constant, but with the enhancement of the magnitude of the out-of-plane AFD being much smaller than that of the in-plane AFD. One can also see that the light-induced change of in-plane and out-of-plane AFD of the R phase is typically larger than that of the T phase. For example, with increasing the light intensity of light from $n_{ph}=0$ to 0.2 e/f.u. for each calculated in-plane lattice constants from $a=3.90 \text{ \AA}$ to 3.76 \AA of the R phase, the decrease (increase) magnitude of in-plane (out-of-plane) AFD is about 0.5° . Such change in tilting angle is correlated with the aforementioned large change in the z -component of the polarization, which is also accompanied by consequent changes in the out-of-plane lattice constant and volume. It is therefore important to understand the underlying mechanism responsible for such a strong photostriction effect.

For that, one has to recall that photostriction in ferroelectric materials is known to originate from the combination of three possible phenomena: converse piezoelectric effect [36,64,65], electronic pressure [66], and thermal dilation of the lattice due to heating induced by photoexcitation [67,68]. Since our DFT calculations are conducted at 0 K, we do not, implicitly, include thermal dilatation in the present investigation. We estimated the electronic pressure contribution to the total observed photostriction in the strained phase of BFO. To do that, we start with the fully relaxed structure in the dark ($n_{ph}=0$), subsequently apply light, and fix the ionic positions, allowing only the cell to relax. By doing so, we implicitly freeze the ionic contribution to the polarization of the system, thus accounting only for the induced electronic dipole and the effect of the electronic pressure. The results are shown in Figure 6. It is clear that the estimated

contribution from the electronic pressure (black curve) is negligible for both the R and T phases. We note that our tests (not shown here) demonstrate that the antiferromagnetic state of BFO has a lower energy than its ferromagnetic state even when the light intensity is increased to 0.2 e/f.u. Moreover, previous studies have demonstrated that the converse piezoelectric effect can be the main driving force behind photostriction in ferroelectric perovskites [35,36,61,64,65]. As such, we decided to focus on this specific effect here.

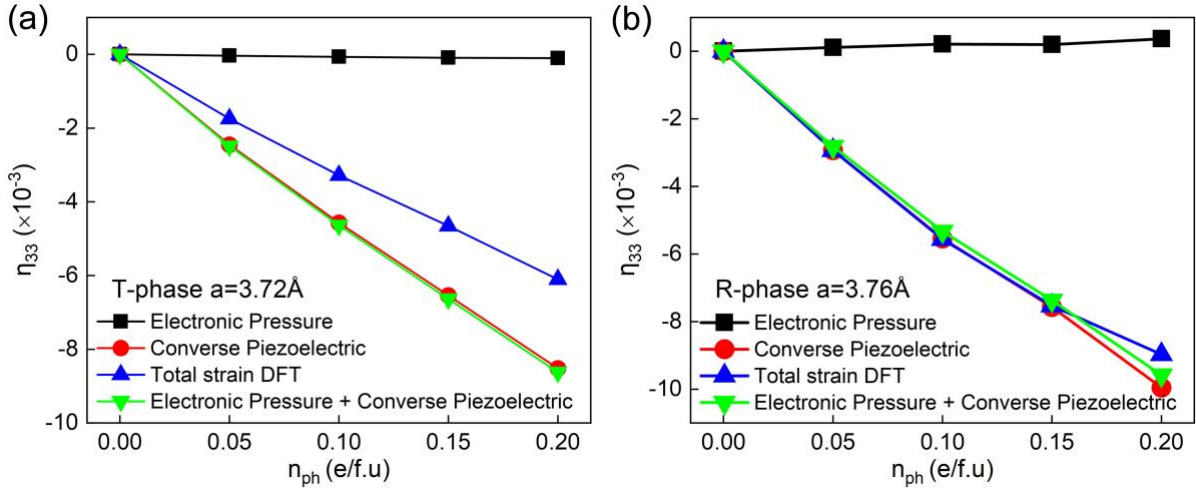


Figure 6. Estimated electronic pressure and converse piezoelectric contribution to the total light induced strain in the T and R phases.

We thus first determine the light-induced change in the electrical polarization using the Born effective charges approximation, using the following equation:

$$\delta P_i = \frac{e}{\Omega} \sum_{\alpha,j} Z_{ij}^{\alpha*} \delta_j^\alpha, \quad (2)$$

where α runs over the ions; $i, j = x, y, z$ direction; δ_j^α is the displacement of the ion α in the j direction with respect to a reference phase and $Z_{ij}^{\alpha*}$ is the Born effective charge tensor for ion α ; Ω is the volume of the cell. Here, the reference phases correspond to the T and R phases in their ground state under dark conditions, *i.e.* for $n_{ph} = 0$ e/f.u. (the reference phase is built for each in-

plane strain considered in both phases). Notice that in doing so, we are assuming that the Born effective charges are not changed by photo-excitation [35,61]. The photo-induced strain can then be related to the change in the polarization through the following converse piezoelectric relation:

$$\delta\eta = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} d^T \chi^{-1} \delta P \quad (3)$$

where d^T is the transpose of the piezoelectric tensor d , and χ is the dielectric susceptibility tensor.

We note that the change of polarization in Equation (3) depends on the number of generated photocarriers. Consequently, the number of generated photocarriers is taken into account in Equation (3) via such change. Here, the dielectric susceptibility and the d tensor are computed, for each considered in-plane strain of both T and R phases. Notice that, technically, the dielectric tensor χ is obtained directly for the DFPT calculations. On the other hand, we constructed the piezoelectric tensor d from the piezoelectric e_{ij} and the elastic C_{ij} tensors, that are DFPT outputs and as implemented in the Abinit code. First, notice that Equation (3) can be rewritten as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta\eta_1 \\ \delta\eta_2 \\ \delta\eta_3 \\ \delta\eta_4 \\ \delta\eta_5 \\ \delta\eta_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{21} & d_{31} \\ d_{12} & d_{22} & d_{32} \\ d_{13} & d_{23} & d_{33} \\ d_{14} & d_{24} & d_{34} \\ d_{15} & d_{25} & d_{35} \\ d_{16} & d_{26} & d_{36} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta E_1 \\ \delta E_2 \\ \delta E_3 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ with } \delta E_i = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{j=1}^3 (\chi^{-1})_{ij} \delta P_j \quad (4)$$

where E_i is the i^{th} component of the light-induced field inside the films, while $i=1, 2$ and 3 indicates the x, y and z axis, respectively.

The relaxation procedure adopted in our work imposes unclamped boundary conditions for three strains (η_3, η_4, η_5) and clamped boundary conditions for the other three (η_1, η_2, η_6). We, thus, restrict ourselves to (η_3, η_4, η_5) and have the following:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta\eta_3 \\ \delta\eta_4 \\ \delta\eta_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{13} & d_{23} & d_{33} \\ d_{14} & d_{24} & d_{34} \\ d_{15} & d_{25} & d_{35} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta E_1 \\ \delta E_2 \\ \delta E_3 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ with } \delta E_i = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{j=1}^3 (\chi^{-1})_{ij} \delta P_j \quad (5)$$

Now, we need to find the coefficient d_{ij} from $e_{ij} = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \eta_j}$ and $C_{ij} = \frac{\partial \sigma_i}{\partial \eta_j}$. Using the Chain rule, the d_{ij} are obtained via the following matrix equations:

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \eta_j} = \sum_{k=3}^5 \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \sigma_k} \frac{\partial \sigma_k}{\partial \eta_j}; i = 1, 2, 3; j = 3, 4, 5. \quad (6)$$

Equation (6) is a matrix equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_{i3} \\ e_{i4} \\ e_{i5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} \\ C_{43} & C_{44} & C_{45} \\ C_{53} & C_{54} & C_{55} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_{i3} \\ d_{i4} \\ d_{i5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

which implies that:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_{i3} \\ d_{i4} \\ d_{i5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} \\ C_{43} & C_{44} & C_{45} \\ C_{53} & C_{54} & C_{55} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} e_{i3} \\ e_{i4} \\ e_{i5} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

In Figure 7, we show the estimated strains from the converse piezoelectric model associated with Equations (3) and (2) (in blue for the T phase and in green for the R phase) along with the direct DFT data (black for the T phase and red for the R phase) as a function of the in-plane strains and for each considered light intensity in the R and the T phases. The light-induced strain is computed with respect to each phase in dark. It can be seen that the proposed model accounts for most (basically, between 80% – 95%) of the observed lattice deformation in both the R and the T phases, implying that the converse piezoelectric response dominates photostriction in BFO films. The rest of the observed deformation can likely be accounted for if one includes light-induced changes in the Born effective charges, and the light-induced changes in the dielectric and piezoelectric constants. Interestingly for the in-plane lattice near the phase transition boundary, both phases show large photo-induced strains. Notice that we are interested in the deformation along the pseudocubic c direction; thus, the values of the d_{13} , d_{23} , and d_{33} for each phase and each considered in-plane lattice constant are estimated and shown in Figure 8. We observe that the d_{33} , for both phases, also peaks as the two phases are close to the transition boundary. This suggests, based on Equation (3), that the dominant effect in the light-induced strain is the piezoelectric response via the d_{ij} coefficients. **Therefore, it can be concluded that one should get a large photostriction close to phase transitions and/or Morphotropic Phase Boundary (MPB) area, precisely because the piezoelectric response is large there. Note that since Equation (3) relates the rate of change of strain to the photo-induced rate of change of the polarization δP , and not to the**

total polarization P , we do not expect the photostrictive effect to change sign when the polarization is reversed. Besides, the possible quadratic contributions are neglected in Equation (3) since the model we adopted here already works well, and reveals that the large photostriction originates from a piezoelectric mechanism.

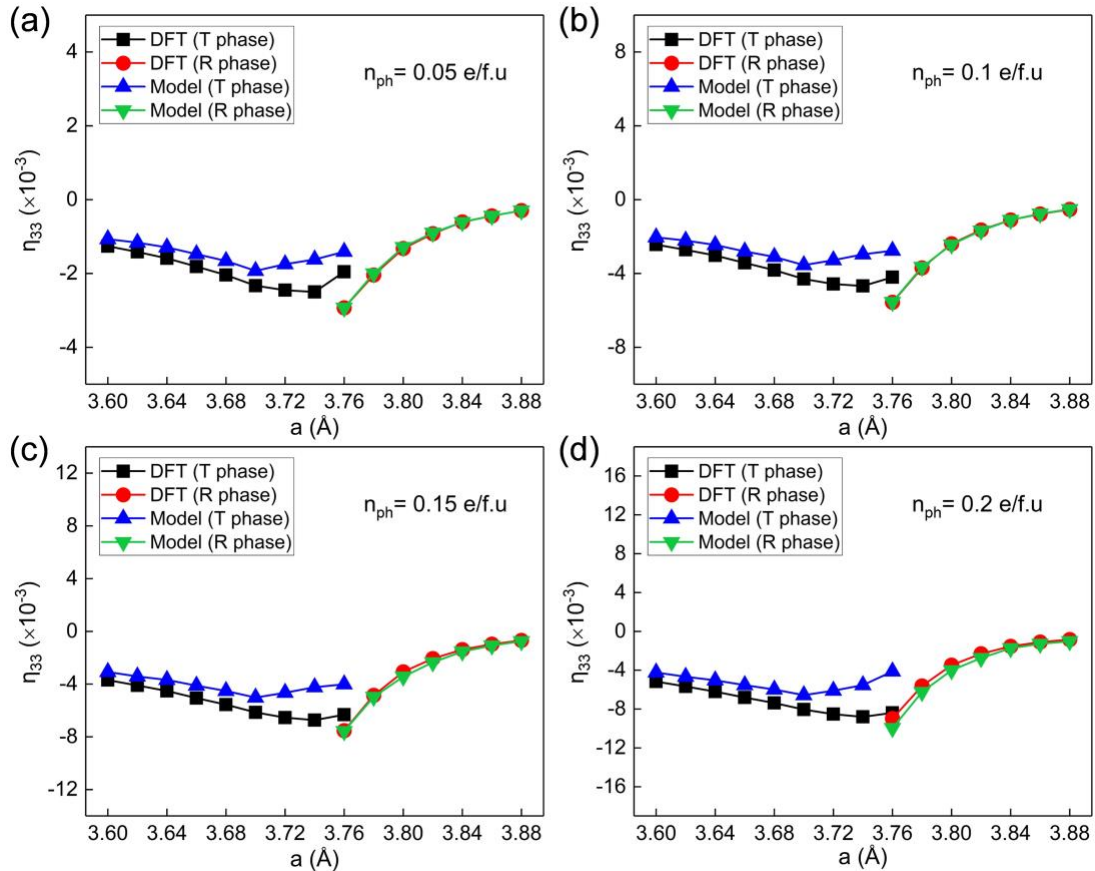


Figure 7. Model based on the converse piezoelectric effect (denoted with the “Model” wording) *versus* the DFT results (indicated by the “DFT” notations) for the R and T phases of BiFeO₃ as a function of in-plane lattice constant for different light intensities: (a) $n_{ph} = 0.05$ e/f.u., (b) $n_{ph} = 0.10$ e/f.u., (c) $n_{ph} = 0.15$ e/f.u., (d) $n_{ph} = 0.20$ e/f.u

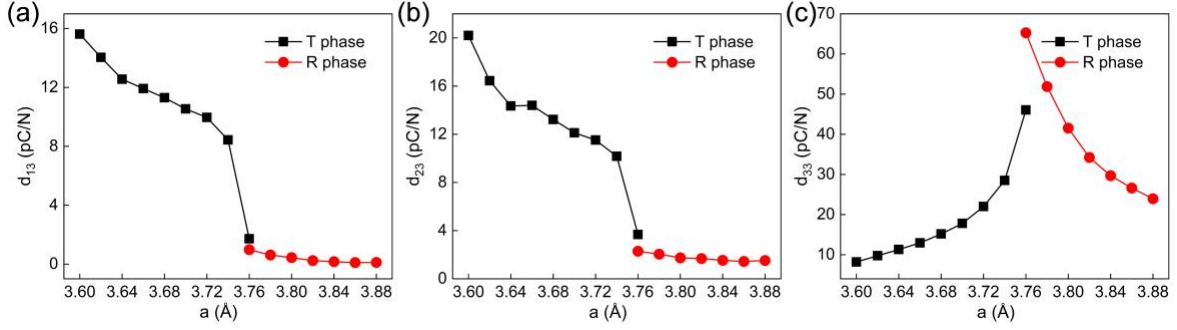


Figure 8. Computed piezoelectric coefficients computed for the R and T phases with different in-plane lattice constants.

We would like to point at a recent report by Ahn *et al.* [69] in which they found that the strained R and T phases of BFO expand upon optical excitation. Notice that their grown films are in open-circuit boundary condition and have polydomain structures whereas, here, we are simulating only single domain films with short-circuit boundary condition. Therefore, our work is significantly different from their report. Moreover, Ahn *et al.* only argued that the observed expansion in the strained phases shifts their relative free energies without explicitly explaining the origin of the observed lattice expansion in their films. We believe that their observation is linked to the electrostatic boundary condition and possibly to the presence of domains in their films. Our work, therefore, shows that the photostrictive behavior of the strained phases of BFO is dependent on the boundary condition, which means that by controlling the electrostatic boundary conditions, one can, in principle tune the sign of the photostrictive response of the R and T phases of BFO.

IV. Conclusion

To summarize, we investigated the combined effect of biaxial strain and light on energetics, as well as structural properties of the T and R phases of BiFeO₃. The light intensity is found to have (i) little effect on the critical biaxial strain at which the (interpolated) energies of these two phases cross, and (ii) a sizeable effect on tuning the ratio of these coexisting two phases but only at some fixed strains, namely, corresponding to $a=3.685$ and 3.775 Å. Importantly, a large photostriction

is further found for the R and T phases near the phase transition boundary. A further developed model reveals that such large photostriction is mainly driven by the converse piezoelectric effect.

Acknowledgments

Y.Y acknowledges the support by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 12304115). C.D., C.P. and L.B. acknowledge the support by the Vannevar Bush Faculty Fellowship (VBFF) Grant No. N00014-20-1-2834 from the Department of Defense. L.B. also thanks the ARO Grant No. W911NF-21-1-0113. C.P. acknowledges the support of the French Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), under grants ANR-21-CE24-0032 (project SUPERSPIN) and ANR-21-CE42-0030 (project THz-MUFINS).

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