# Direct Evidence of $Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+}$ Charge Ordering in Ferrimagnetic $Fe_{1.35}Ti_{0.65}O_{3-\delta}$ Thin Films

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### **Functional Complex Metal Oxides**

→ Strong interplay between lattice, charge, orbitals and spin degrees of freedom A real driving force controlling electronic and magnetic interactions

 $\rightarrow$  Mixed valence-states of 3d elements and oxygen content variation





# Magnetic semiconductor $Fe_{2-x}Ti_{x}O_{3-\delta}$ (FTO)

### A complex structure-property relationship



E. Popova et al. J. Appl. Phys., **103** (2008) 093909 Hamie et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. **98** (2011) 232501

L. Bocher, LPS Orsay – GDR MICO 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2013



• Presence of the (0, 0, 0, 2n+1) Bragg reflexions characteristic of the R-3 symmetry  $\rightarrow$  at the macroscopic scale : cation ordering along the [0001] zone axis / the *c*-axis

#### What's going on down to the atomic scale?

E. Popova et al. J. Appl. Phys., **103** (2008) 093909 Hamie et al. J. Appl. Phys. **108** (2010) 093710 Hamie et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. **98** (2011) 232501

## Aberration-corrected NION UltraSTEM 200

#### → Resolving the atomic and electronic structures of low dimensional systems



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@ 100 keV \* probe size : 0.8 Å

\* energy resolution : 350 meV (core-loss region)

NION 40 – 200 keV CFEG
C3/C5 aberration STEM
Enfina spectrometer fitted with very high

sensitivity fast CCD camera

→ Orsay's optic coupling system<sup>®</sup> (M. Tencé)

Nion UltraSTEM200, LPS, Orsay.

## Spectrum-Imaging (SPIM) mode – 3D data cube\*

Multi-dimensional spectro-microscopy technique

ightarrow spatially-resolved information down to the atomic scale



\* C. Jeanguillaume & C. Colliex – Ultram. 28 (1989) 252

# Advanced STEM/EELS on Functional Oxides

Beyond « looking at » atoms

#### $\rightarrow$ probing local bonding environment & electronic structure by mapping the:

coordination / hybridization geometries



<sup>1</sup> Turner S. et al. Chem. Mat. **24** (2012) 1904

#### • structural distortions



<sup>3</sup> Torres-Pardo A. et al. PRB, **84** (2011) 220102





545 Energy Loss (eV)

<sup>2</sup> Mundy J.A. et al. APL, **101** (2012) 042907



<sup>4</sup> Tan H. T. et al. PRL **107** (2011) 107602

### Imaging the cation modulation



- Clear visualization of the cation dumbbells
- Contrast variation along the *c*-axis
- Modulation confirmed by HAADF image simulation
- $\rightarrow$  Cation arrangement at the atomic scale

### Mapping the cation modulation



• R-3 FTO phase consists of rich Fe columns alternating with mixed Fe/Ti ones

 $\rightarrow$  Evidence of a cation ordering at the atomic scale

### Toward higher energy resolution...



Multiplet features characteristics of Fe<sup>2+</sup> or Fe<sup>3+</sup> contributions

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L. Bocher, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 167202 (2013)

### Real-space valence mapping



 $\rightarrow$  Fe<sup>2+</sup> distribution strongly modulated on the Fe-rich site

- Fe-rich site:  $Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} \approx 3/1$
- mixed Fe/Ti site:  $Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} \approx 1$  and solely  $Ti^{4+}$

### Direct experimental evidence of Fe<sup>2+/</sup>Fe<sup>3+</sup> charge ordering

## Back to the structural model

*Ab initio* theoretical calculations: DFT + U formalism VASP code using PAW potentials

Fe<sub>1.5</sub>Ti<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> model system resulting from DFT calculations  $\rightarrow$  R-3 ordered structure rich-Fe planes  $\rightarrow$  mixed Fe<sup>2+</sup>/Fe<sup>3+</sup> mixed Fe/Ti planes  $\rightarrow$  mixed Fe<sup>3+</sup> & Ti<sup>4+</sup> but experimentally:  $\bigcirc$ Fe<sup>2+</sup> • rich-Fe site: Fe<sup>2+</sup>-Fe<sup>3+</sup> Fe • mixed Fe/Ti site: Fe<sup>2+</sup>-Fe<sup>3+</sup>-Ti<sup>4+</sup> Ti Ti

### Introducing oxygen vacancies





... electrons transferred to  $\rightarrow$  either Ti reducing Ti<sup>4+</sup> to Ti<sup>3+</sup>  $\rightarrow$  or Fe reducing Fe<sup>3+</sup> to Fe<sup>2+</sup>

charge and cation orderings
 ... 2Fe<sup>3+</sup> - 6Fe<sup>2+</sup> / 2Fe<sup>3+</sup> - 2Fe<sup>2+</sup> - 4Ti<sup>4+</sup>...

## Conclusions

- evidence of solely mixed Fe<sup>2+</sup>/Fe<sup>3+</sup> valence states
- real-space technique revealing Fe<sup>2+</sup> localized on Fe-rich sites
- key-role of oxygen vacancies on the charge modulation

