

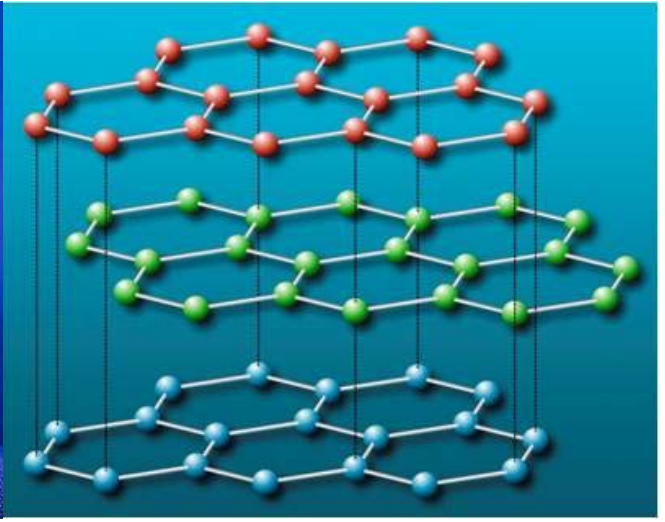
Emergent Phenomena in Manganites under Spatial Confinement

Jian Shen

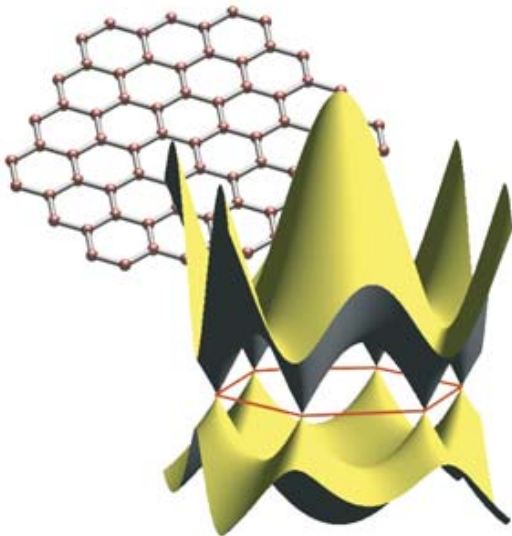
*Department of Physics
Fudan University, China*

The Excitement in Nanoscale Physics

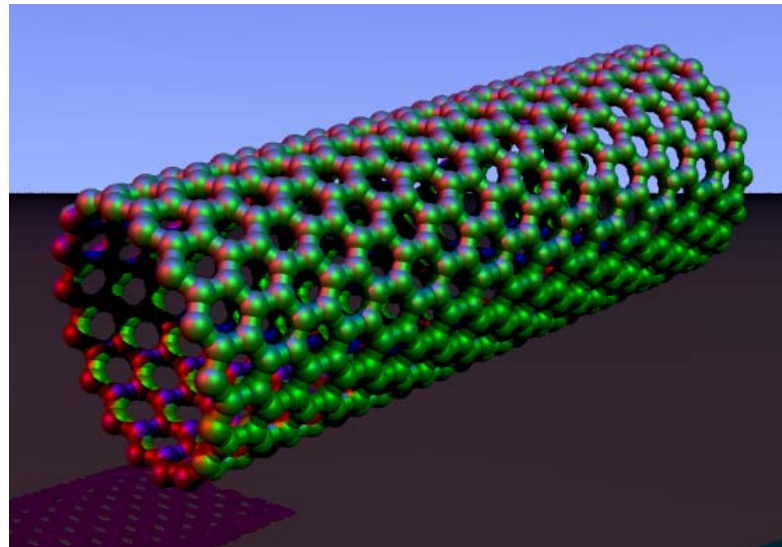
Carbon



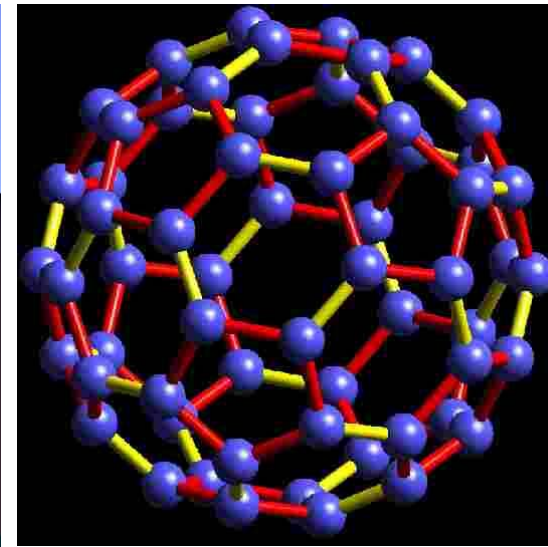
Graphene



Carbon nanotube

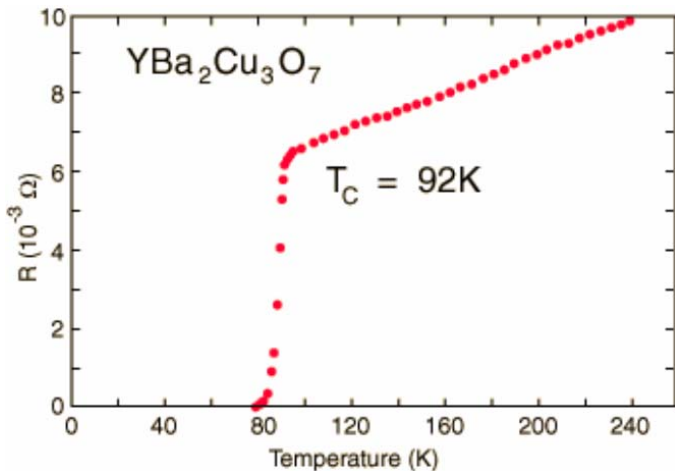
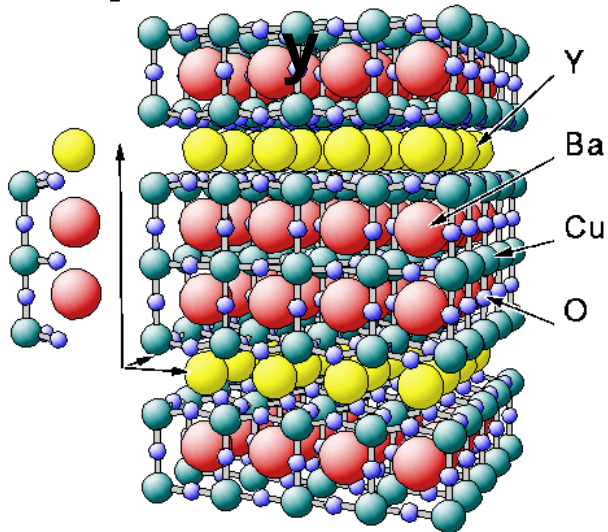


Bucky ball

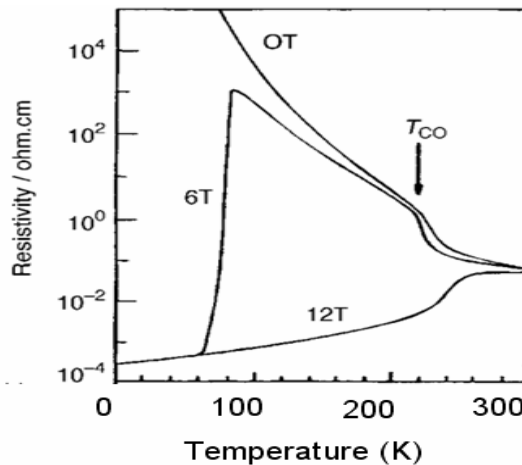
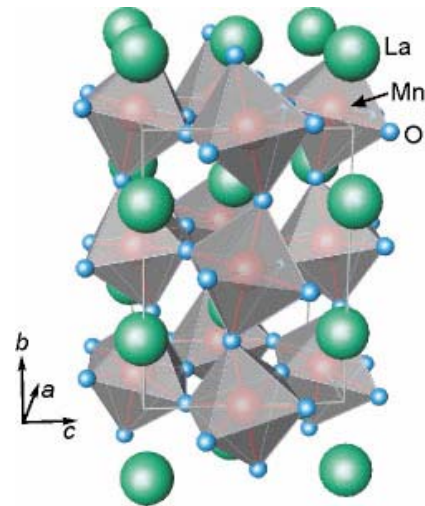


Complexity in Strongly Correlated Systems

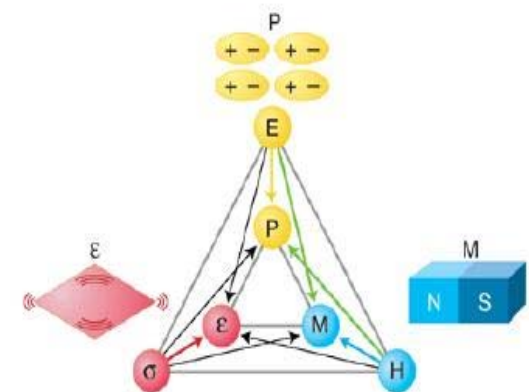
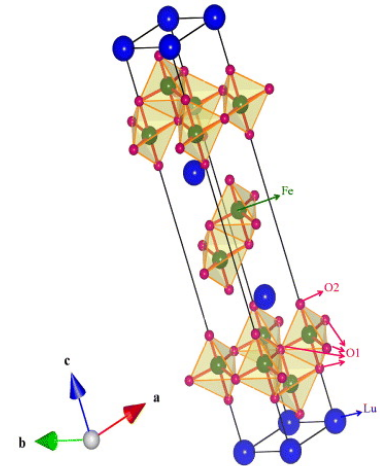
High-Tc Superconductivity



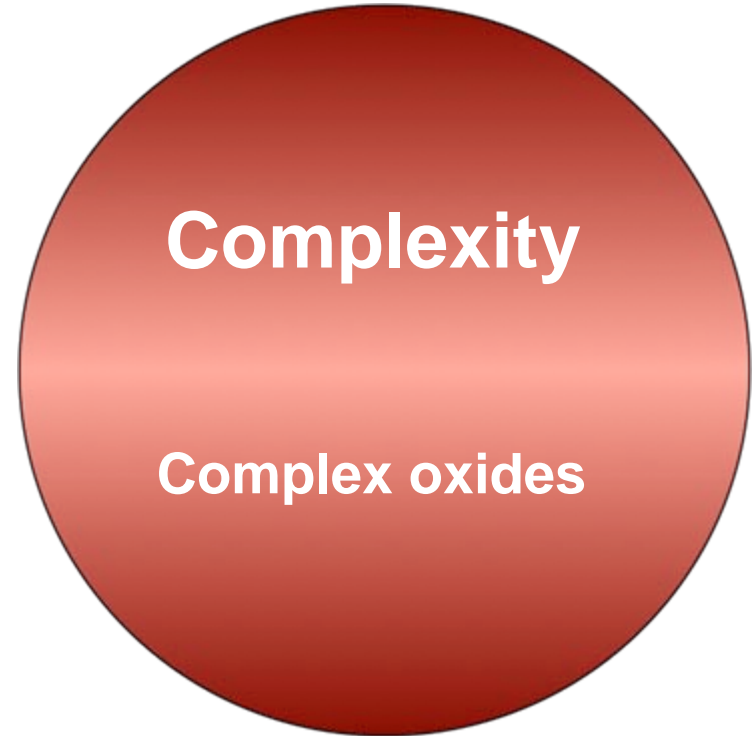
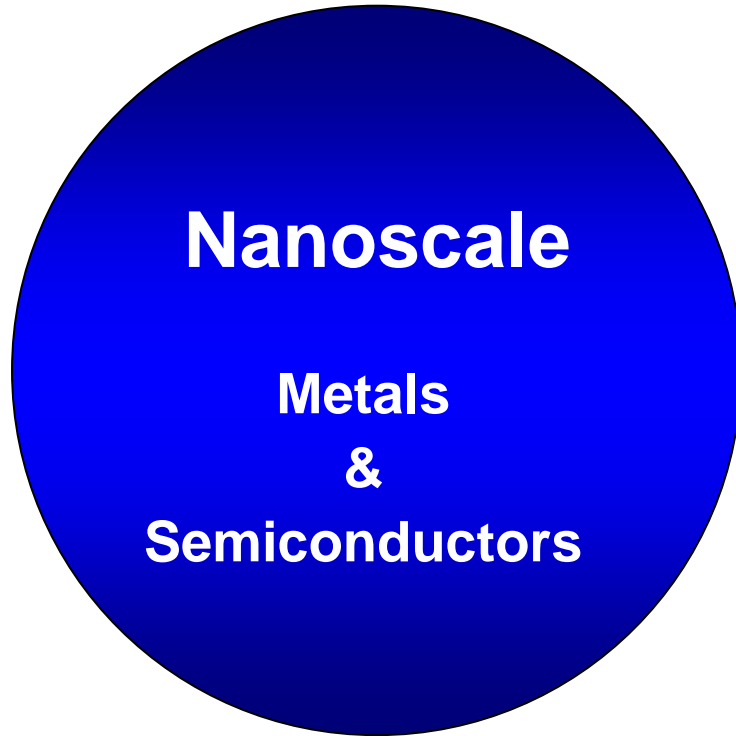
Colossal Magnetoresistance



Multiferroicity



Complexity under Spatial Confinement



What exciting phenomena can we observe?

Transition metal oxides

spin

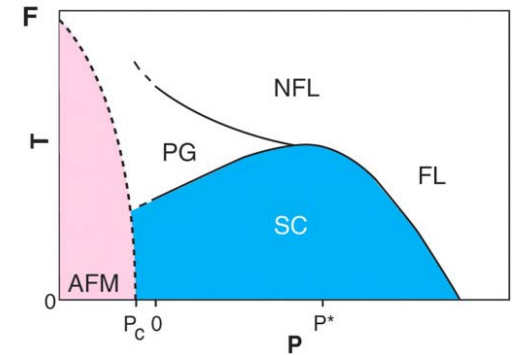
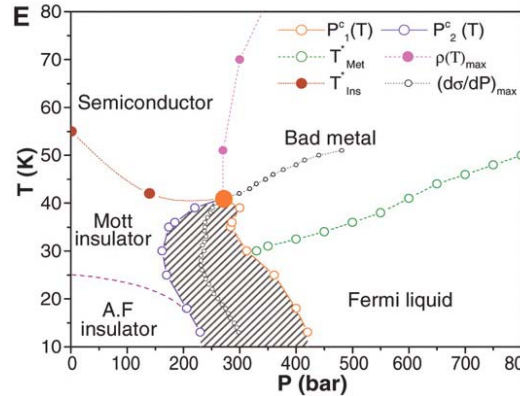
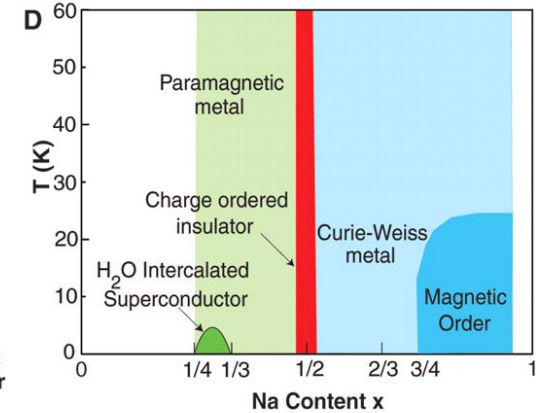
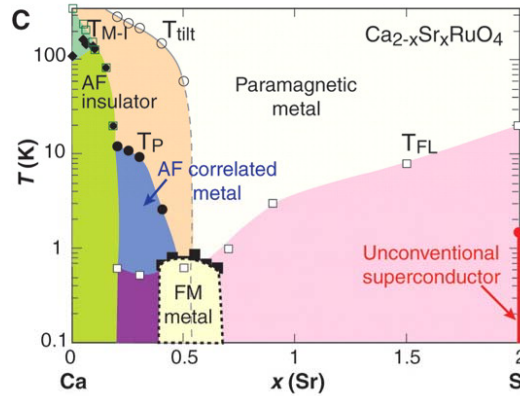
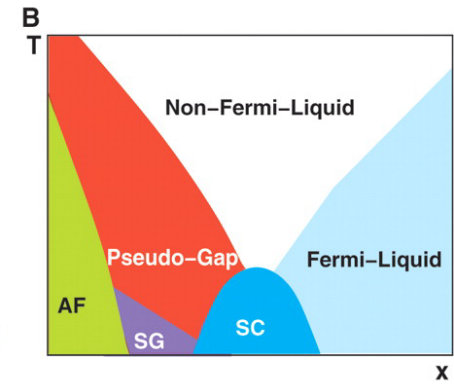
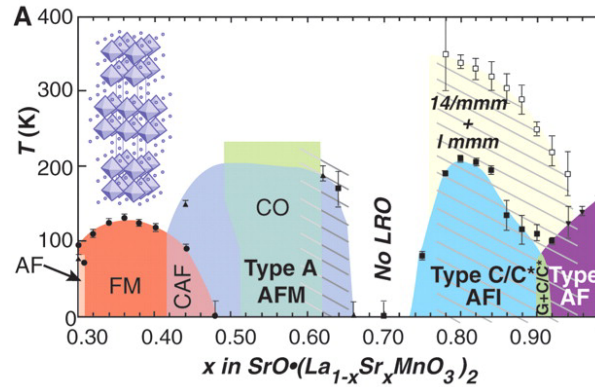
charge

Strong coupling

orbital

lattice

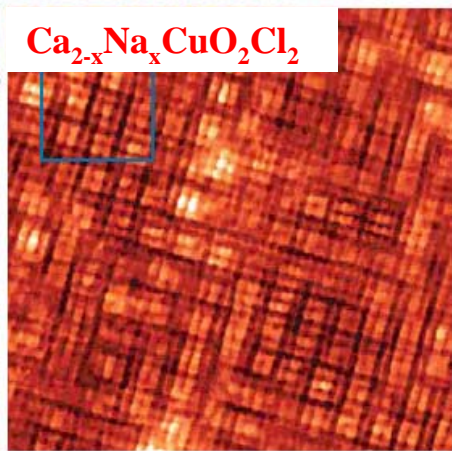
Electronic Phase Separation



E. Dagotto, Science 309, 257 (2005)

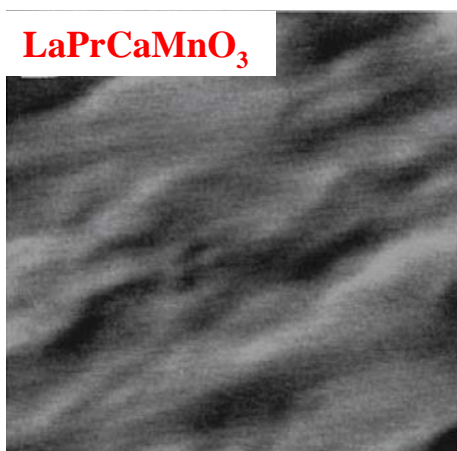
Electronic Phase Separation in Complex Oxides

STM



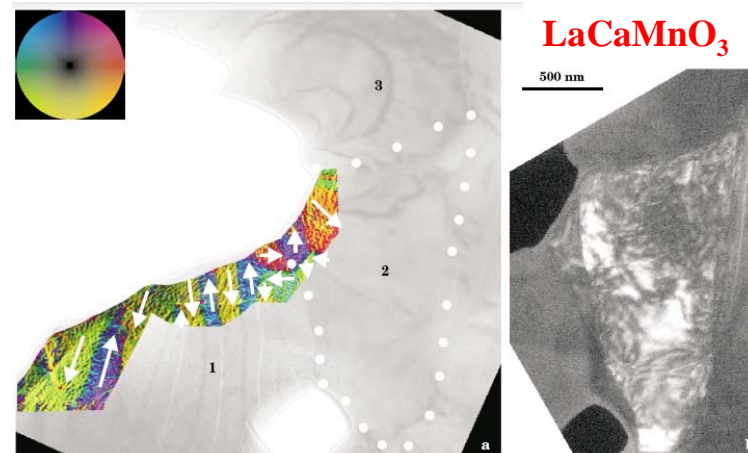
Nature 430, 1001 (2004)

MFM



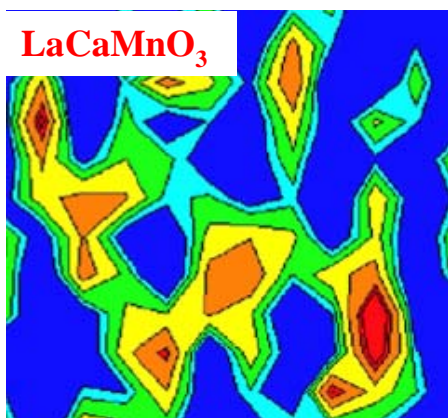
Nature 415, 412 (2002)

TEM



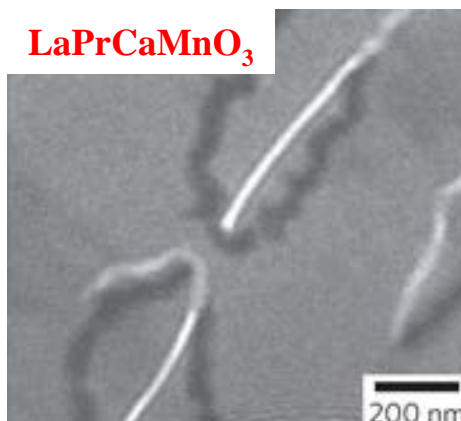
Nature 420, 797 (2002)

TEM



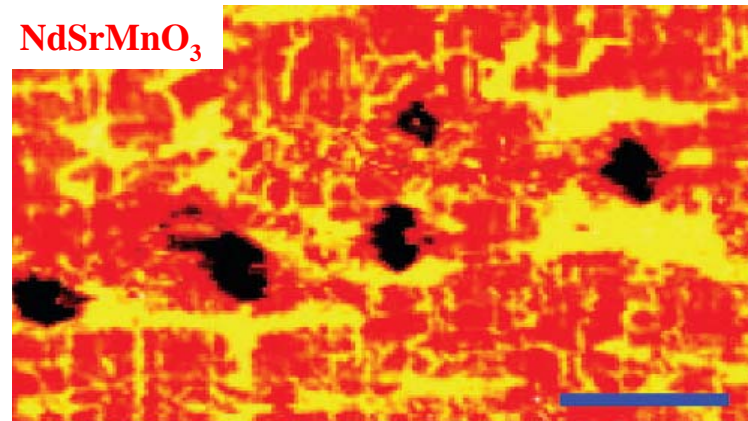
PRL 103, 097202 (2009)

Lorentz Microscope



Nat. Nanotech. 8, 37 (2010)

Microwave Impedance Imaging

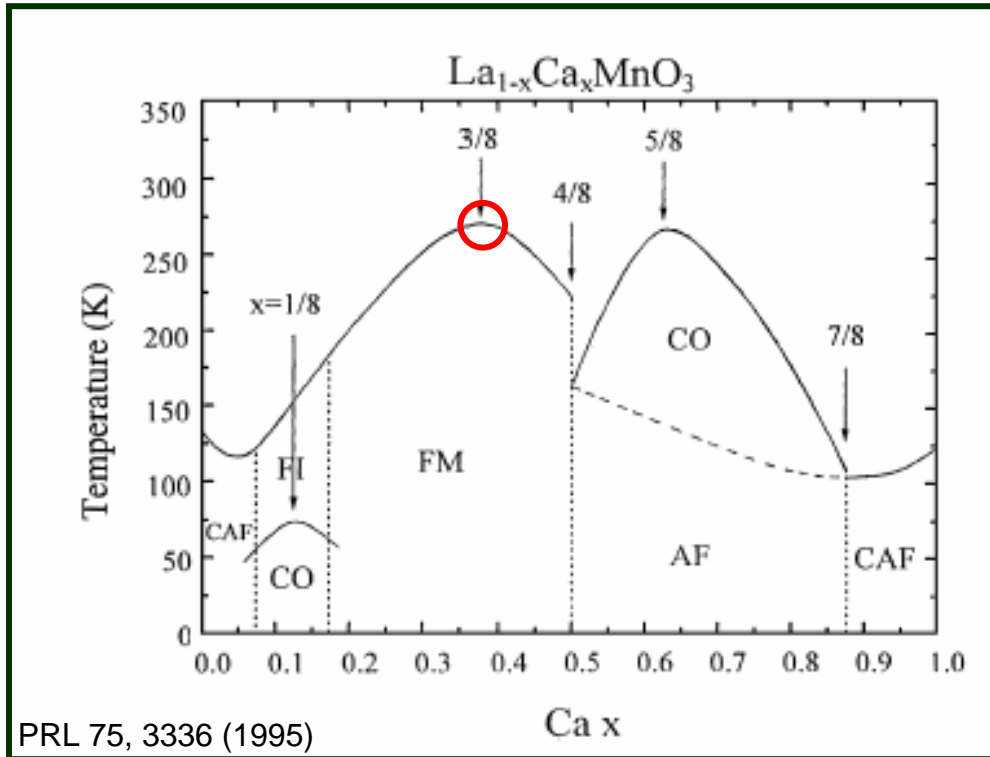


Science 329, 190 (2010)

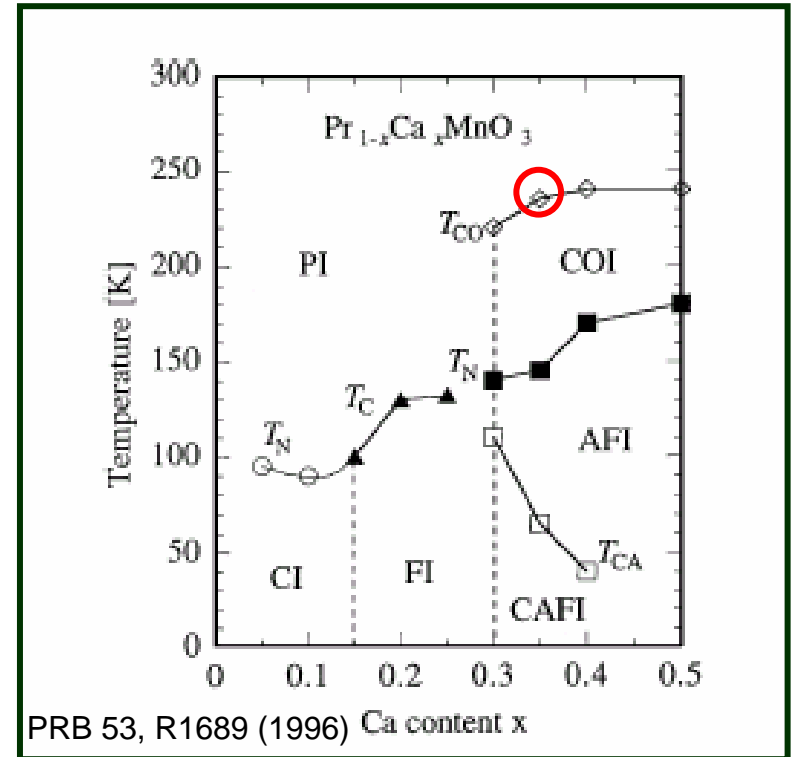
Model System: $\text{La}_{5/8-y}\text{Pr}_y\text{Ca}_{3/8}\text{MnO}_3$

Ferromagnetic metal

Charge-ordered Insulator



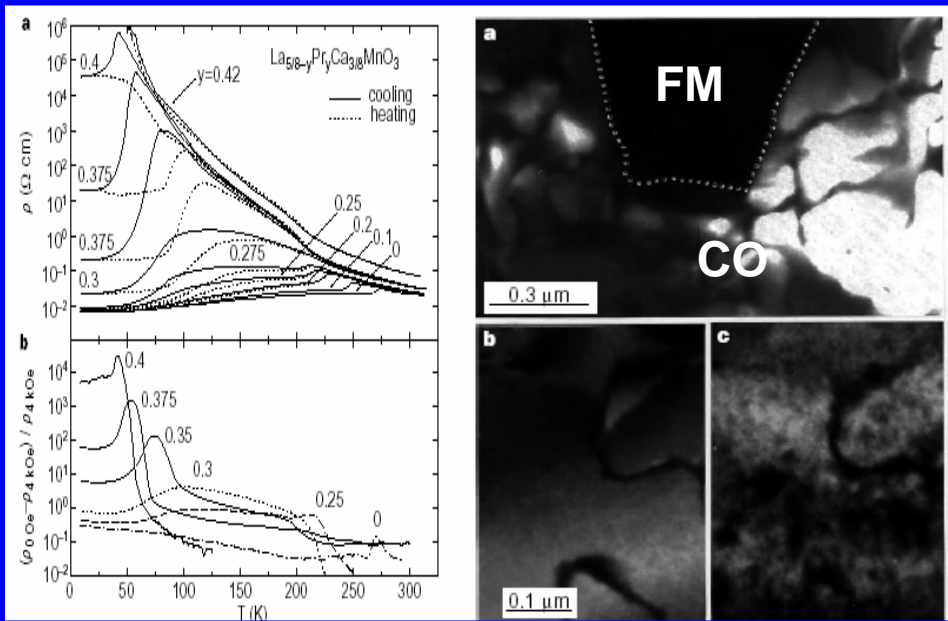
$\text{La}_{5/8}\text{Ca}_{3/8}\text{MnO}_3$ $T_c=275$ K



$\text{Pr}_{5/8}\text{Ca}_{3/8}\text{MnO}_3$ $T_{CO}=220$ K

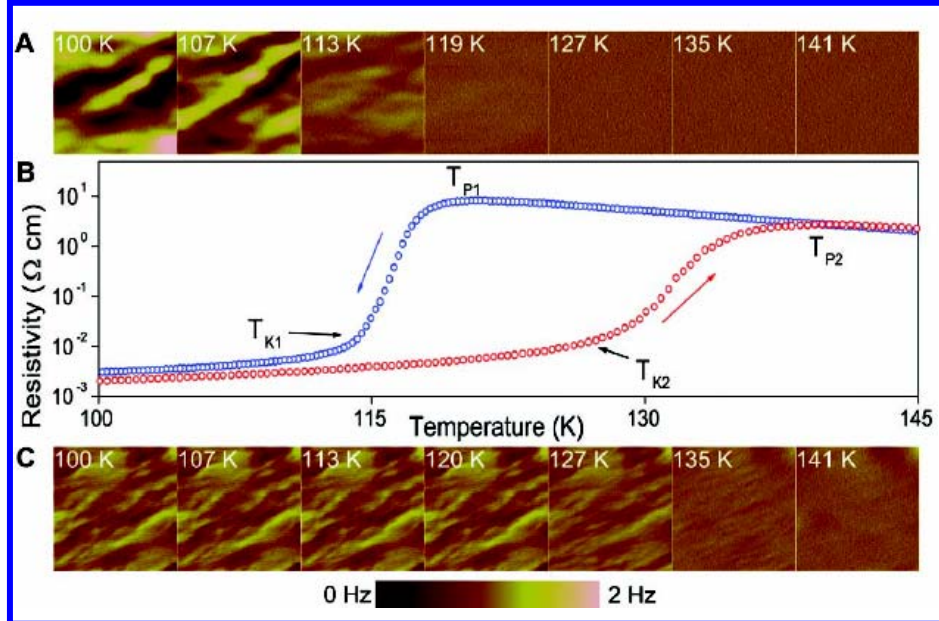
Large-scale (Micron) Phase Separation in LPCMO

TEM



Uehara et al, Nature 399, 560 (1999)

MFM

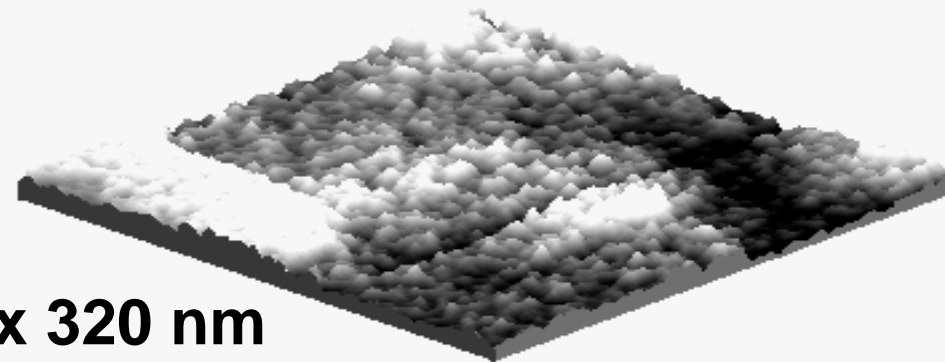
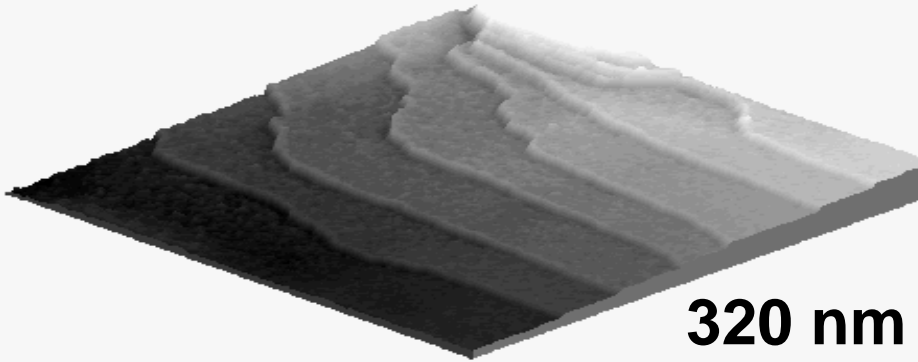


Zhang et al, Science 298, 805 (2002)

Electronic Phase Separation in LPCMO Film

Morphology

Spectroscopy



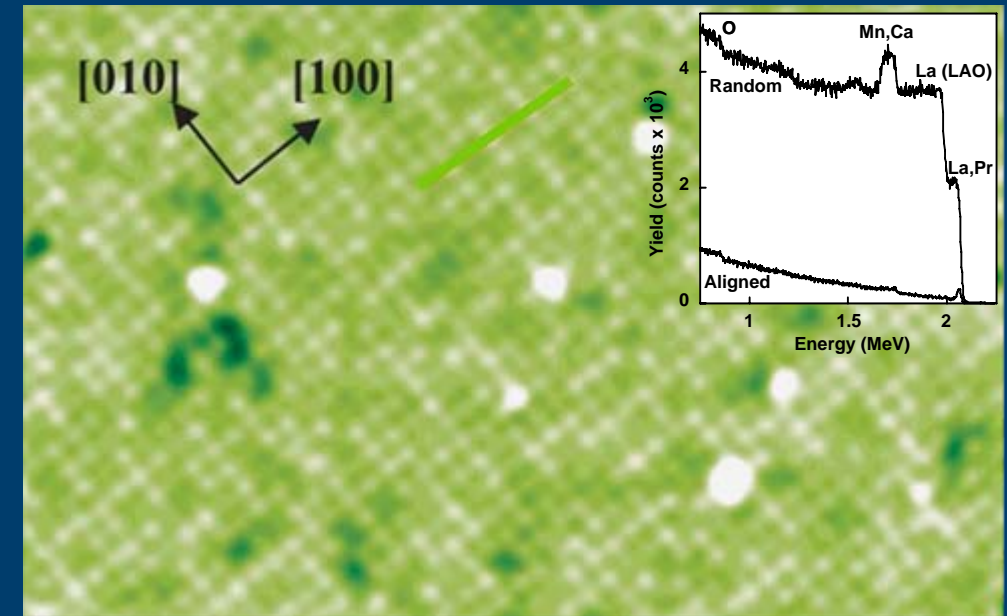
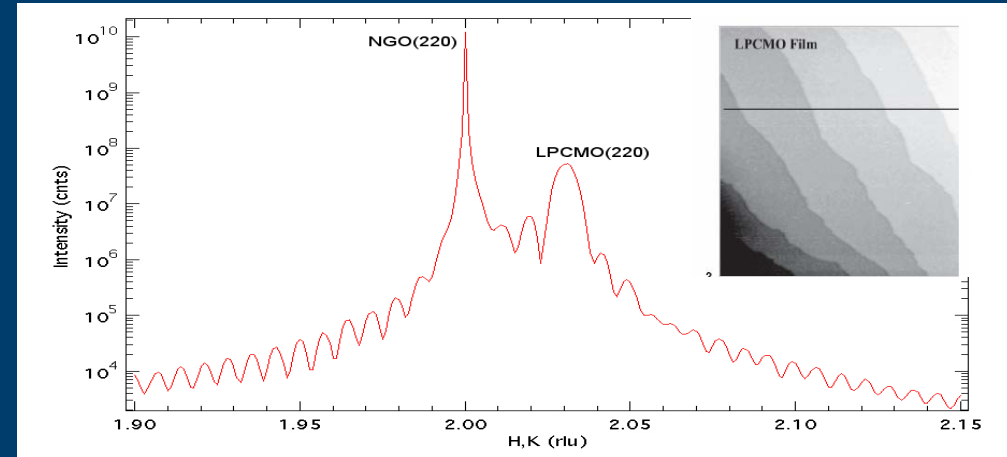
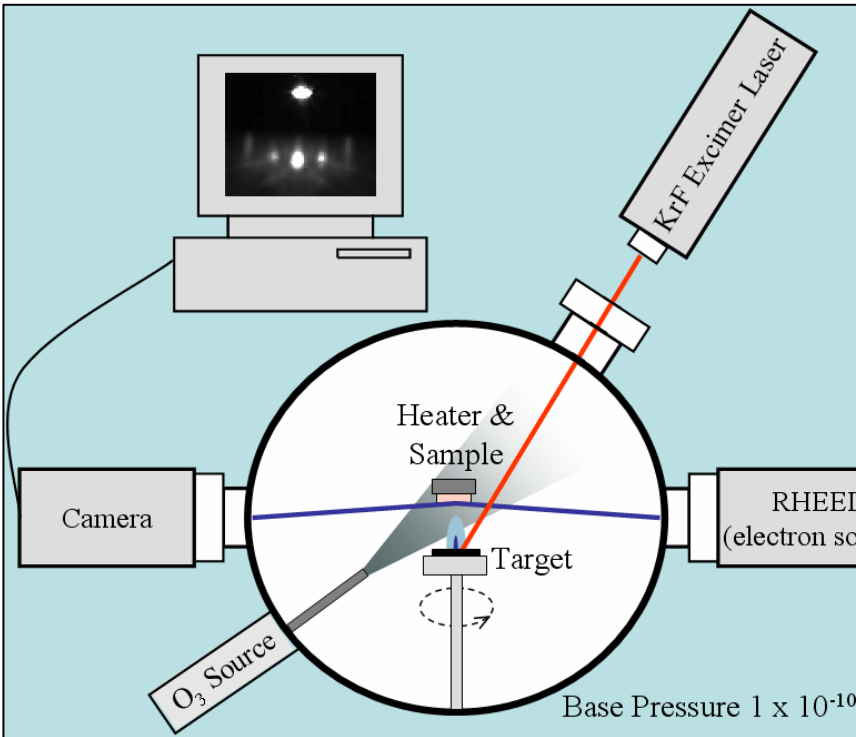
320 nm x 320 nm

Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 237210 (05)

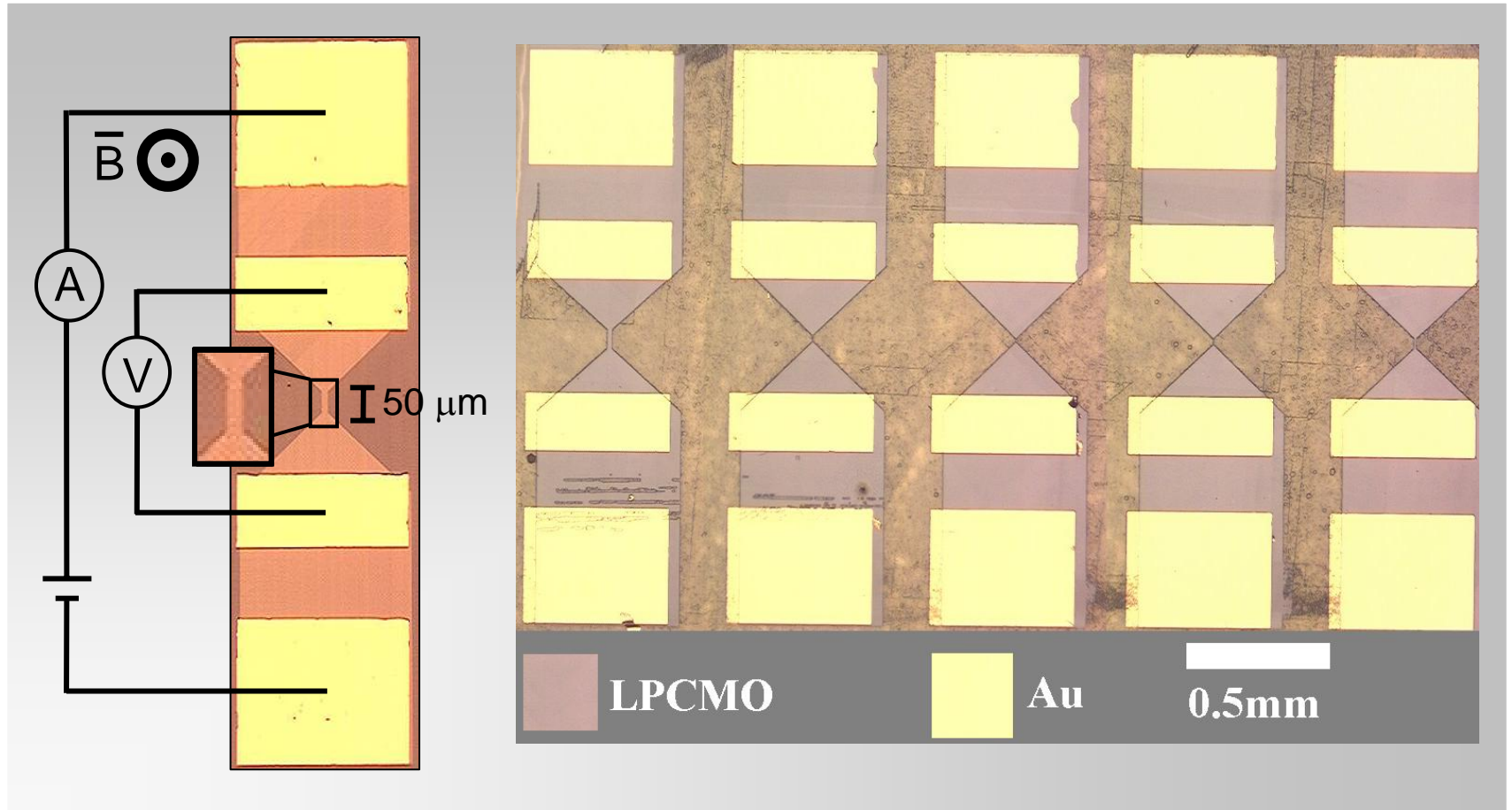
- I. Using spatial confinement to “see” electronic phase separation and their dynamic behavior
- II. Electronic Nanofabrication

I. Using spatial confinement to “see” electronic phase separation and their dynamic behavior

LPCMO Wire Fabrication Starts from High Quality Thin Film Growth



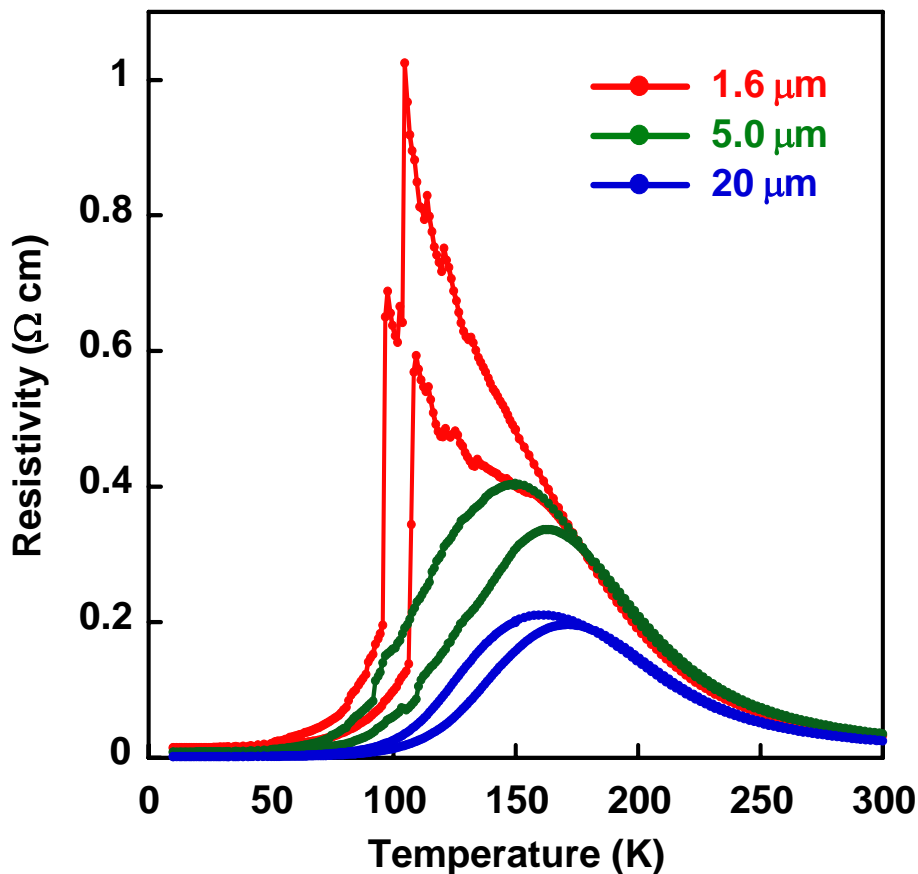
LPCMO Wires



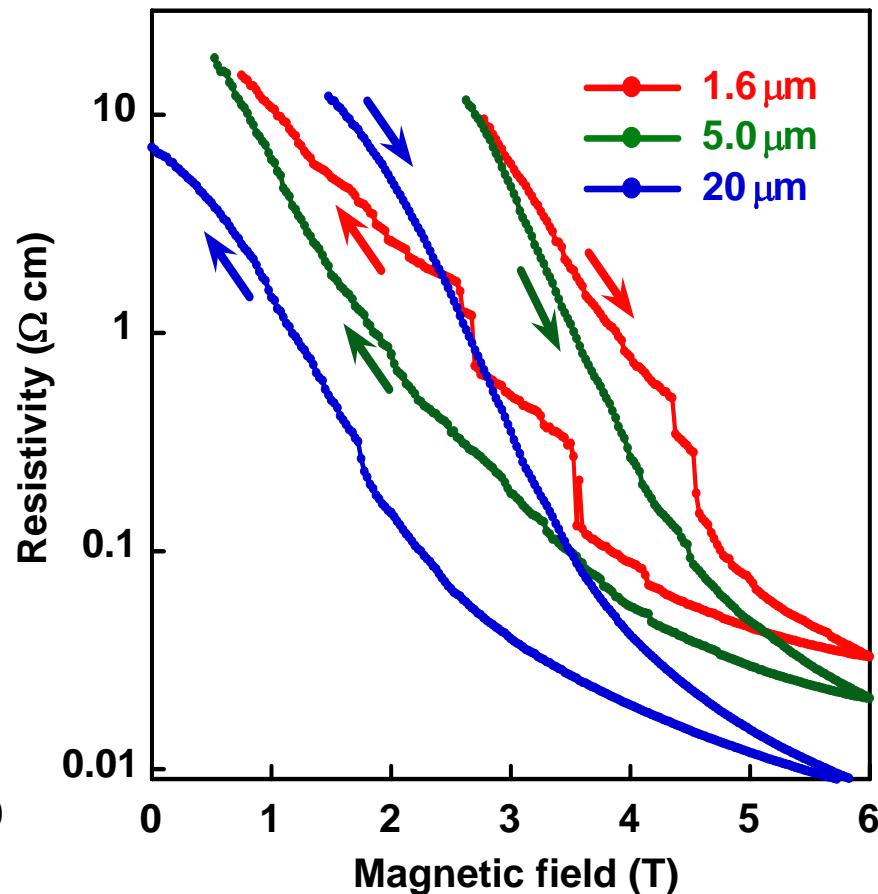
Smallest structure ~ 50 nm

Giant and Discrete Steps in Metal-insulator Transition in LPCMO Wires on LaAlO_3

$B = 3.75 \text{ T}$



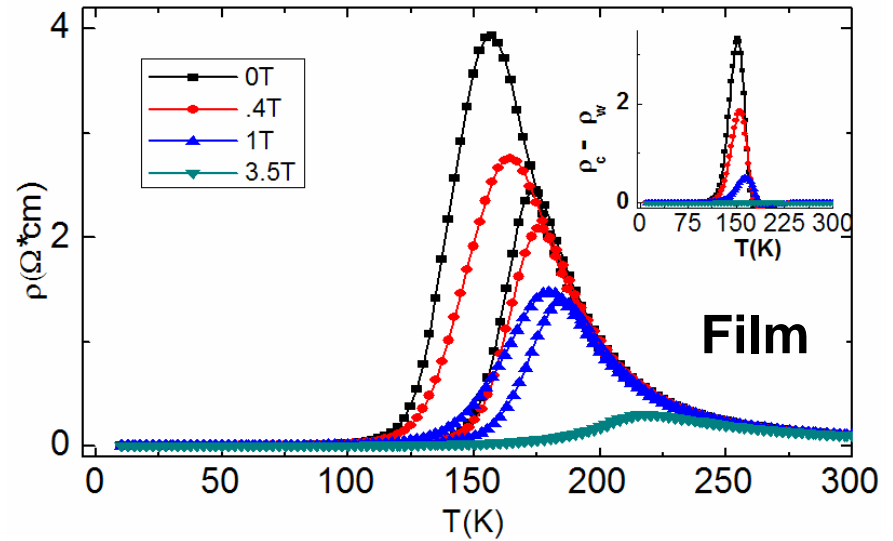
$T = 110 \text{ K}$



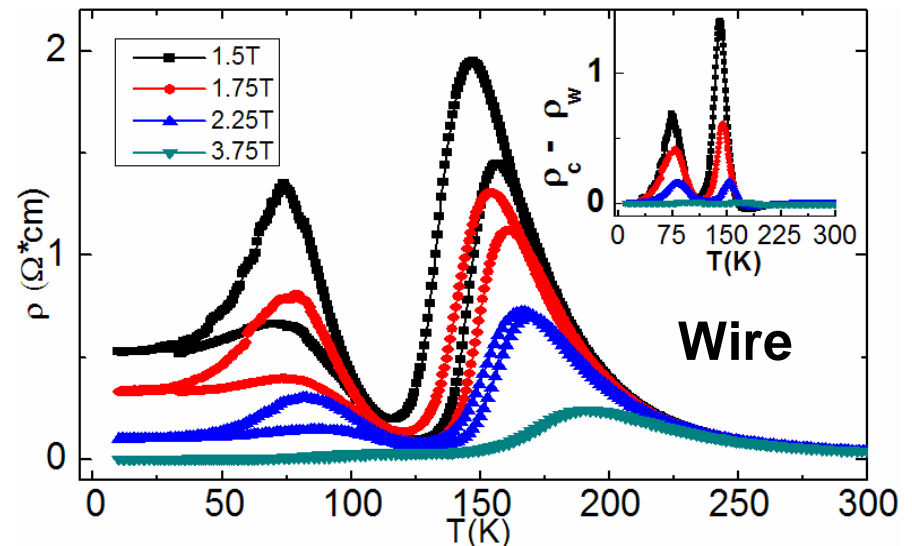
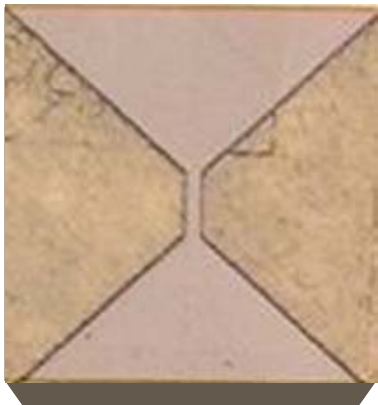
Phys. Rev. Lett 97, 167201 (2006)

Dramatic Effect of Spatial Confinement


70 nm LPCMO
Film on SrLaGaO₃





70 nm LPCMO
10 μm wires on SrLaGaO₃

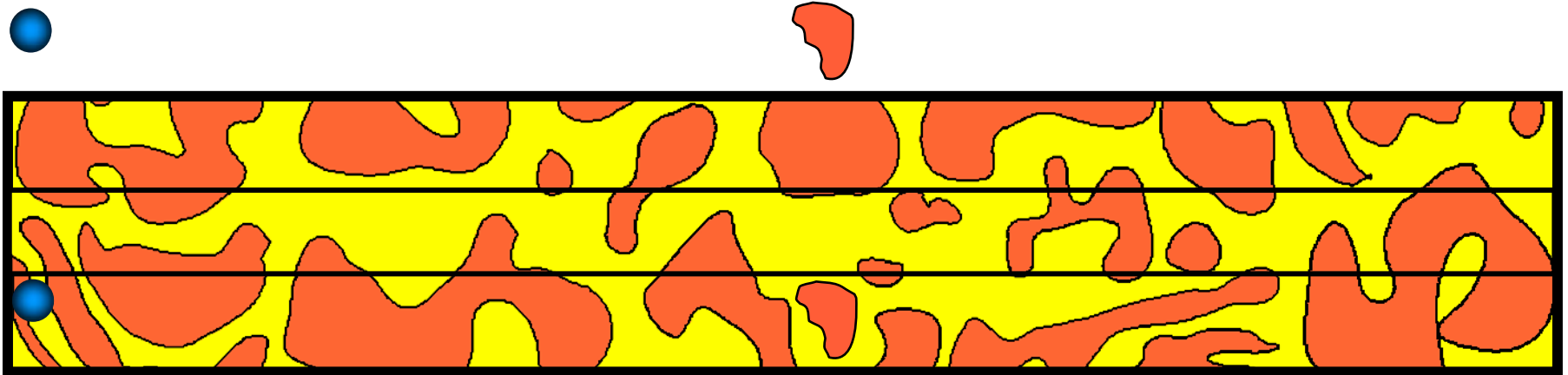


Spatial Confinement Effect of Electronic Phase Separation

 → COI
High R

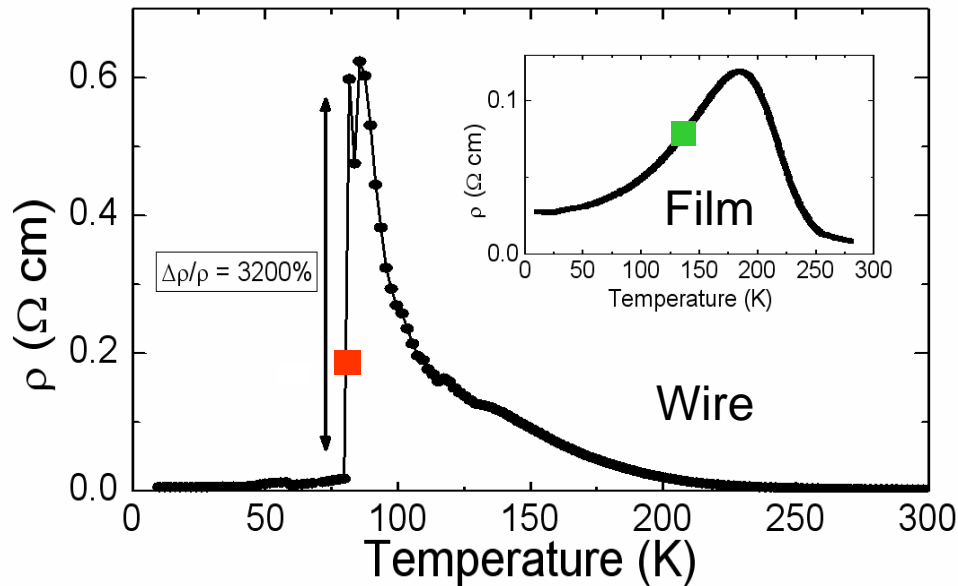
 → FMM
Low R


~2 μ m

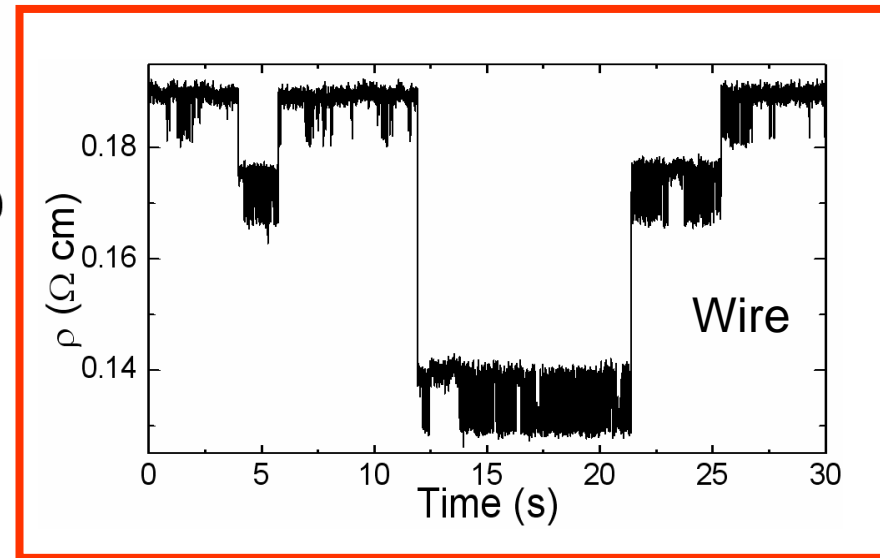
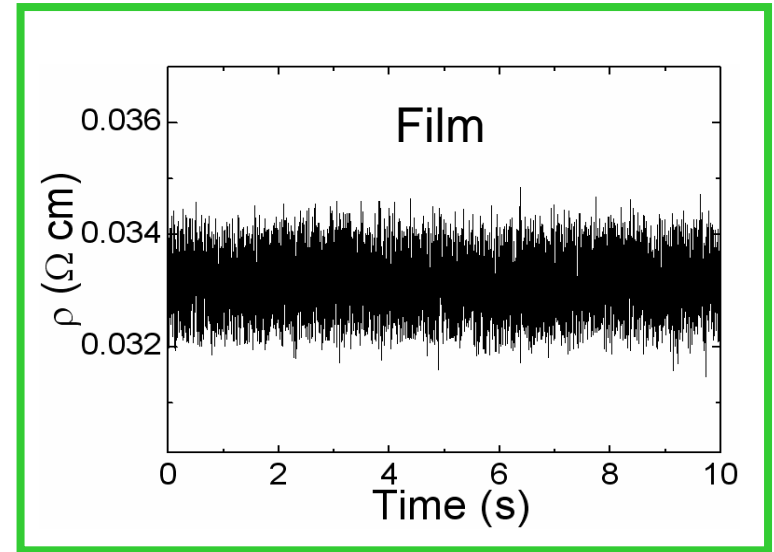


Dynamics of Domain Transitions

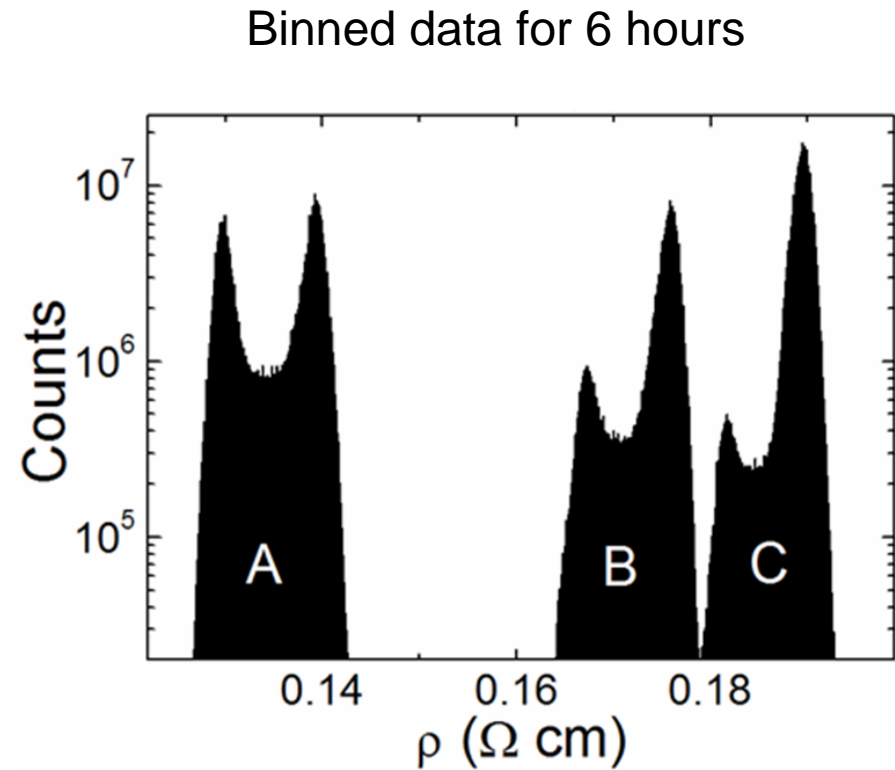
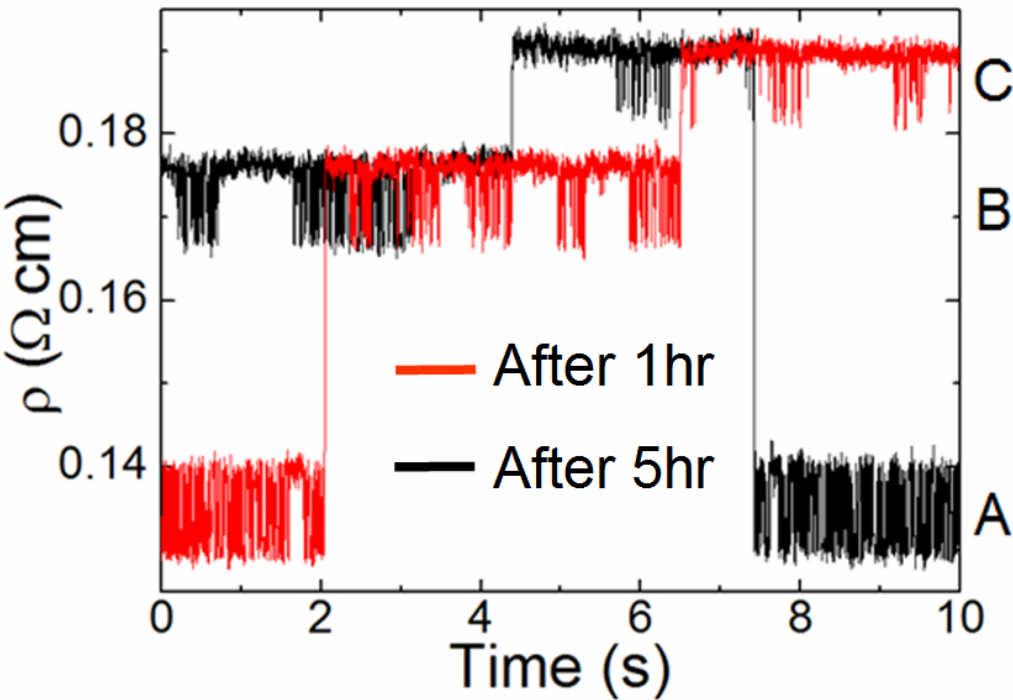
Field cooled 3.75 T
warming ρ vs T



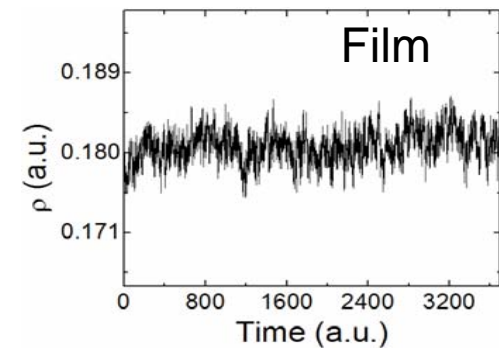
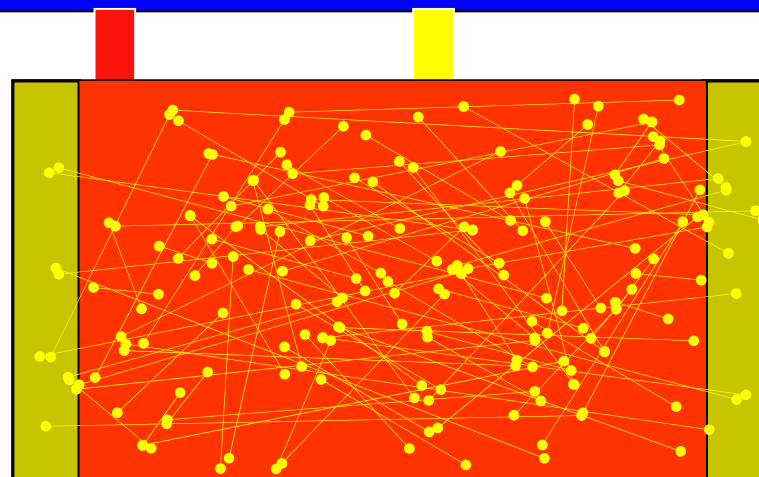
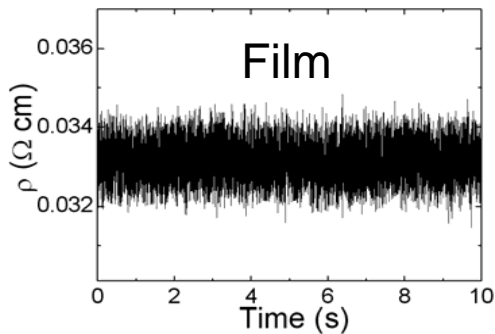
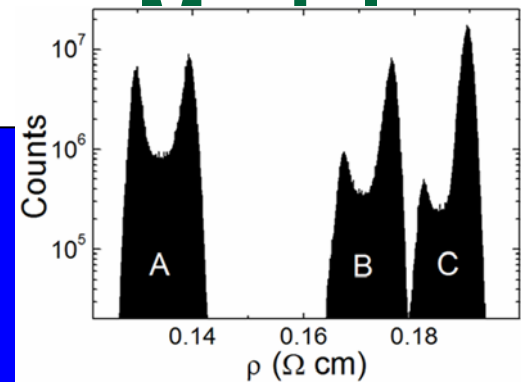
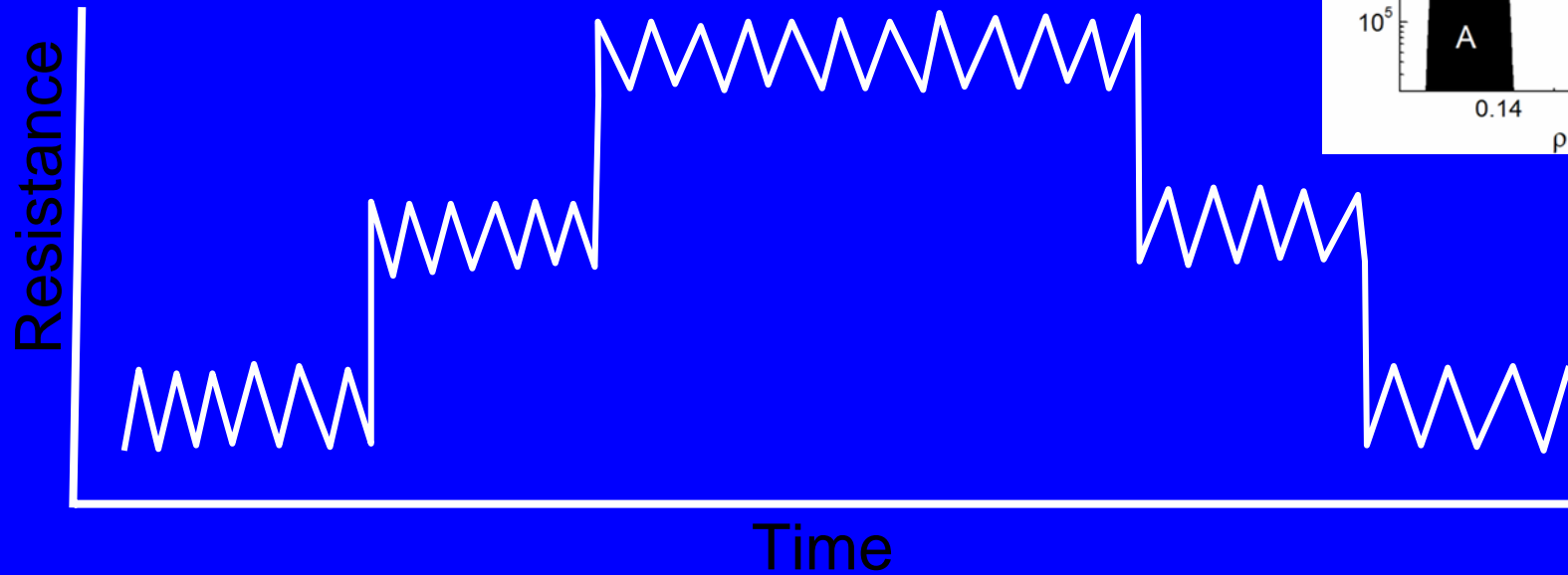
Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 087201 (2009)



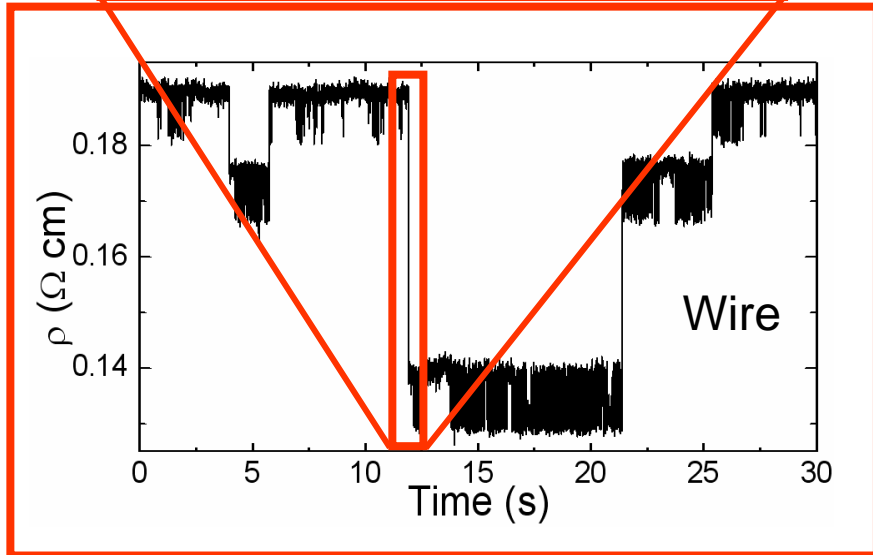
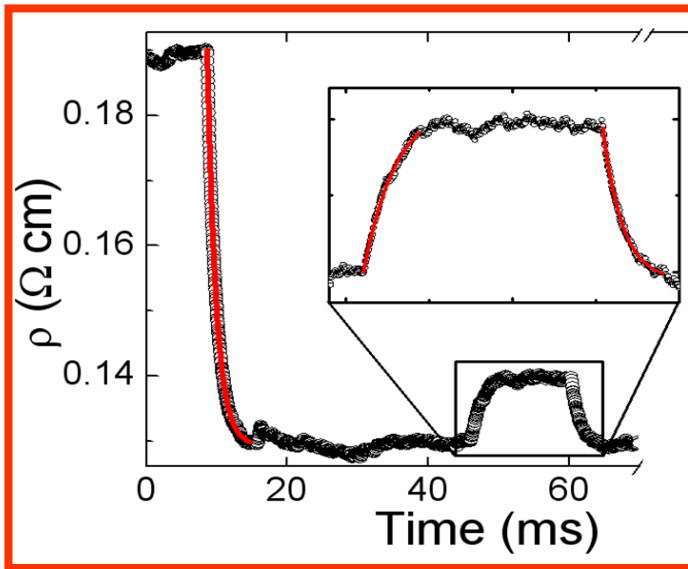
Phase Transition Dynamics



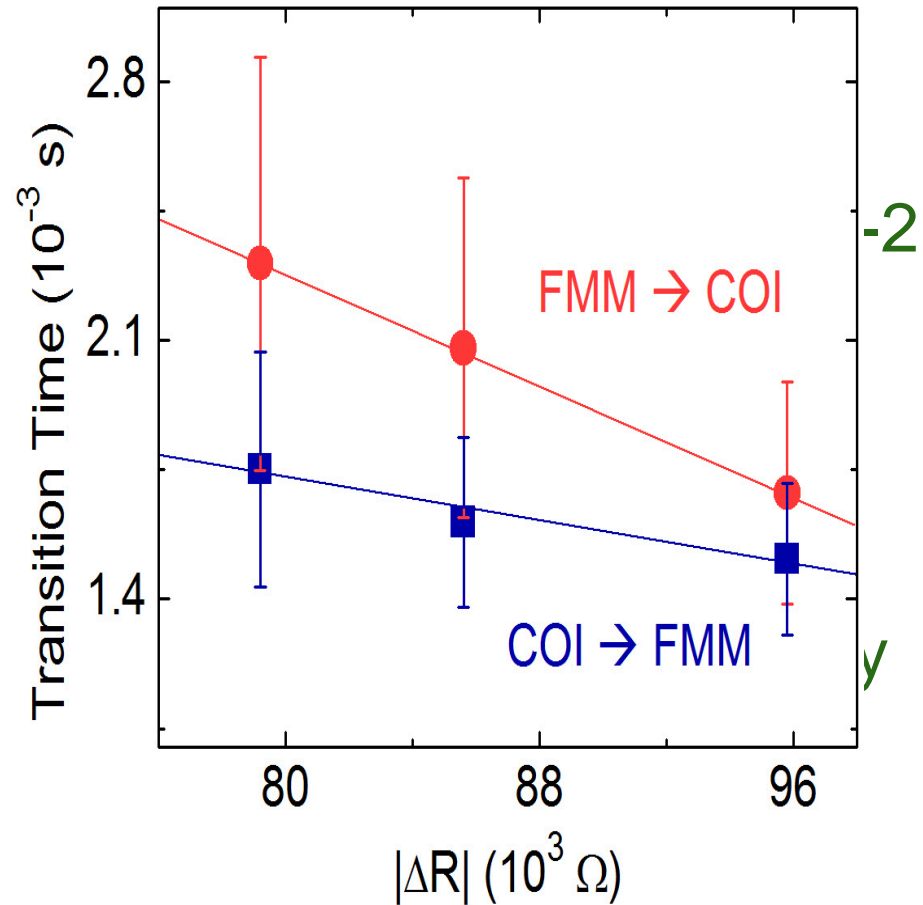
Percolative Switching Network



Time Scale of FM - COI Transition

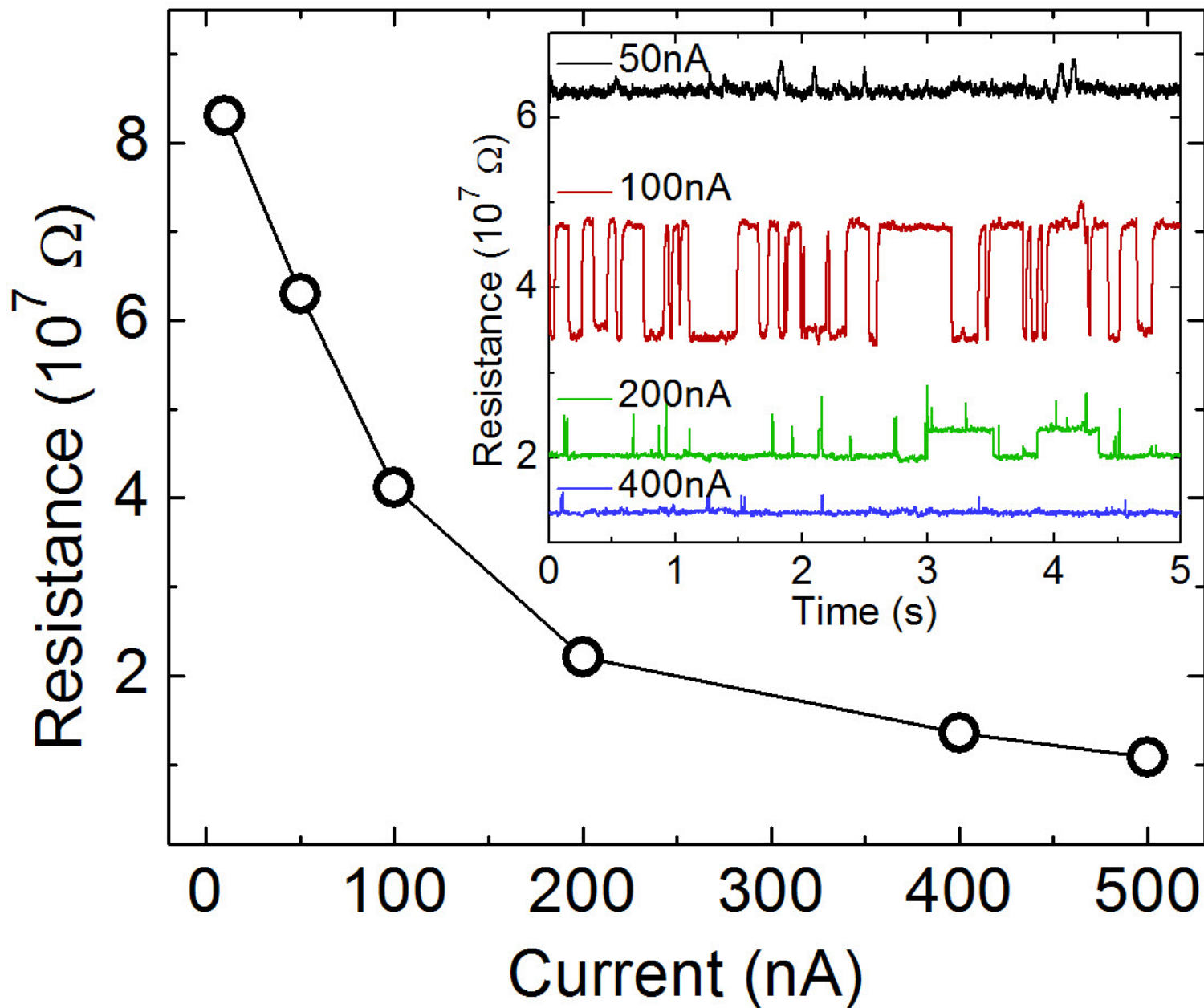


$$y = A * e^{-t/\tau}, \tau = \text{lifetime}$$

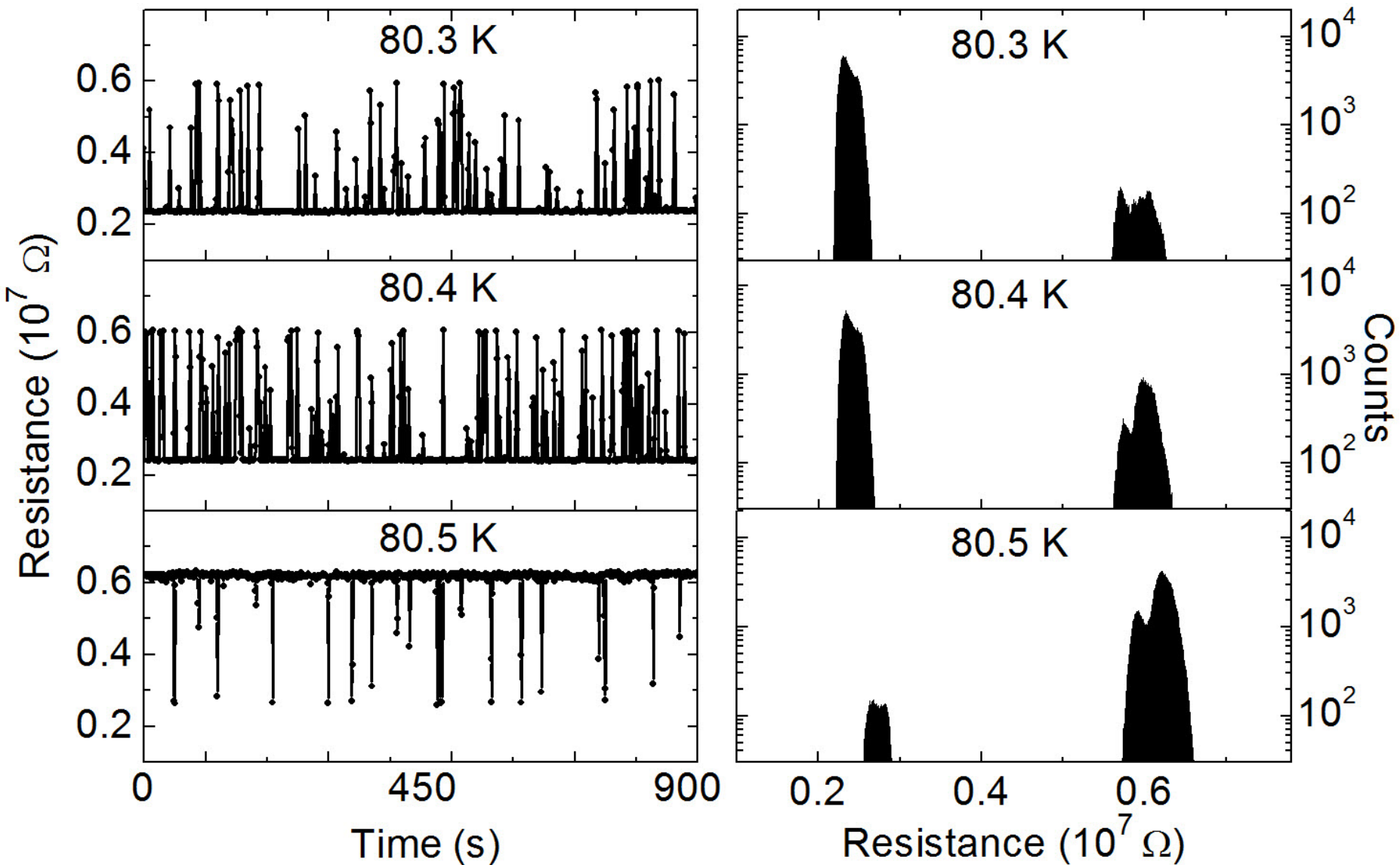


PRB 83, 125125 (2011)

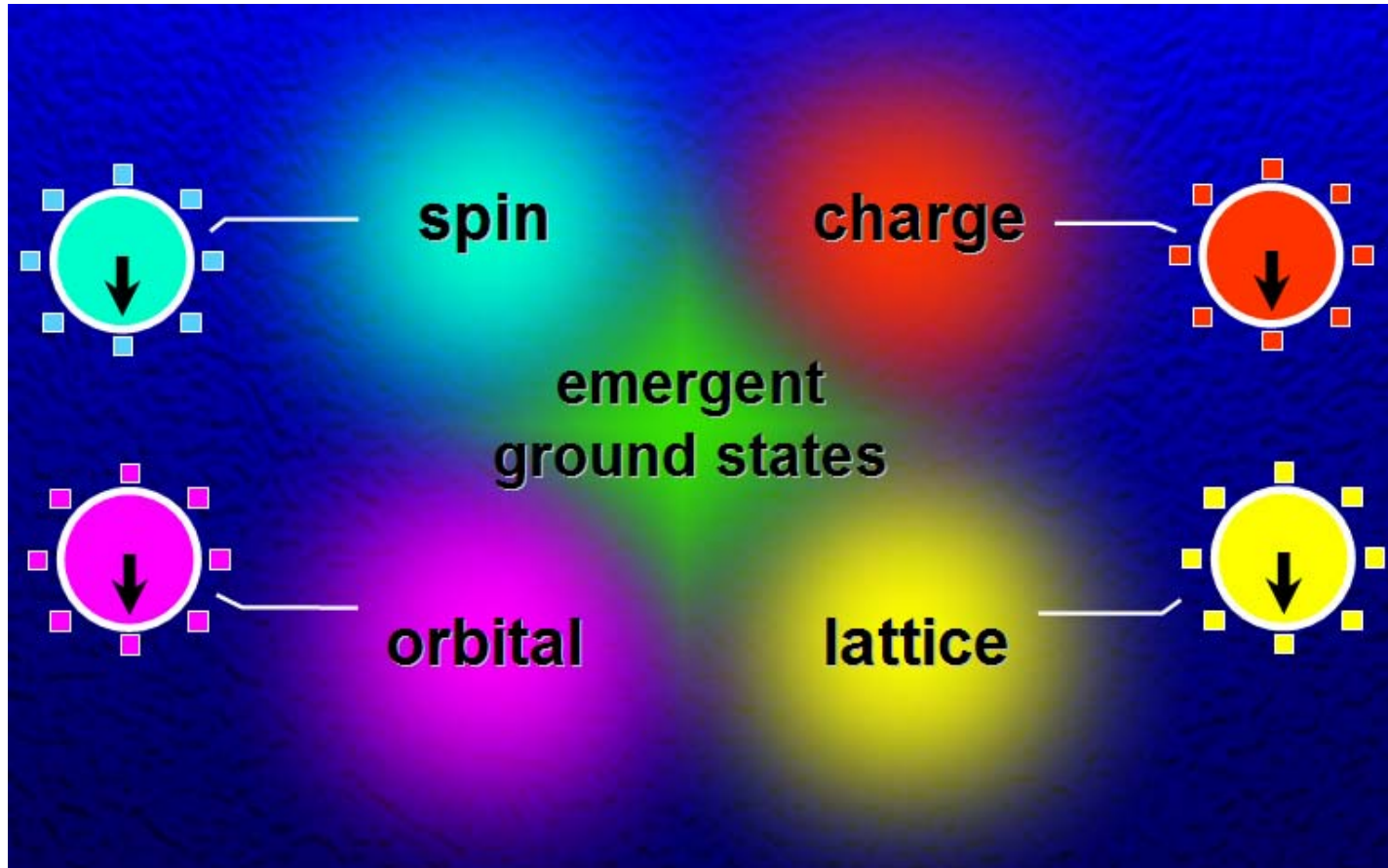
Effect of Measuring Current



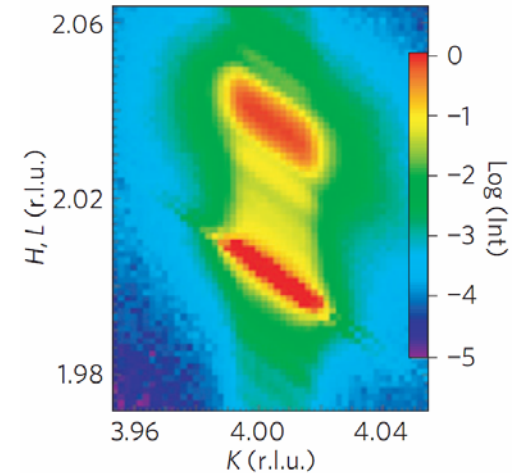
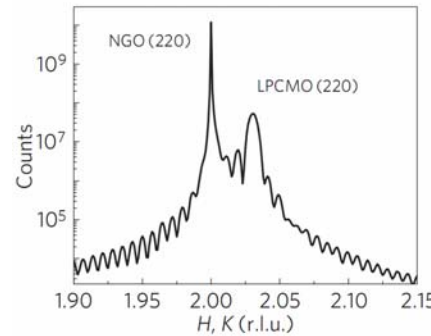
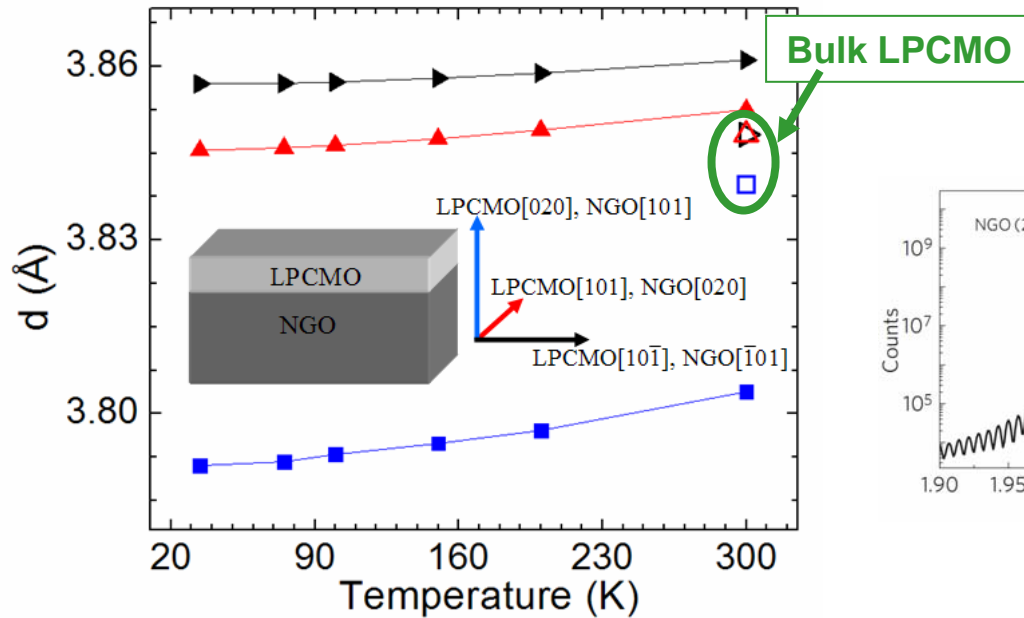
Effect of Measuring Temperature



II. Electronic Nanofabrication



Application of Anisotropic Strain Field in LPCMO Films

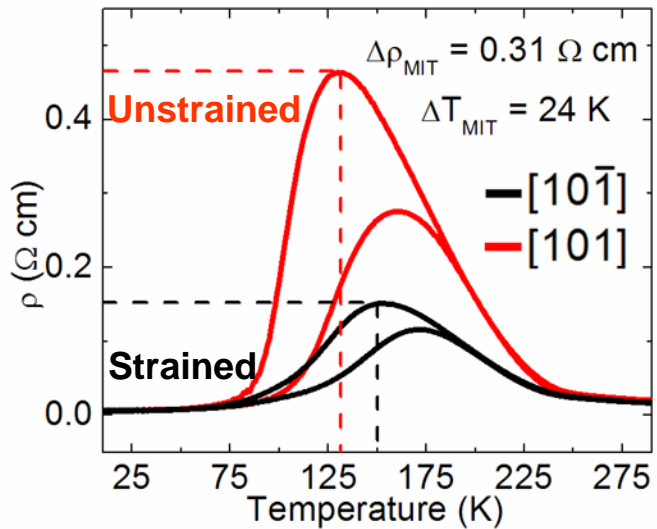


- Pseudo-cubic film locked to orthorhombic NdGaO₃ (110) substrate
- Drives in-plane anisotropic strain field

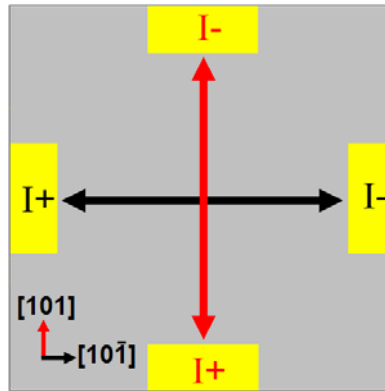
- Film and Substrate commensurate across full temperature spectrum

Strain Field Effects on Transport

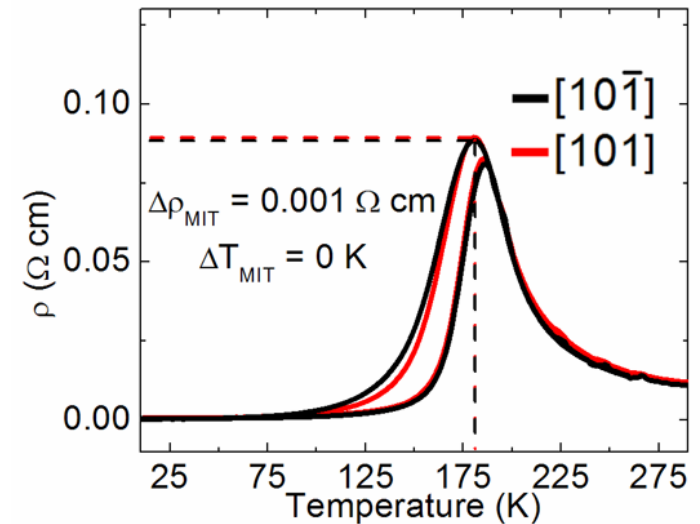
Anisotropic Strain



50nm LPCMO on NGO



Isotropic Strain

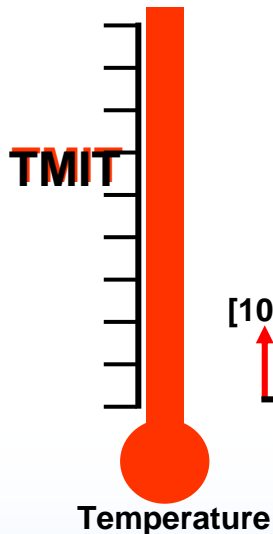
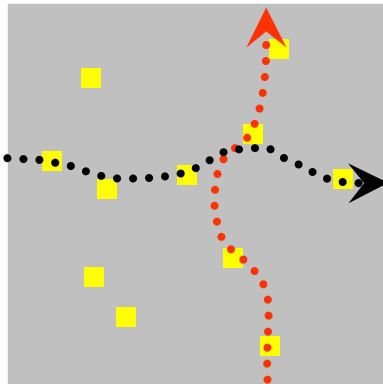


50nm LPCMO on SrLaGaO3

Anisotropic Percolation Model

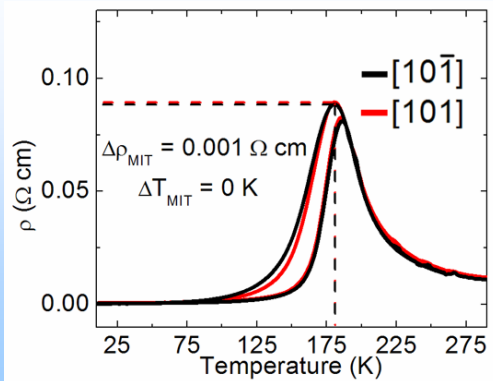
Insulating
 Metallic

Isotropic strain

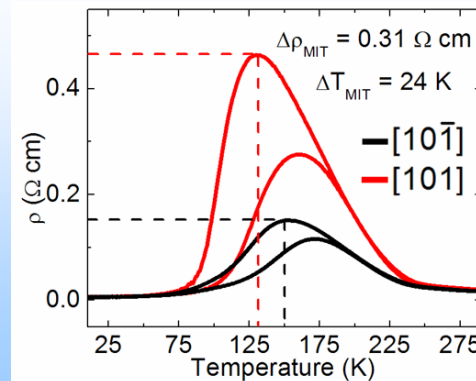


$[10\bar{1}]$
 $[101]$

Isotropic Strain

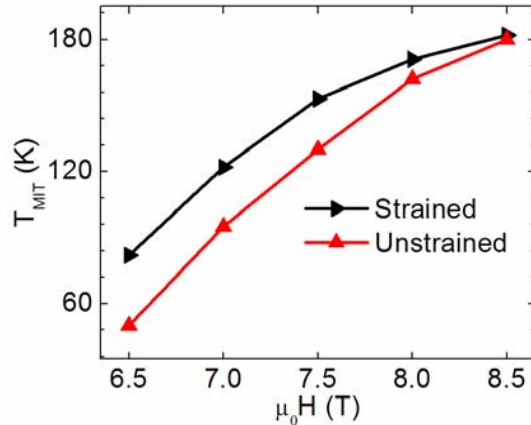


Anisotropic Strain

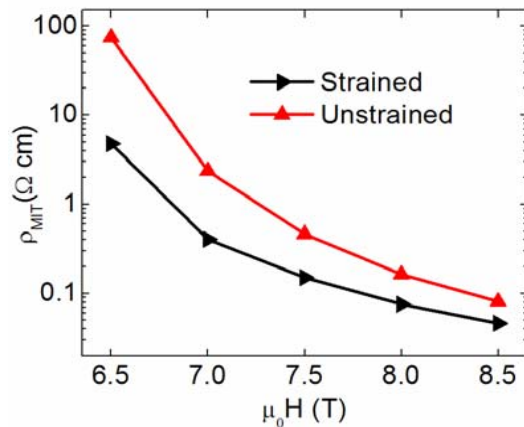


Magnetic Field Effects

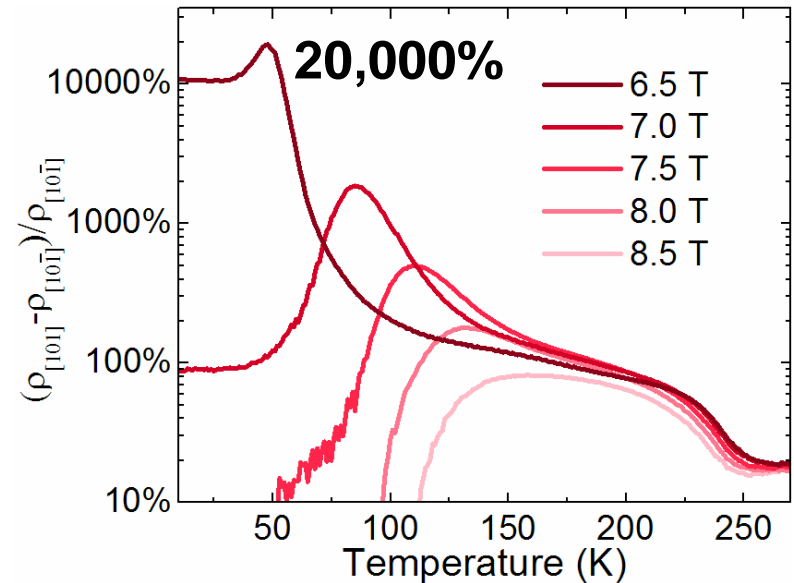
Metal-insulator transition temperature



Resistivity at metal-insulator transition

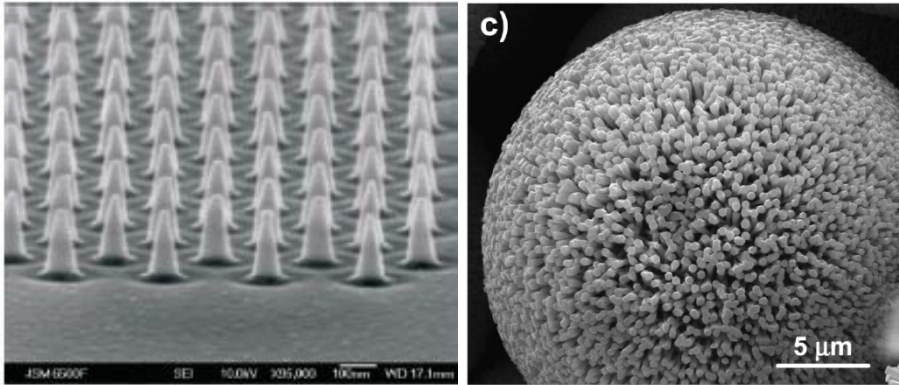


Difference in ρ along two in-plane directions

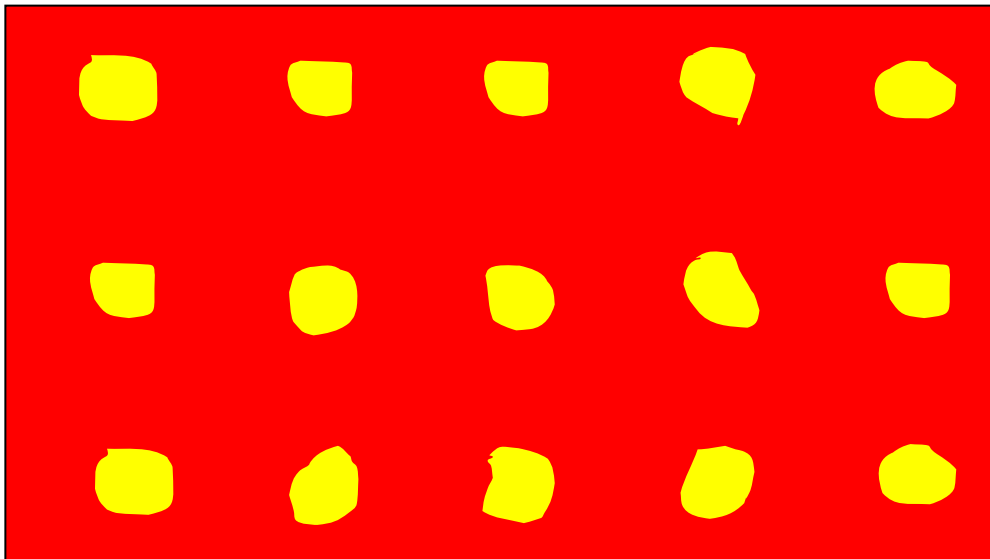


- High B-field melts insulating phase and leads to isotropic behavior
- Low B-field shows strong anisotropic resistivity of over 20,000%

Electronic Nanofabrication



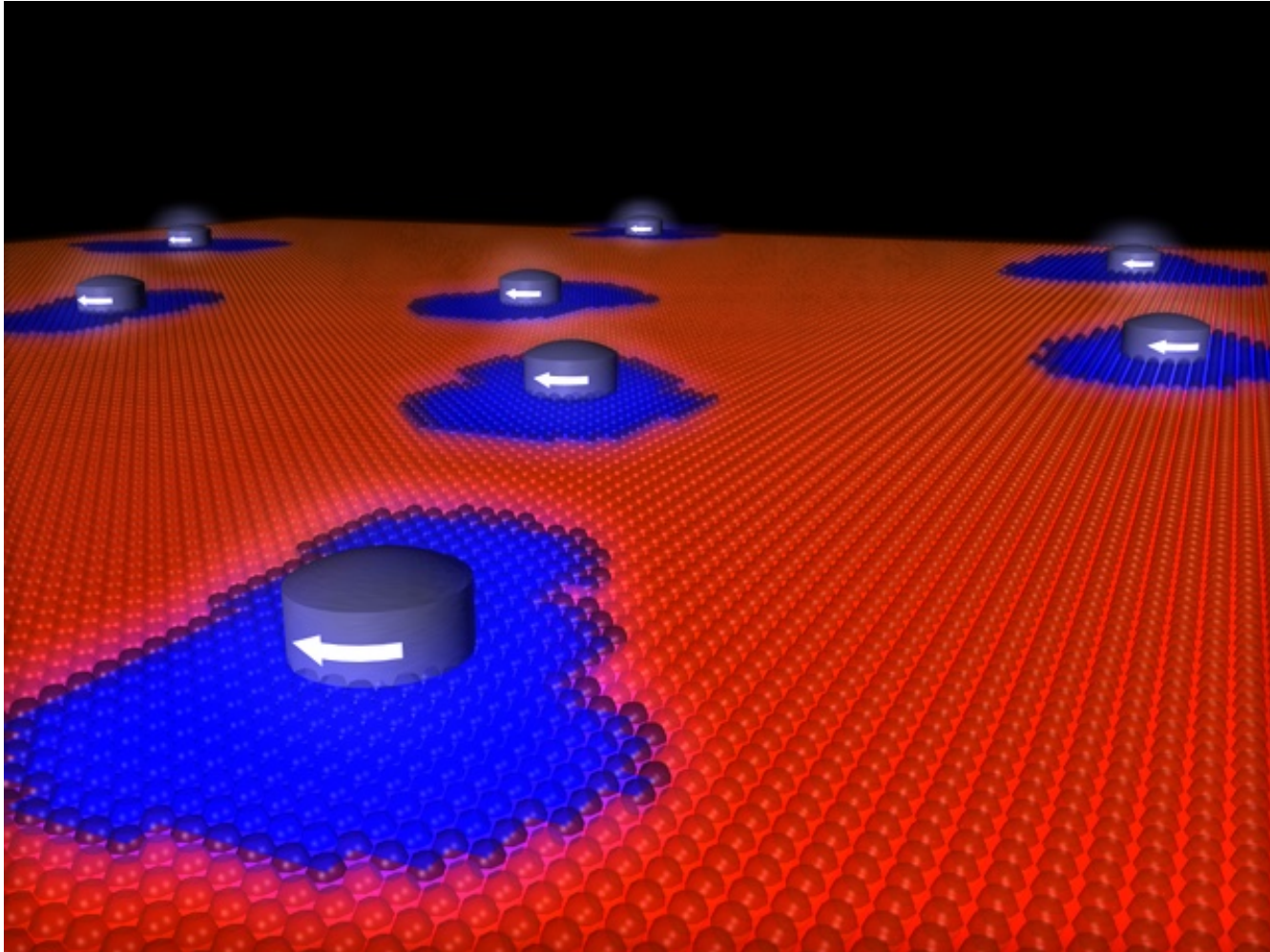
Conventional



Electronic

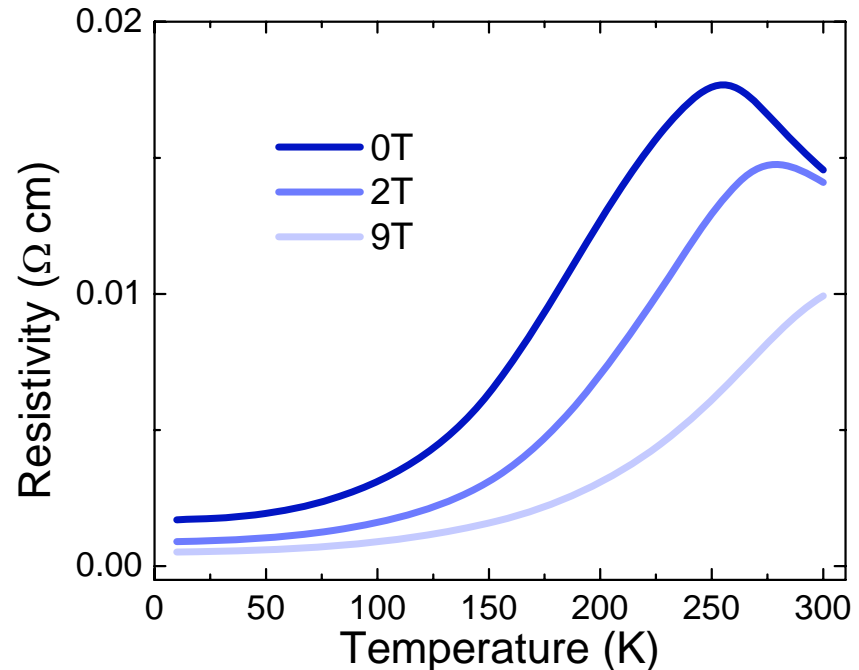
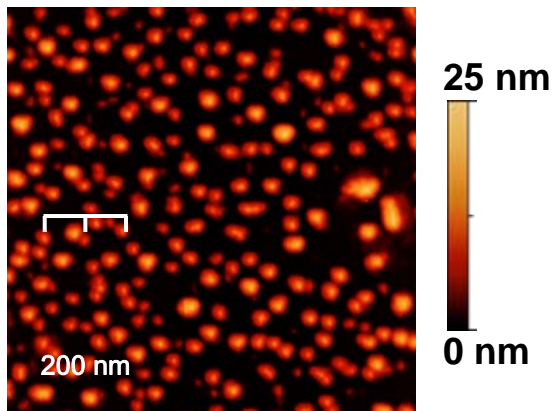
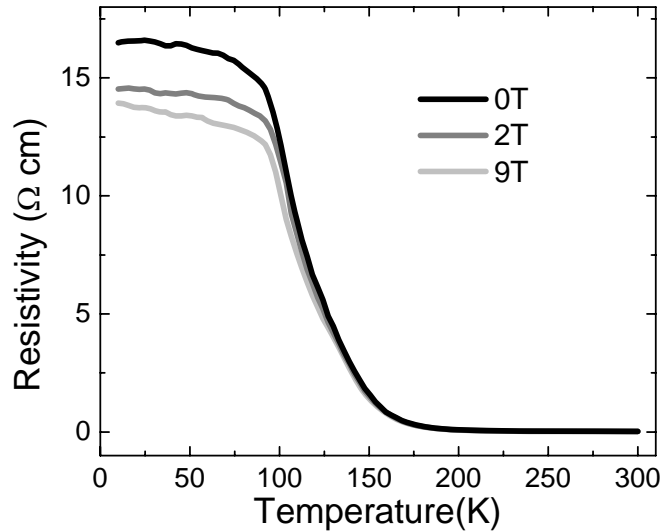
■ Insulator ■ Metal

Application of Local Magnetic Fields on Manganites Thin Films

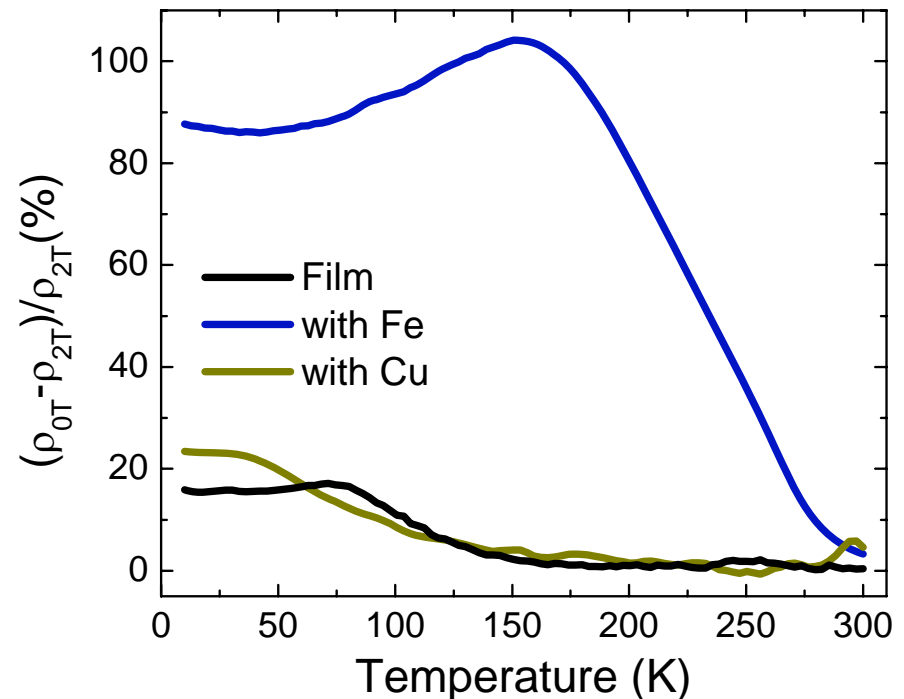
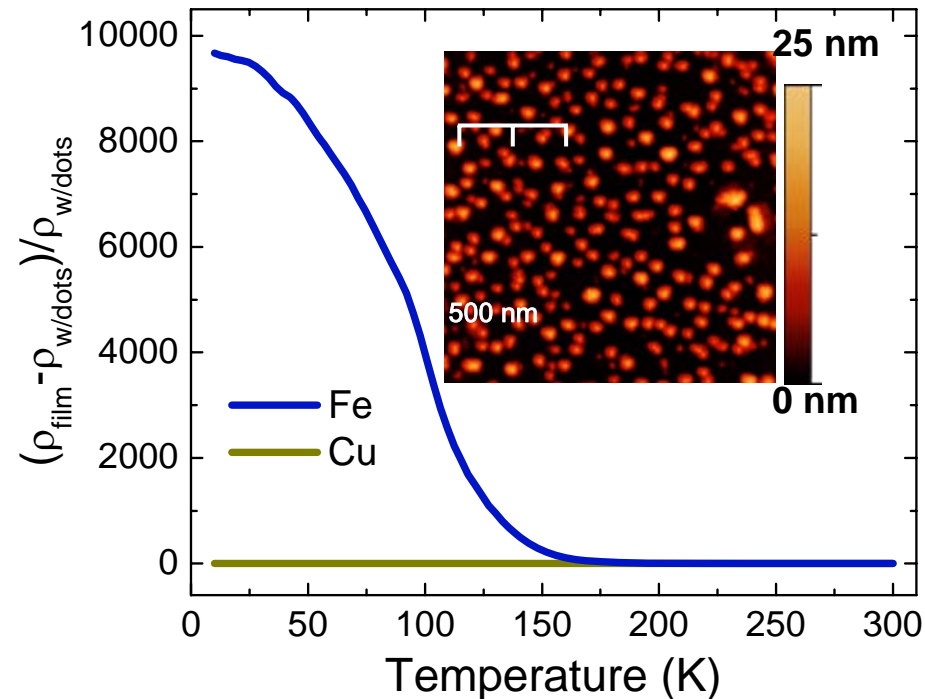


Fe Nanodots on 20nm $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ Thin Film Grown on $\text{LaAlO}_3(001)$

- 20nm thin film of LCMO is an insulator
- Ferromagnetic Fe nanodots grown on surface
- Becomes metallic with high MIT temperature



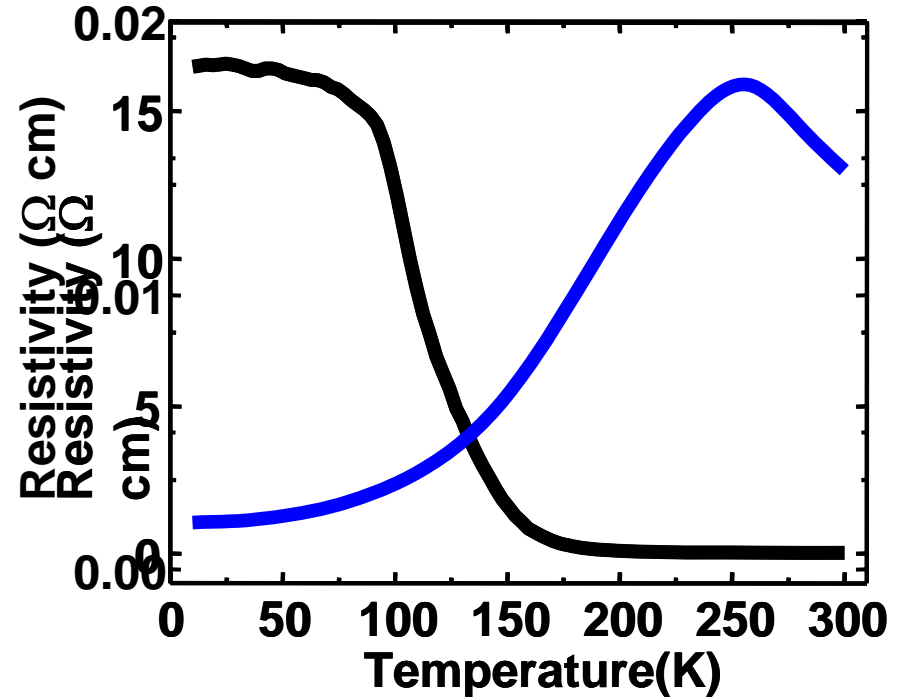
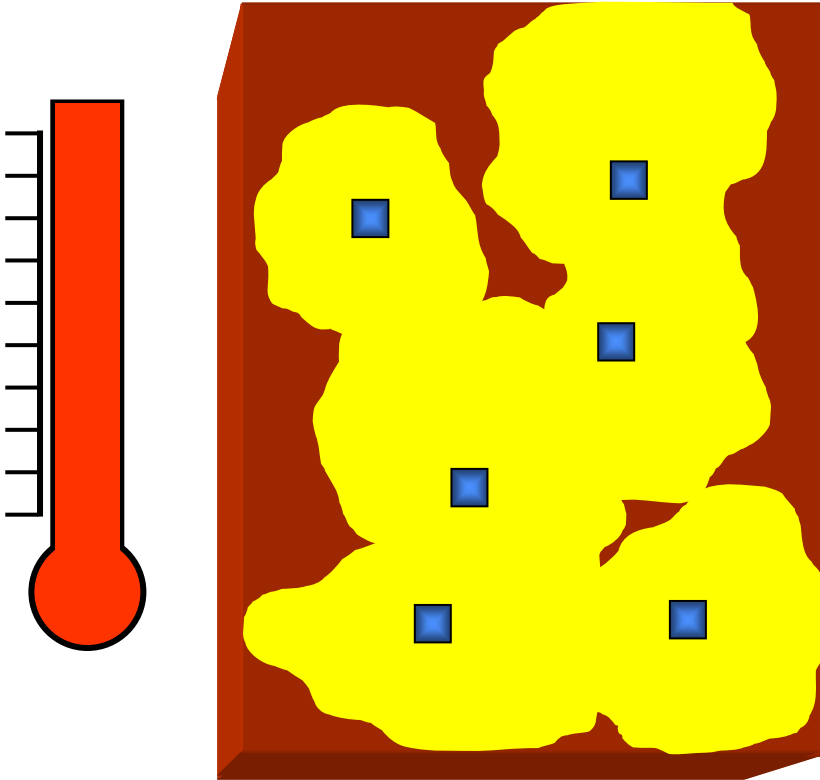
Nonmagnetic Nanodots Have No Effect



Add non-magnetic metallic Cu nanodots for comparison

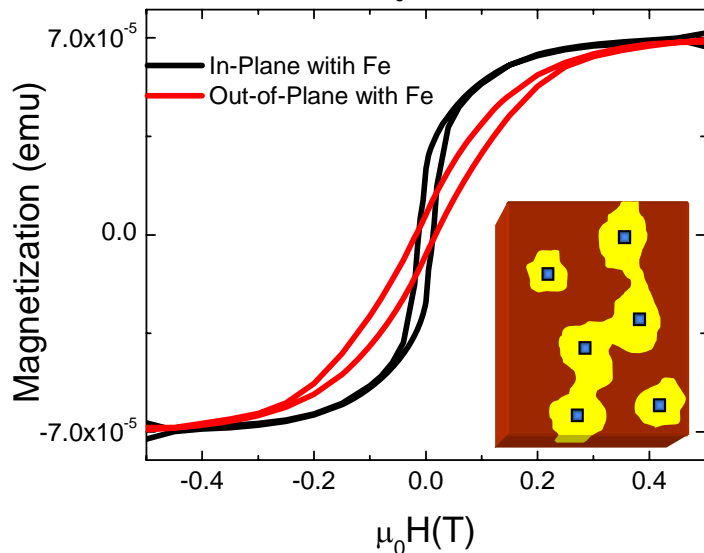
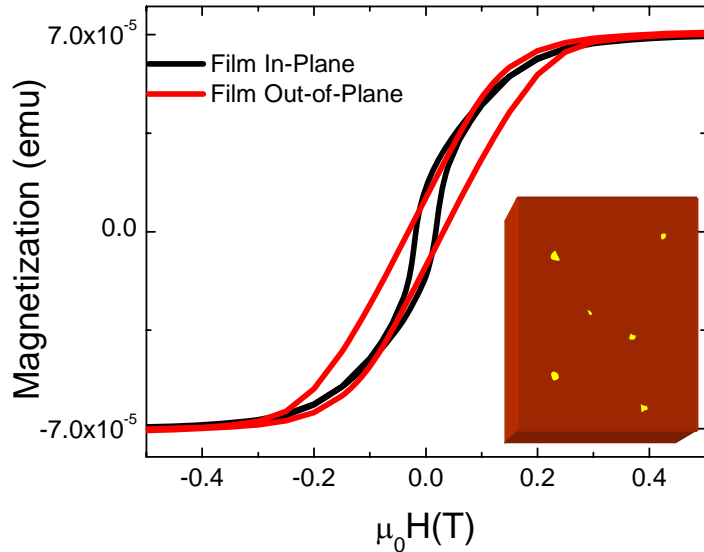
- **Change in resistivity is greatly enhanced only by Fe nanodots**
- **Magnetoresistivity is unaffected by simple non-magnetic metal**

Effect of Magnetic Nanodots induced Local Exchange Field

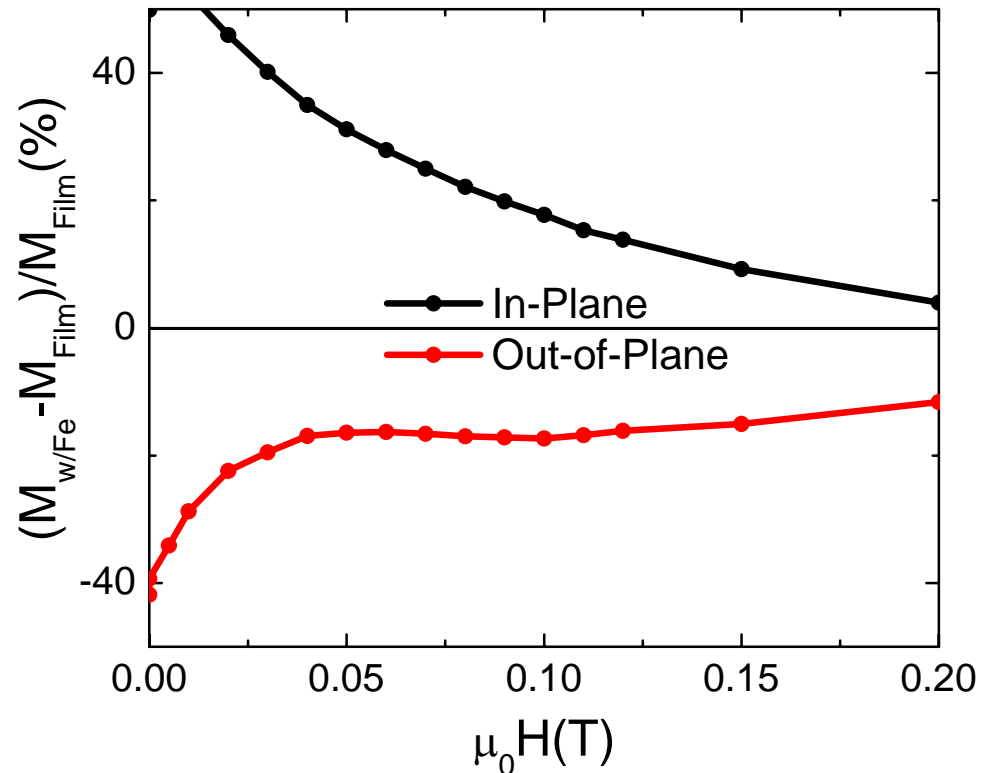


LCMO
film

Direct Evidence of Exchange Coupling between Fe and LCMO Film

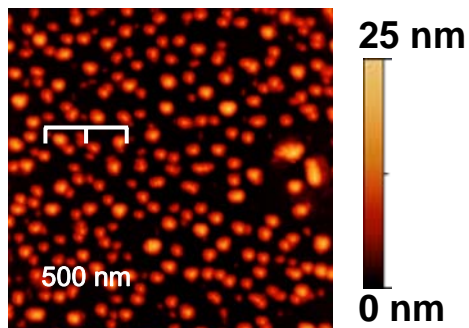
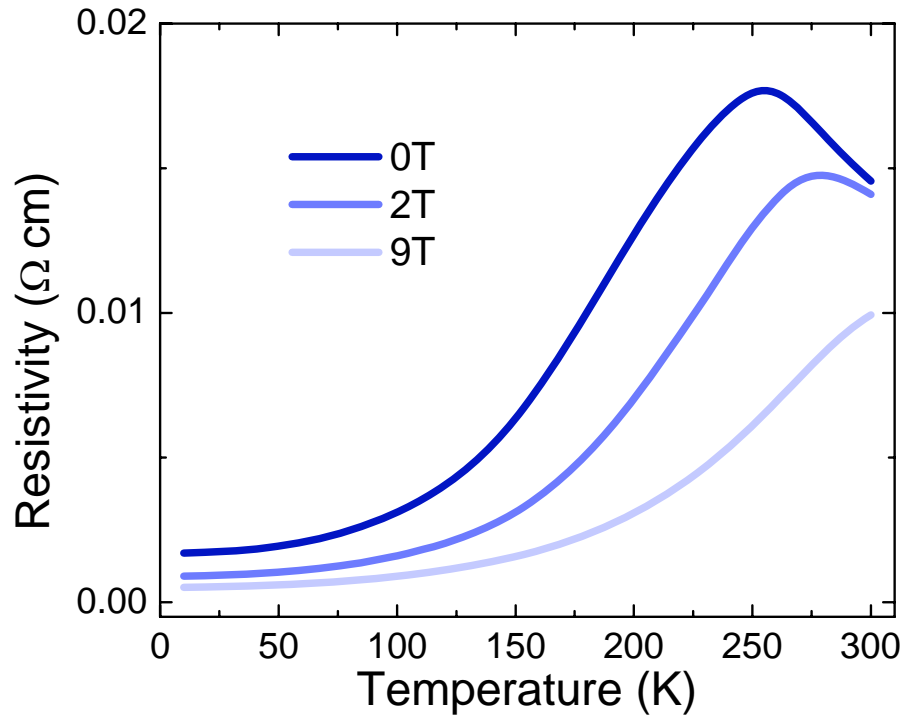


- As-grown shows no clear preference to easy axis
- Fe nanodots' influence aligns spins to in-plane
- Spin configuration in the film has been tuned

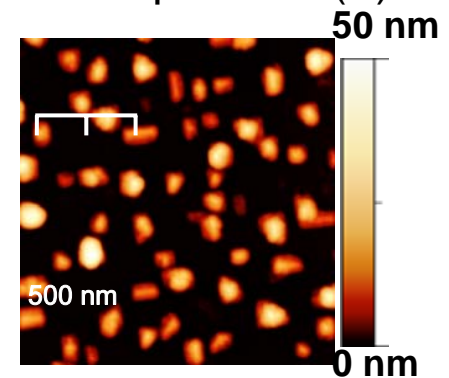
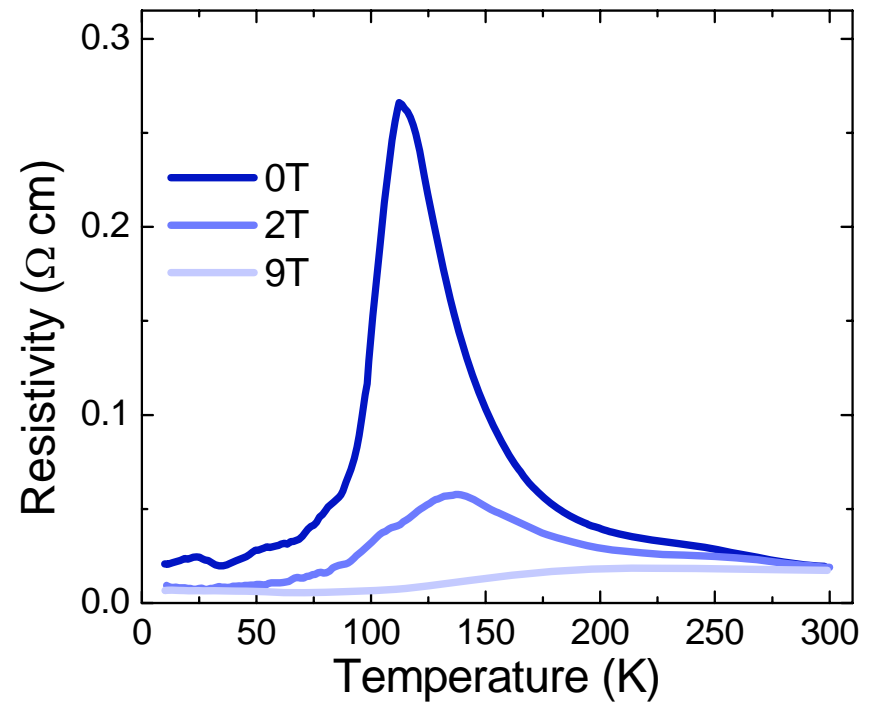


A Tunable Metal-Insulator Transition

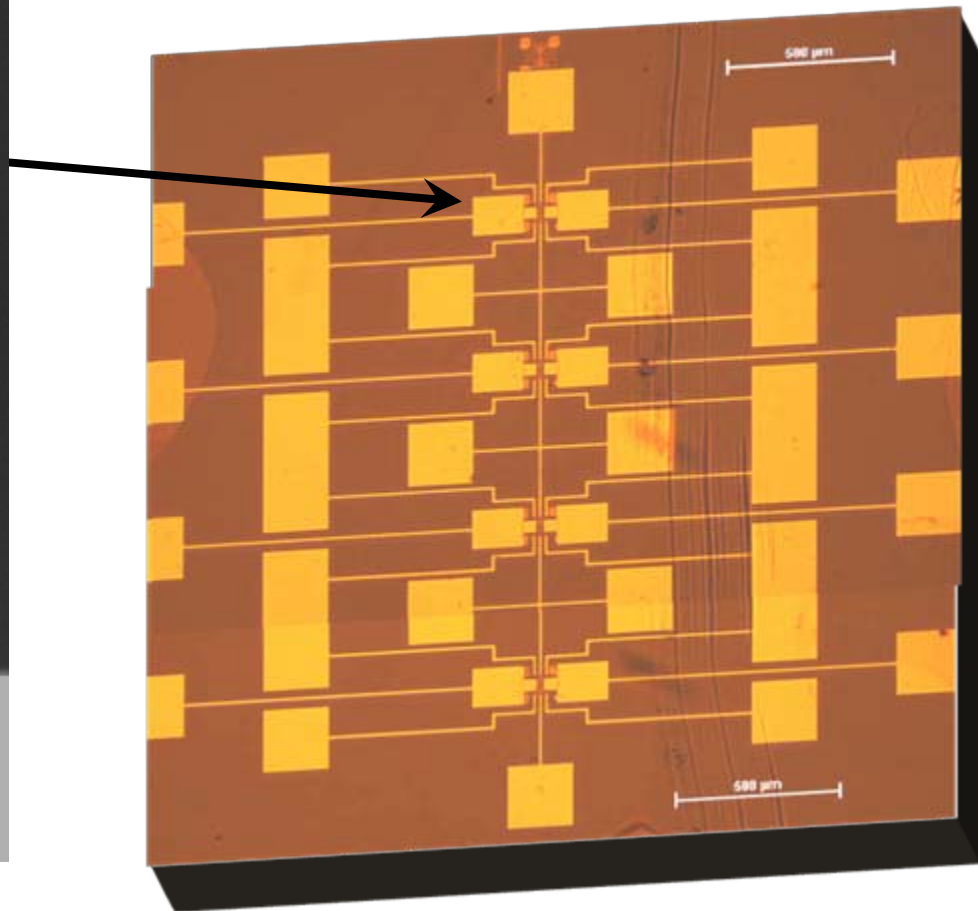
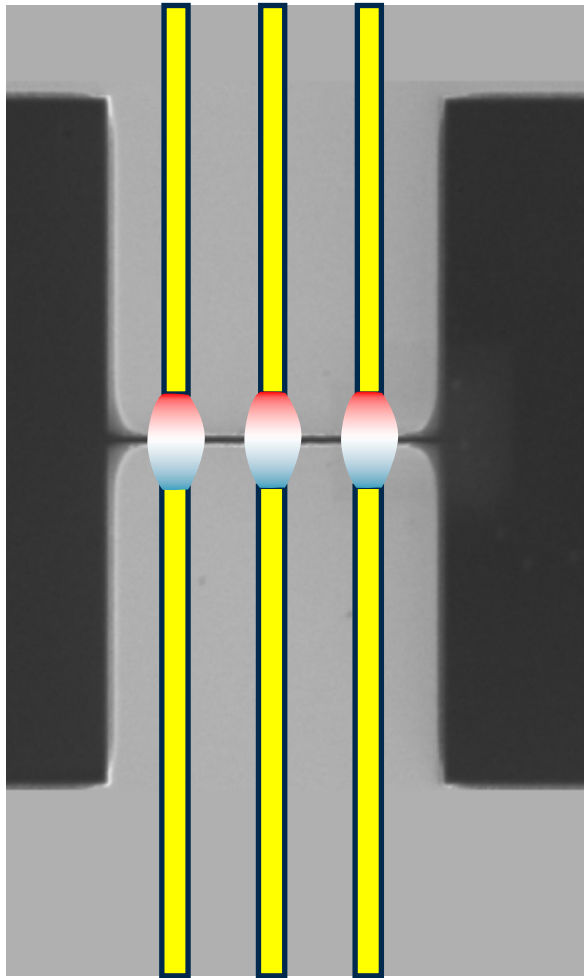
High Density



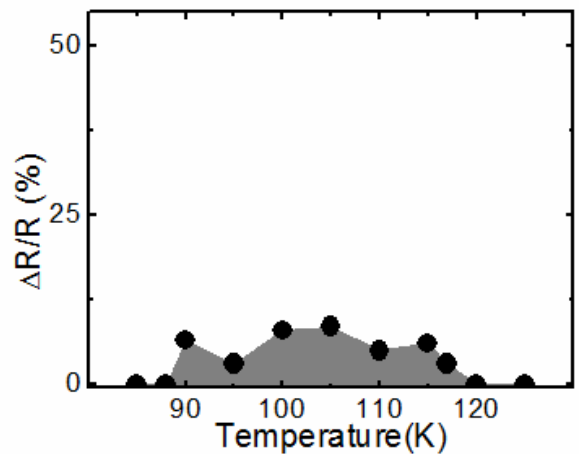
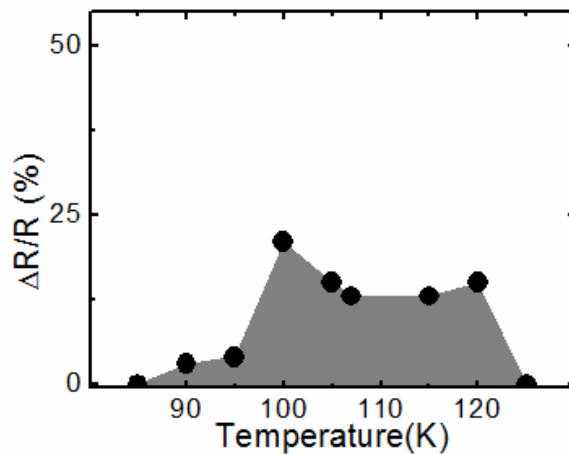
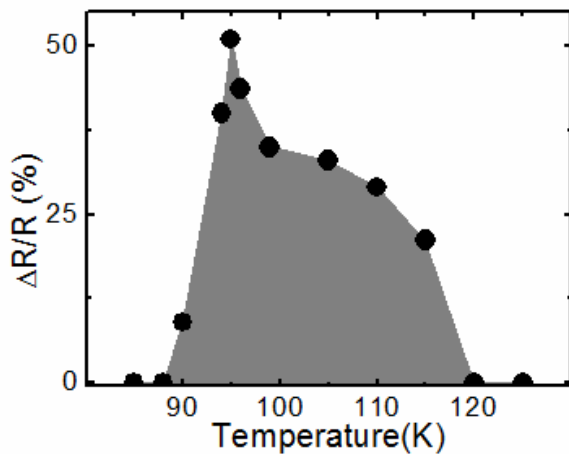
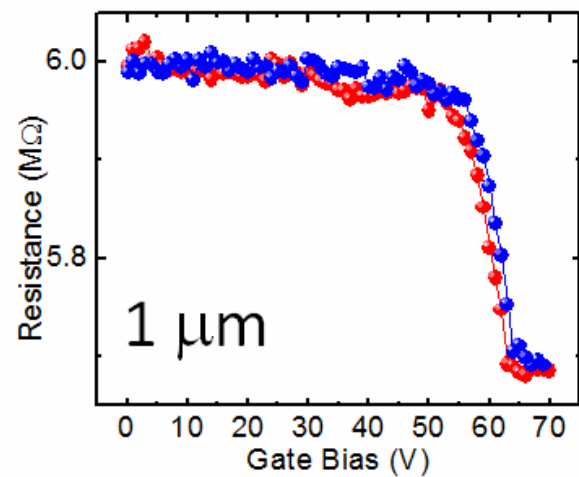
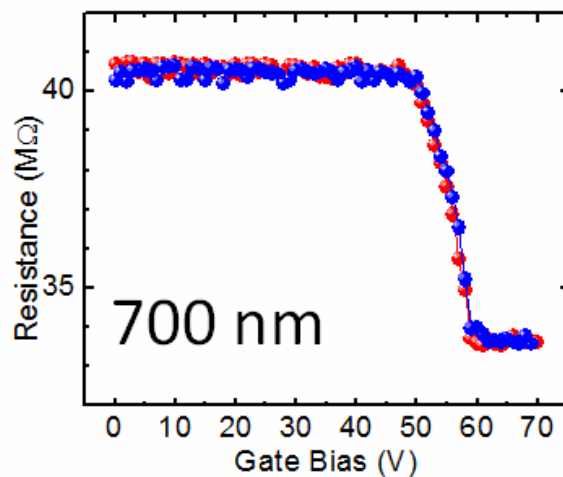
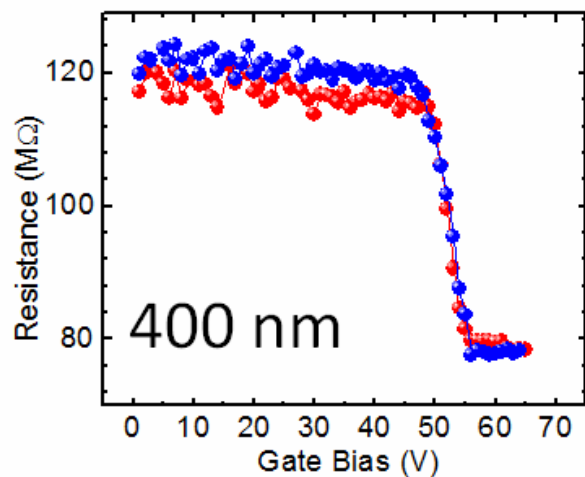
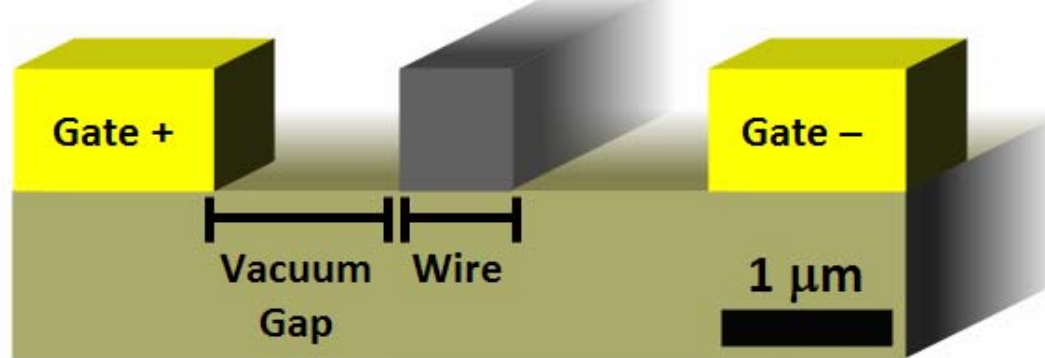
Low Density



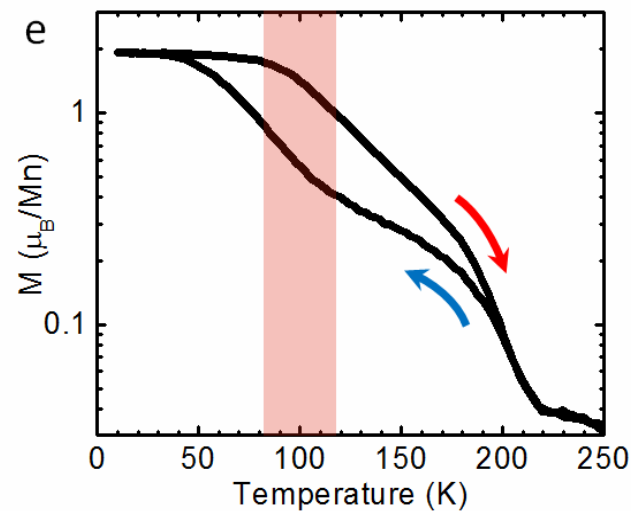
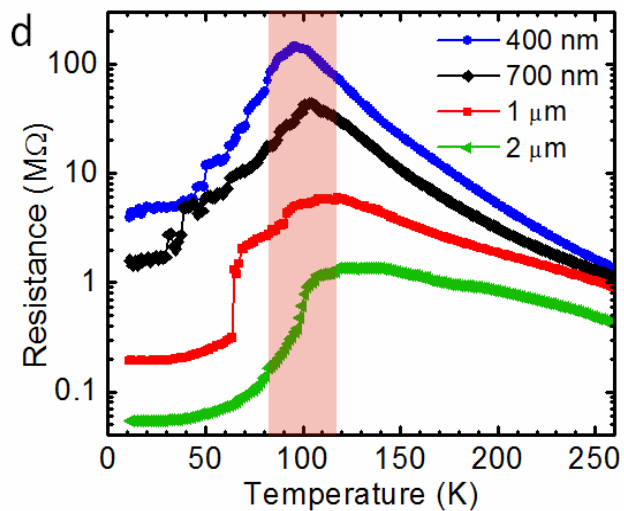
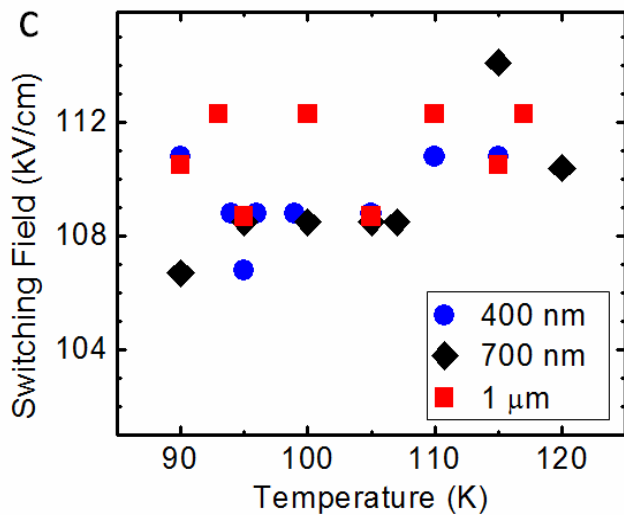
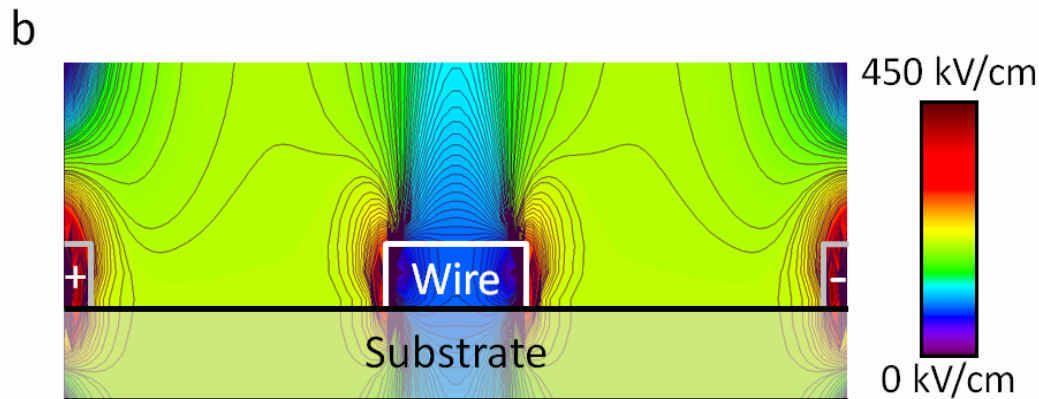
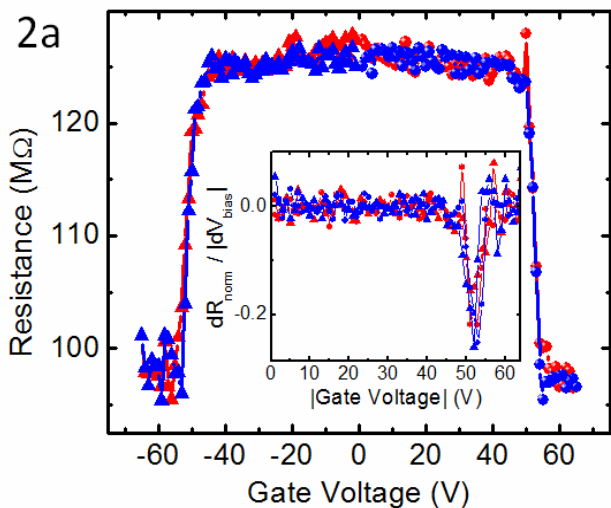
Patterned Local Electric Field



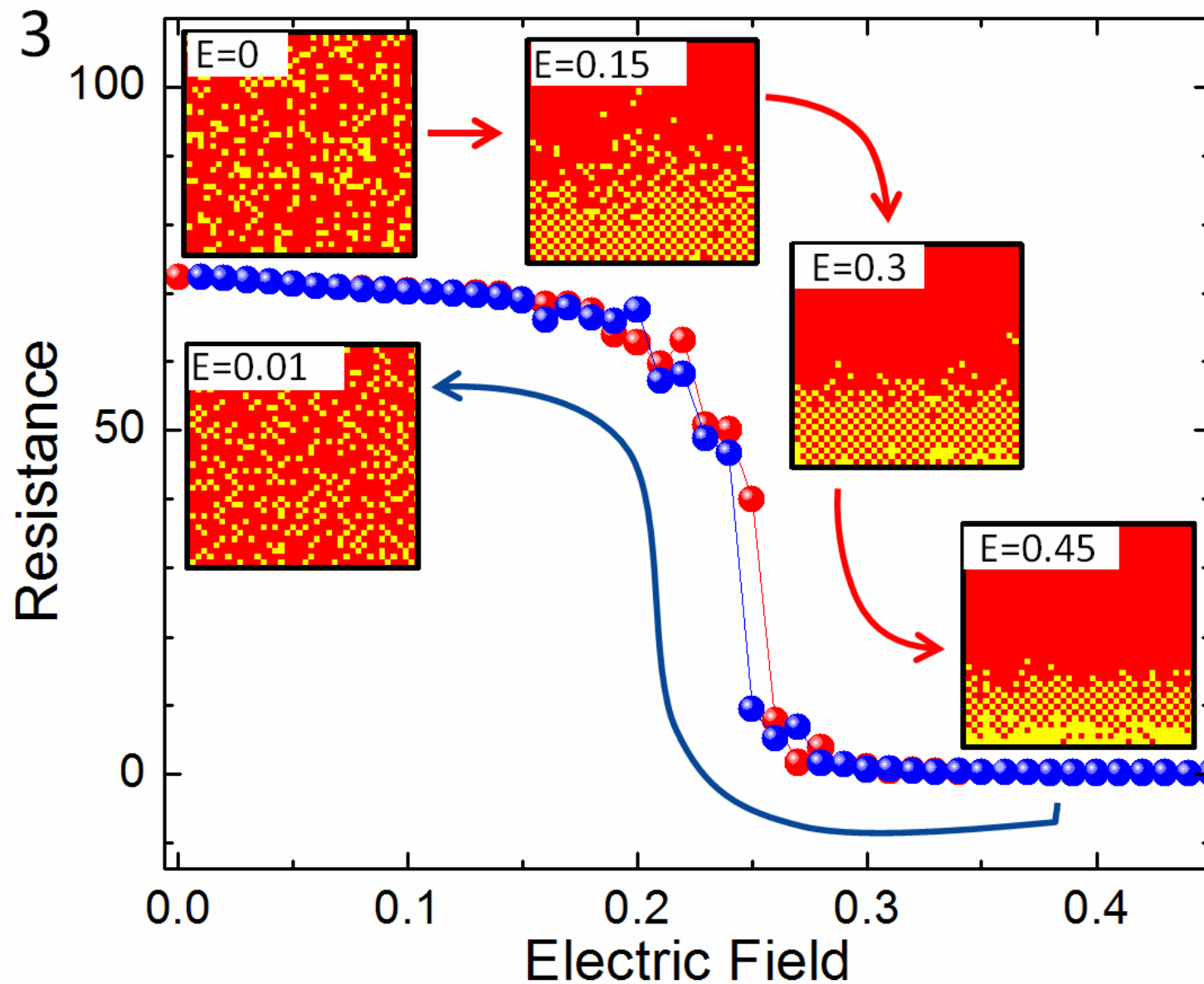
Resistive Switching



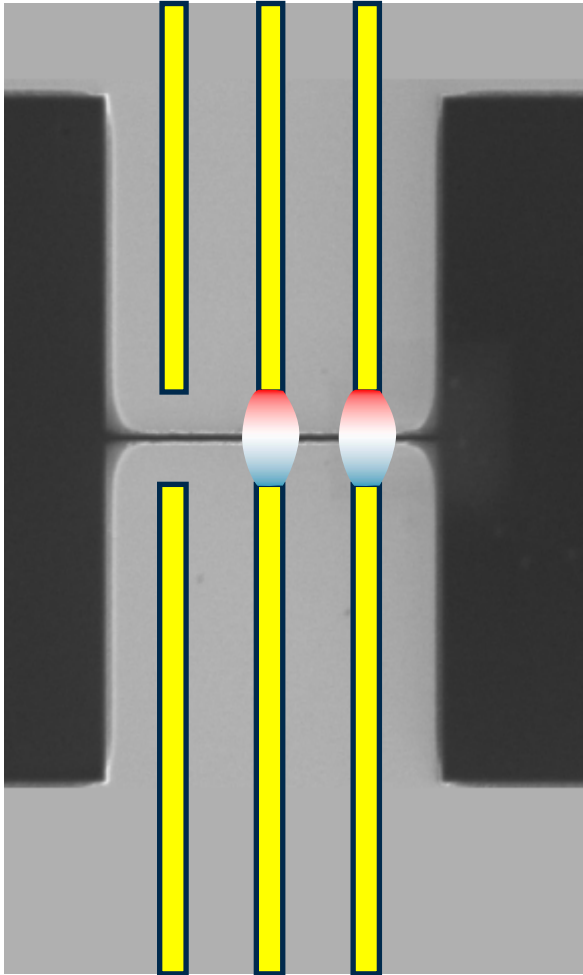
Switching Mechanism



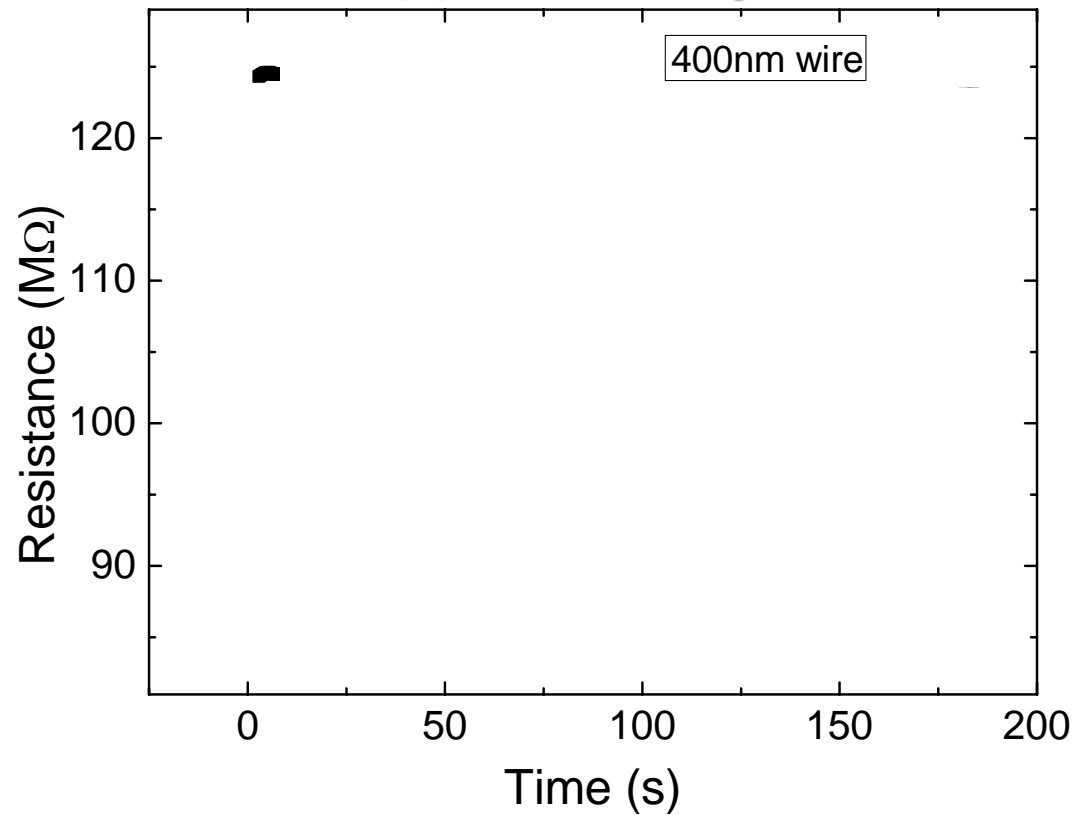
Electric field driven percolation of metallic sites



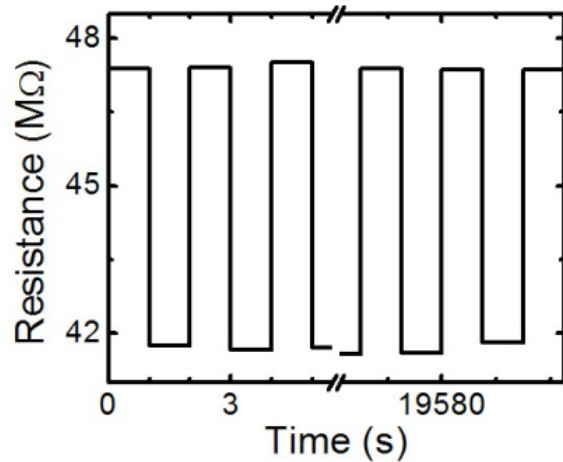
Multistate Dynamic Switching



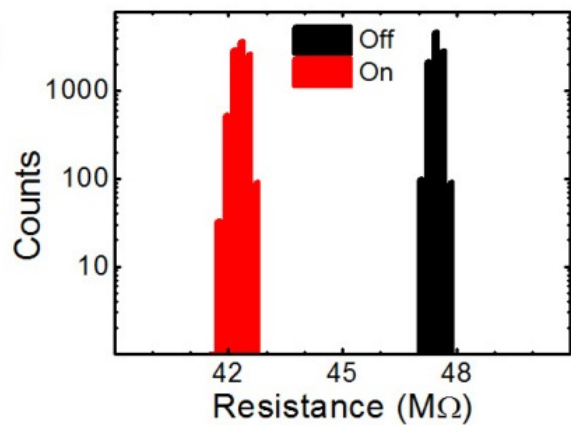
Cooled to MIT window with no applied voltage



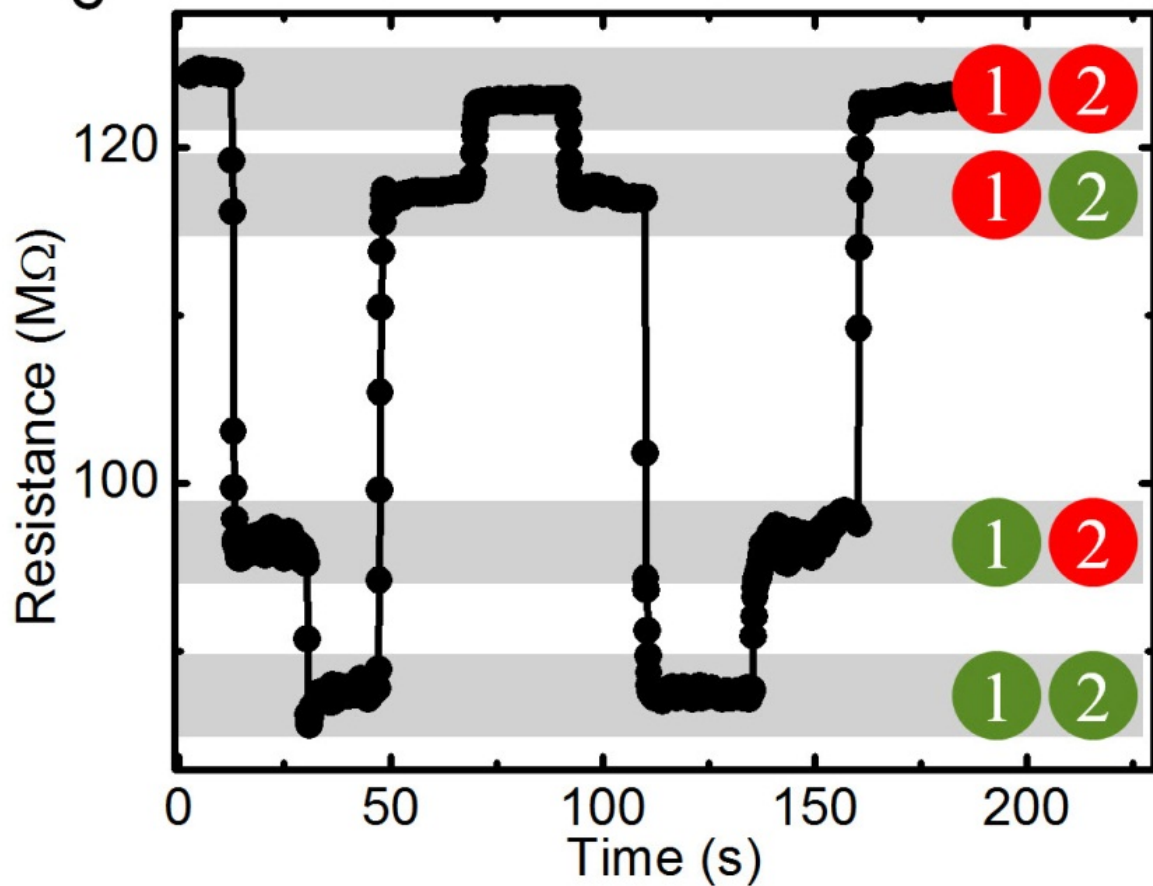
4a



b



c



Summary

Spatial dimension ~ electron phase separation

- Emergent transport properties
- Dynamics of individual phase domain can be observed
- Time scale of first order phase transition

Electronic nanofabrication

- Electronic Domain shape and density are tunable
- Leading to striking emergent phenomena (large anisotropic resistance, high MIT temperature, multi-state memory)

Acknowledgement

Experiments

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Simulations

Shuai Dong, E. Dagotto, X.G. Zhang