

# Raman Microscopy of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Films

James S. Burgess<sup>1</sup>, Haizhong Guo<sup>1</sup>, **Shane Street**<sup>1</sup>, Arunava Gupta<sup>1</sup>, T. G. Calvarese<sup>2</sup>, and Mas A. Subramanian<sup>2</sup>.

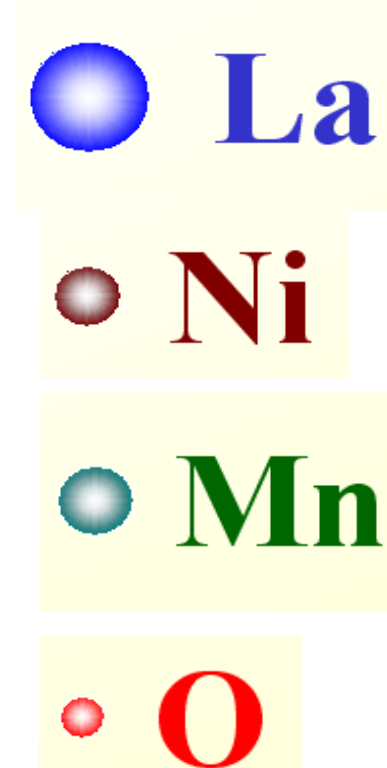
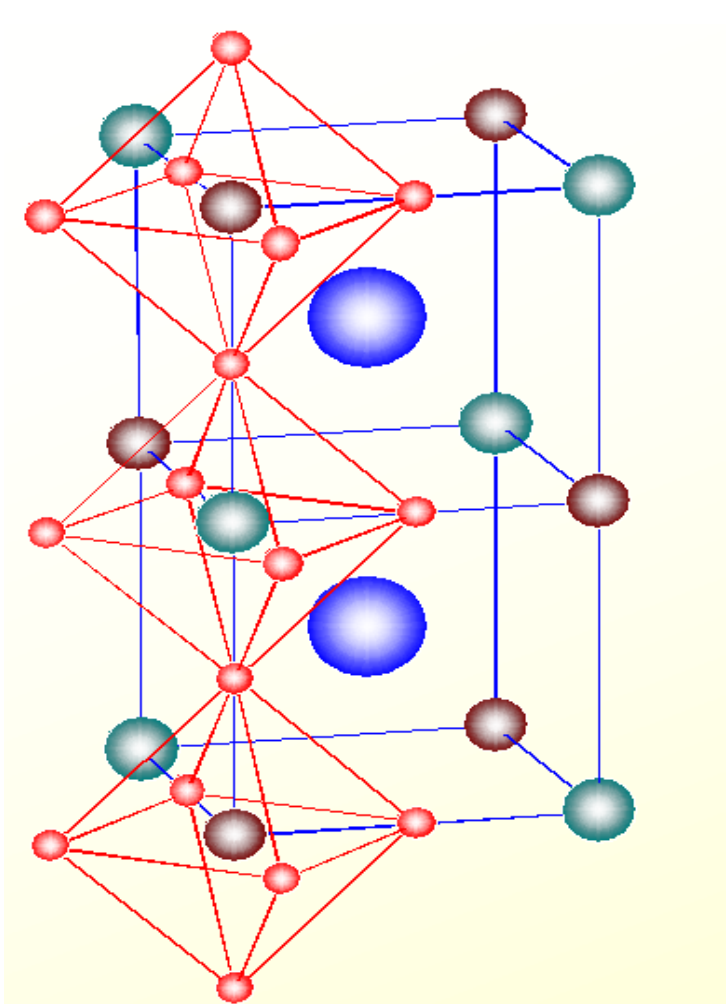
(1) Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama, Box 870336, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, (2) DuPont Central Research and Development

## Motivation and Result

$\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$  has recently found to be multiferroic, having both magnetocapacitance and magnetoresistance below 270 K. These traits are linked to the structure of the perovskite. Confocal Raman microscopy is a very good probe of such structures as thin films deposited on various substrates. Raman can identify the strain in ultrathin (8 nm) epitaxial films where XRD features are not apparent. Raman can also confirm epitaxy in such ultrathin films.

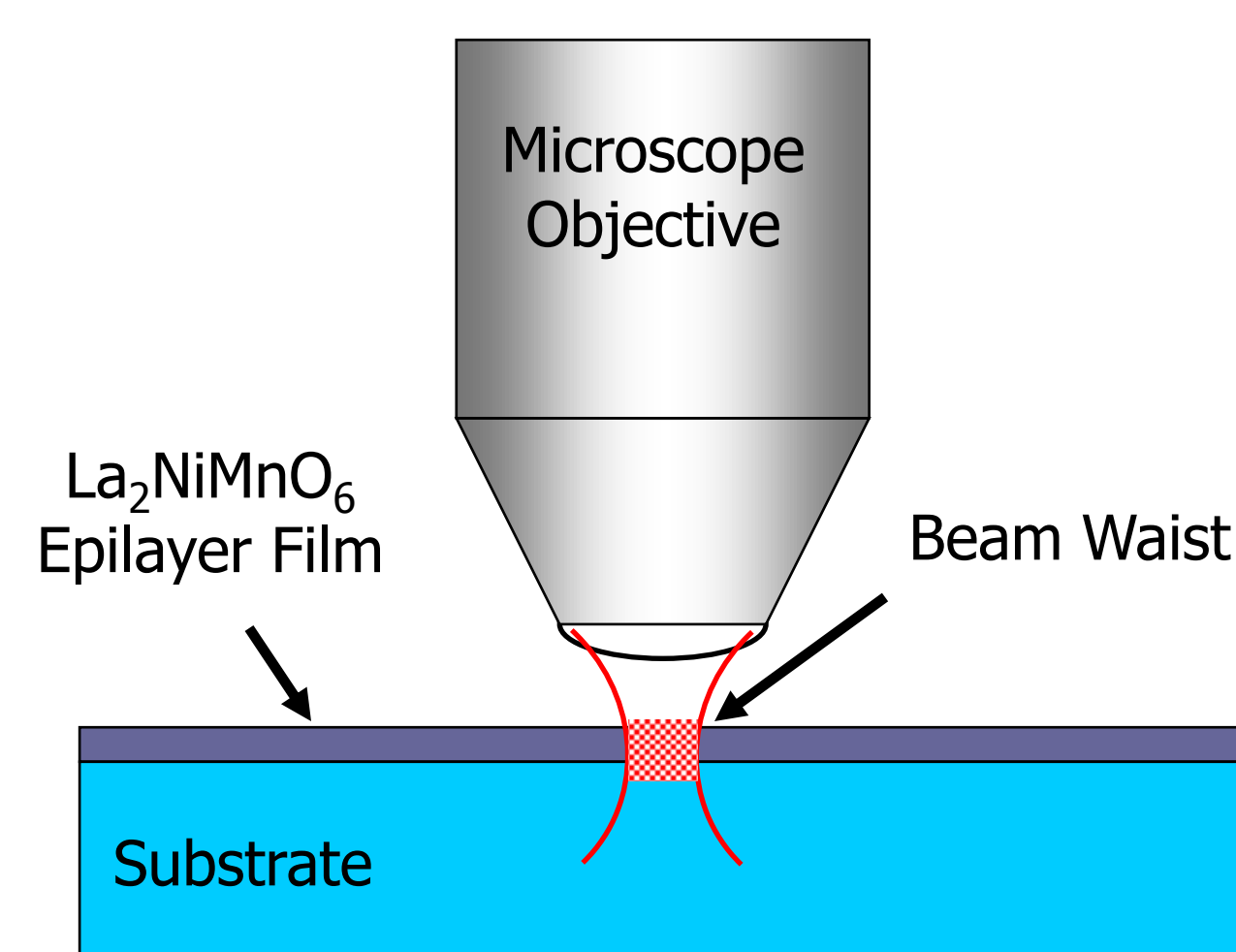
## Other Techniques Used to Examine Structures

### Structure of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$



Rogado et al., Adv. Matter. 12, 36 (2005)

### Schematic of Raman Microscope Set-Up



### Raman and Strain:

When a lattice is strained due to epitaxial mismatch, the vibrational modes will shift due to increased/decreased bond lengths. This is reflected in the following equation:

$$\Delta\nu = a \frac{a_{\text{bulk}} - a_{\text{epi}}}{a_{\text{epi}}} = a\varepsilon_{xx}$$

$a_{\parallel}$  = lattice parameter substrate

$a_{\text{epi}}$  = lattice parameter epilayer

$a$  = strain-shift coefficient

### Mode Descriptions

Raman Shift	Mode	Vibration
533 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$A_g$ (AS)	Asymmetric stretch of octahedra
678 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$B_g$ (SS)	Symmetric stretch of octahedra

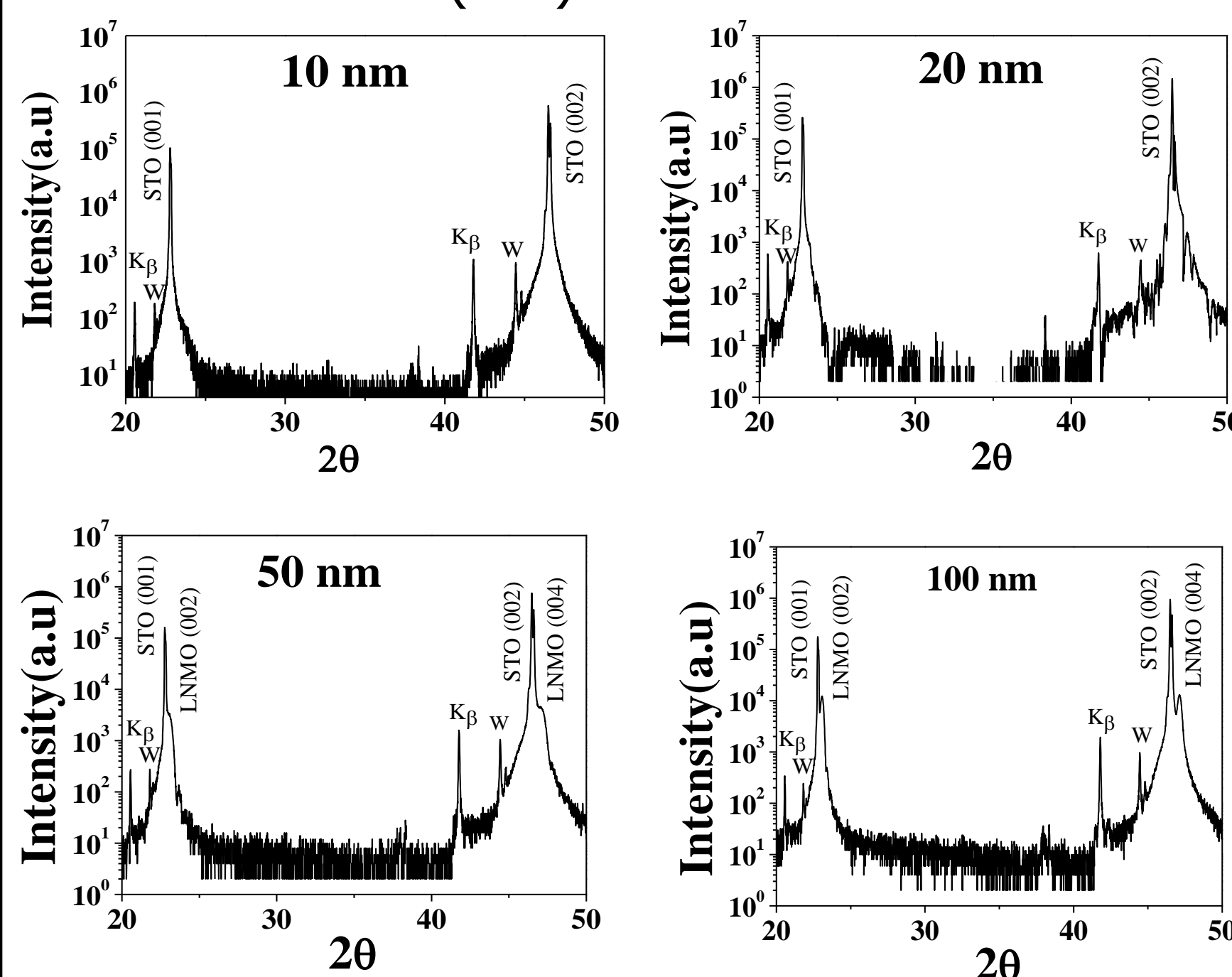
**LaMnO<sub>3</sub> Analogues**

$A_g$  (in phase) Asymmetric stretchings  
 $B_g$  (out of phase) Symmetric stretchings: breathing modes (610  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )  
 $B_g$  (in phase)  
 $B_g$  (out of phase)

L. Martín-Carrón\* and A. de Andrés, Eur. Phys. J. B 22, 11-16 (2001)

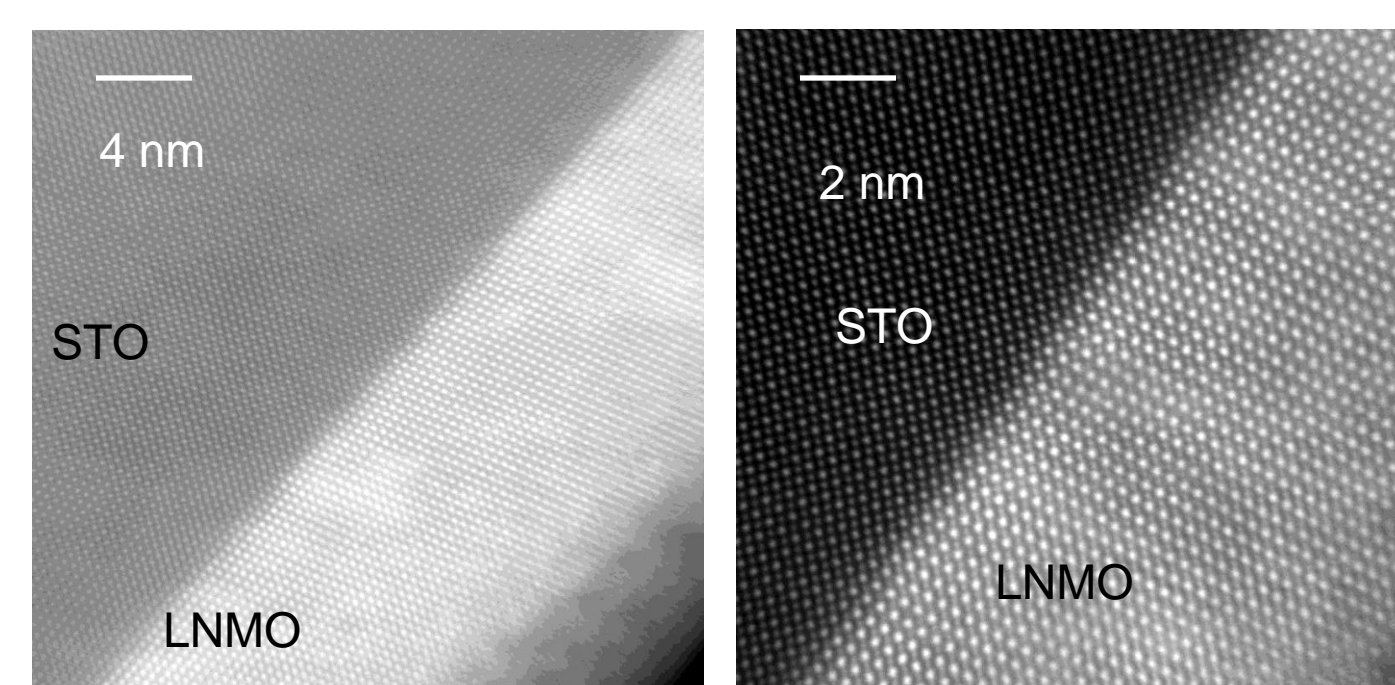
## Raman of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Depth Profiles and Film Thickness on $\text{LaAlO}_3$ (100) Substrate

### X-Ray Diffraction Patterns of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ on $\text{LaAlO}_3$ (100) Substrates



XRD patterns of  $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$  (LNMO) films on  $\text{LaAlO}_3$  (100) substrate. The peak for the LNMO film does not begin to appear until 50 nm. As seen by Raman, by that point the film structure has relaxed greatly from its configuration at the interface with the substrate.

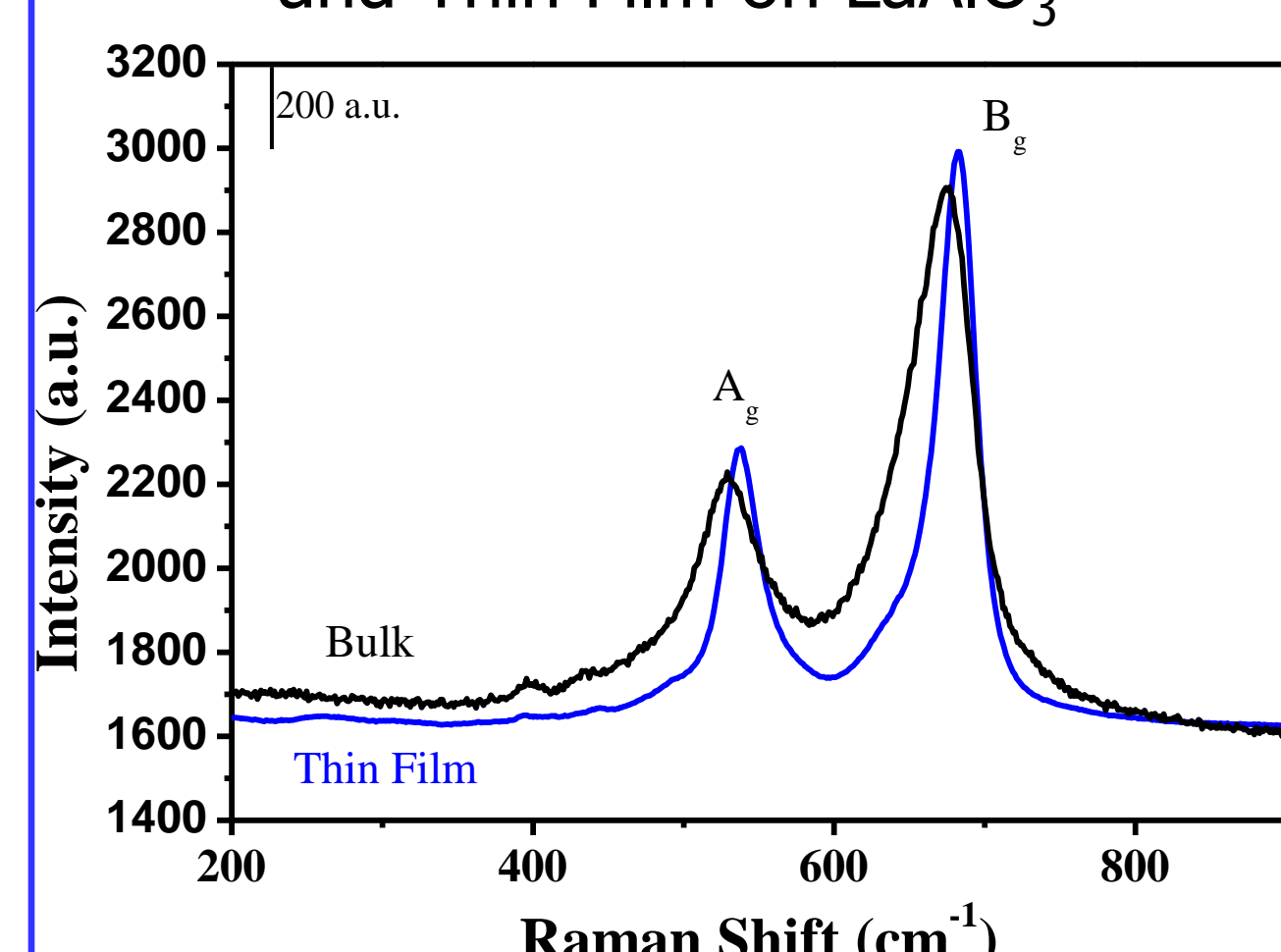
### High Resolution Transmission Electron Micrograph of LNMO on $\text{SrTiO}_3$ (100) Substrate



Images courtesy of M. Varela and S. Pennycook, Oak Ridge National Lab

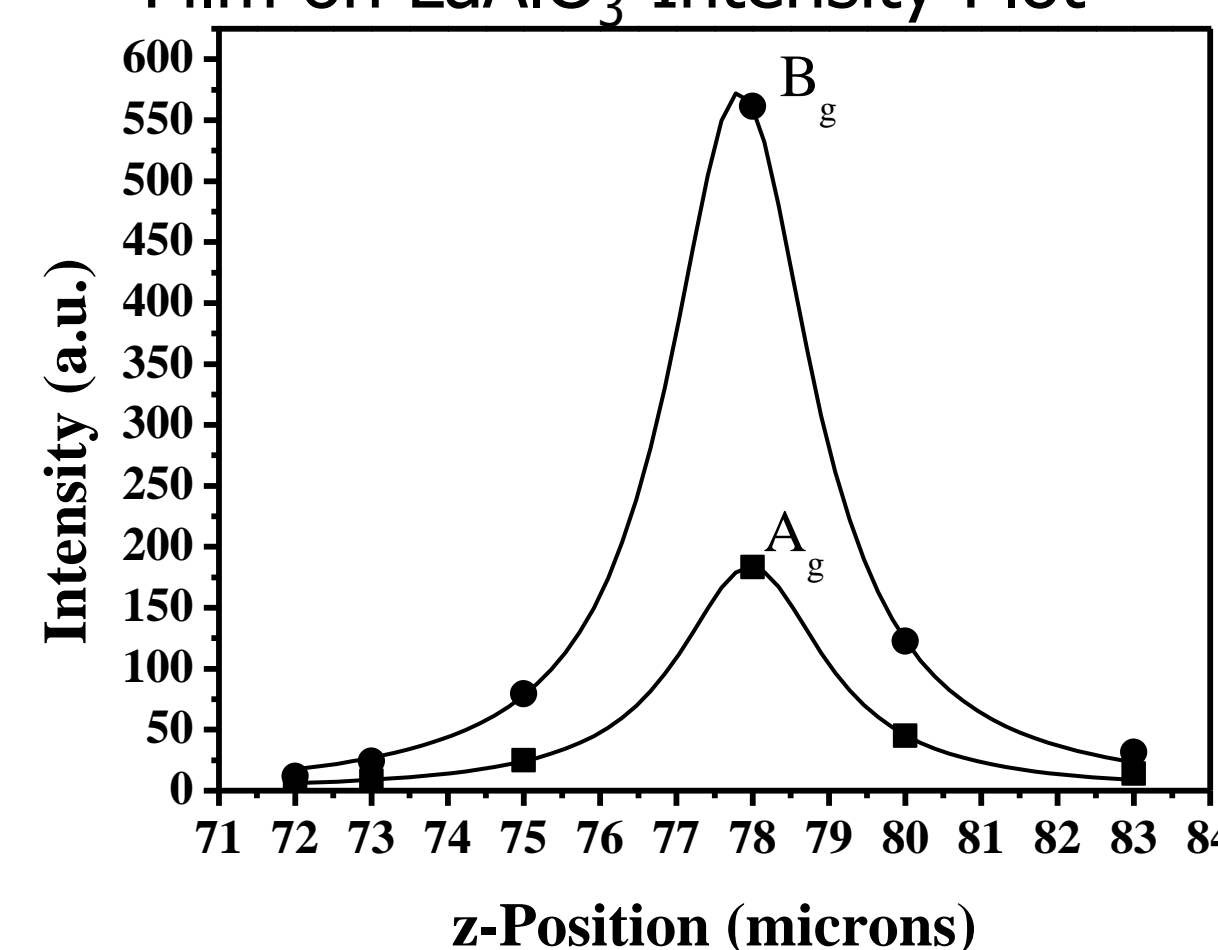
HR-TEM image of  $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$  (LNMO) films on  $\text{SrTiO}_3$  (100) (STO) substrate. There is an excellent heteroepitaxial match with the LNMO film and the STO substrate at the interface.

### Raman Spectra of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Bulk and Thin Film on $\text{LaAlO}_3$



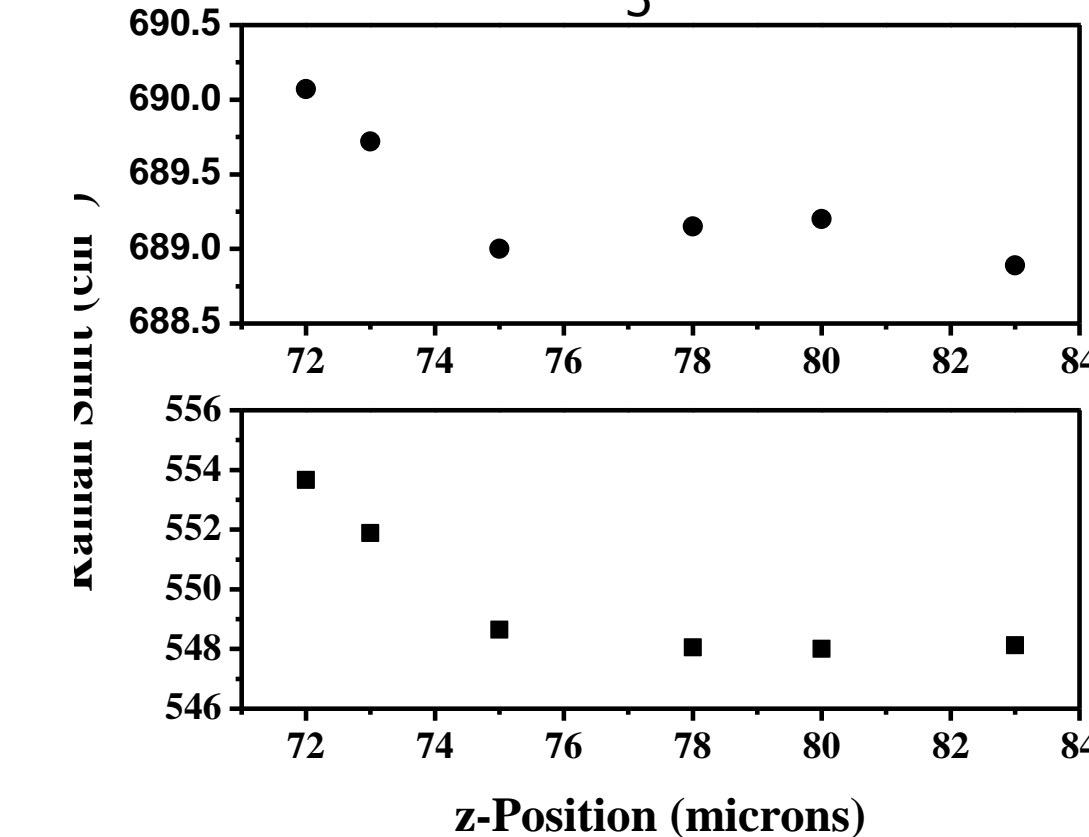
Raman spectrum of bulk (black) is slightly broader than the thin film (blue), indicating that the thin film is more ordered. The thin film also blue shifts by 8  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### Depth Profile of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Film on $\text{LaAlO}_3$ -Intensity Plot



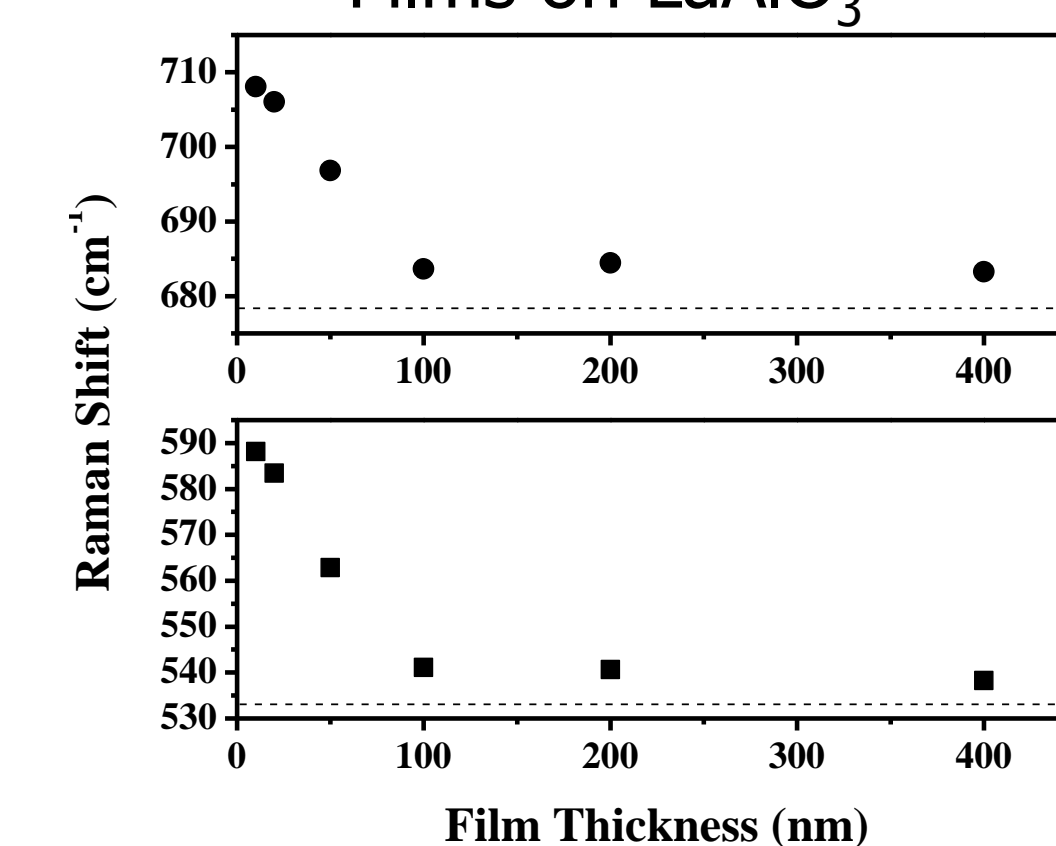
Intensity profile of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of position of microscope to sample. The depth resolution for this sample is 2.3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### Depth Profile of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Film on $\text{LaAlO}_3$ -Raman Shifts



Peak positions of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of position of microscope to sample. The focal point (where highest intensity occurs) is at 78 microns. The shifts indicate that there is strain at the interface that relaxes as one moves away from the interface

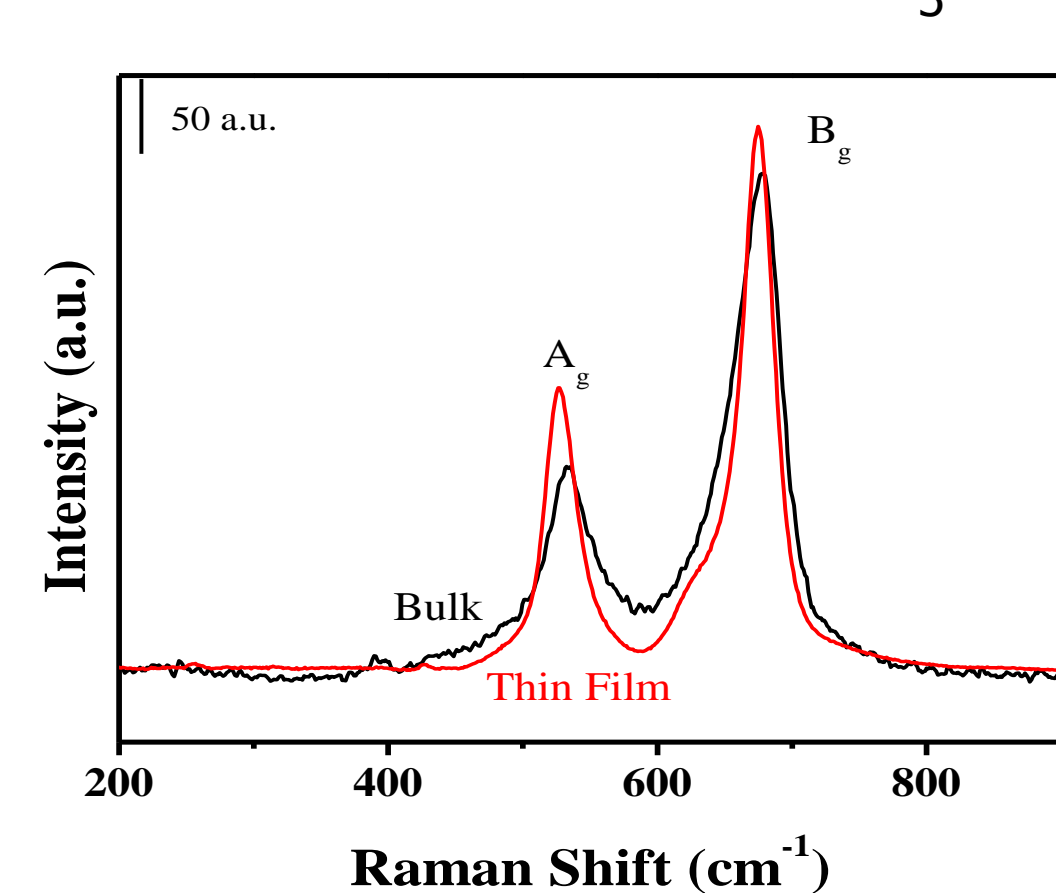
### Raman Shifts $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Films on $\text{LaAlO}_3$



Peak positions of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of thickness of deposited films (8-400 nm). The shifts indicate that there is strain at the interface that relaxes as the film gets thicker.

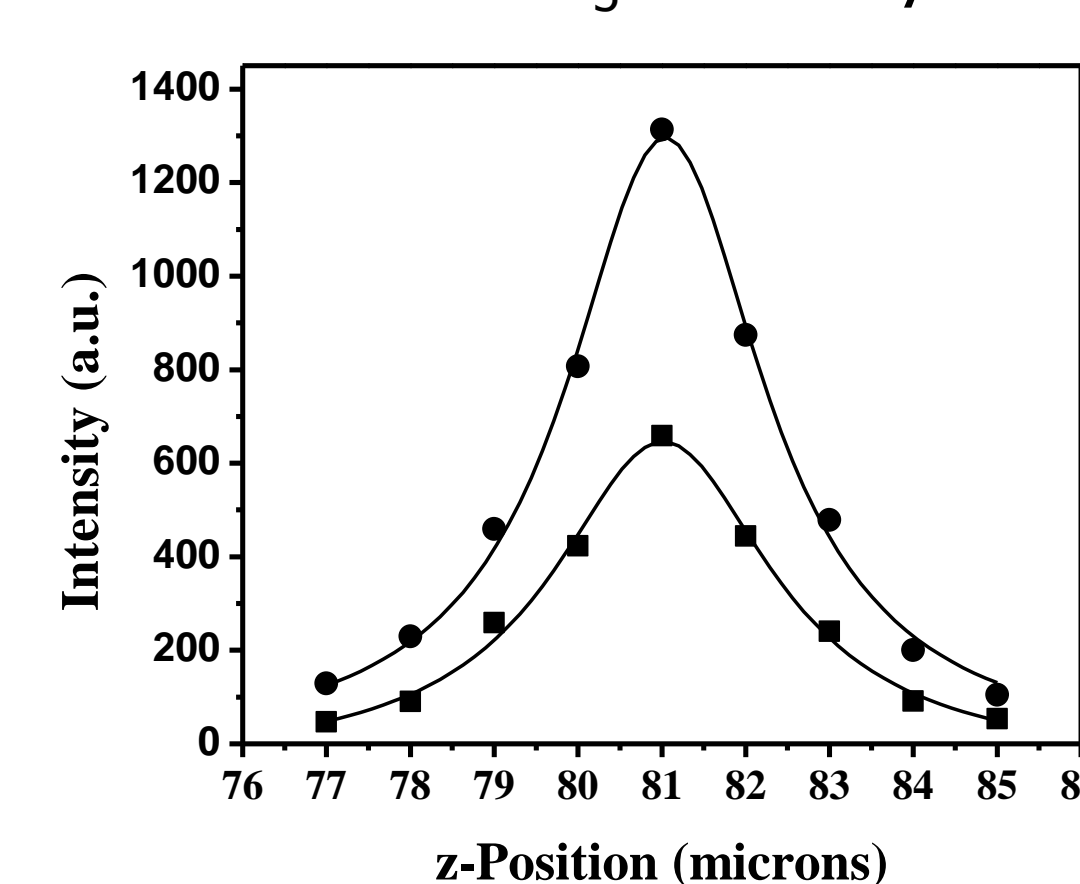
## Raman of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Depth Profiles and Film Thickness on $\text{SrTiO}_3$ (100) Substrate

### Raman Spectra of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Bulk and Thin Film on $\text{SrTiO}_3$



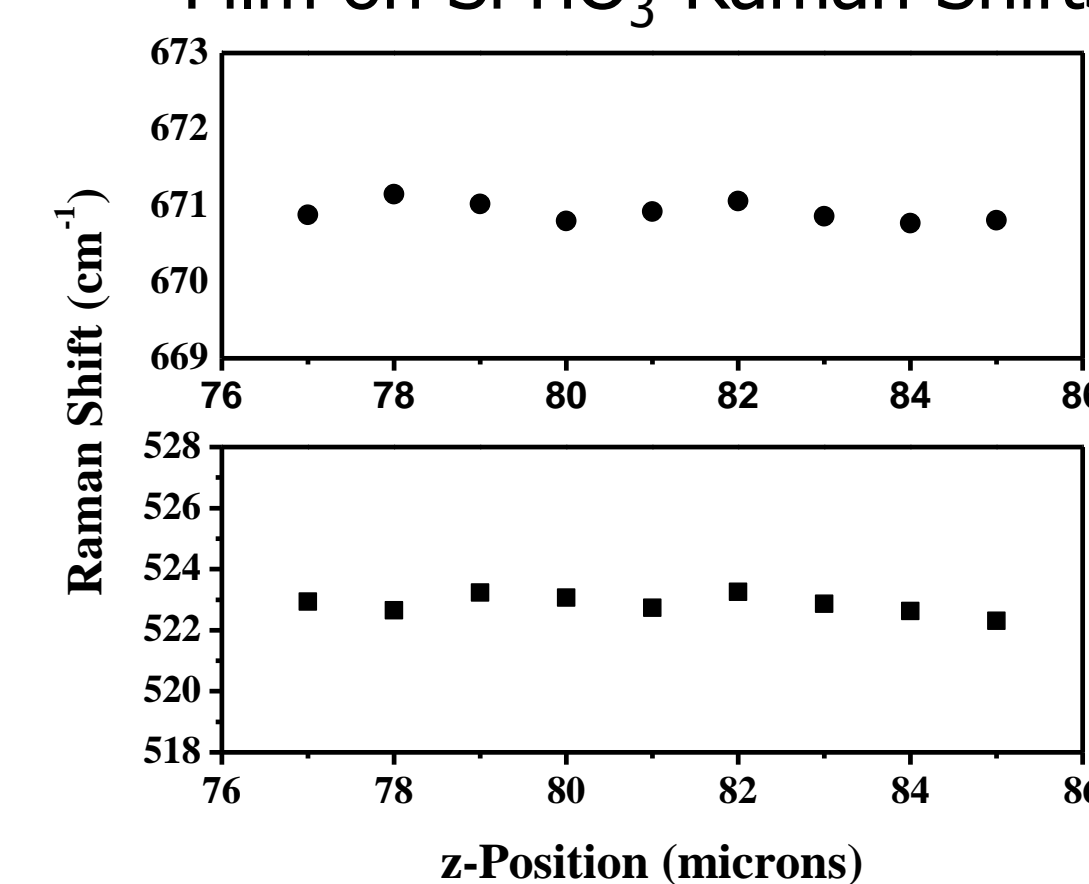
Raman spectrum of bulk (black) is slightly broader than the thin film (red), indicating that the thin film is more ordered. The thin film also red shifts by 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### Depth Profile of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Film on $\text{SrTiO}_3$ -Intensity Plot



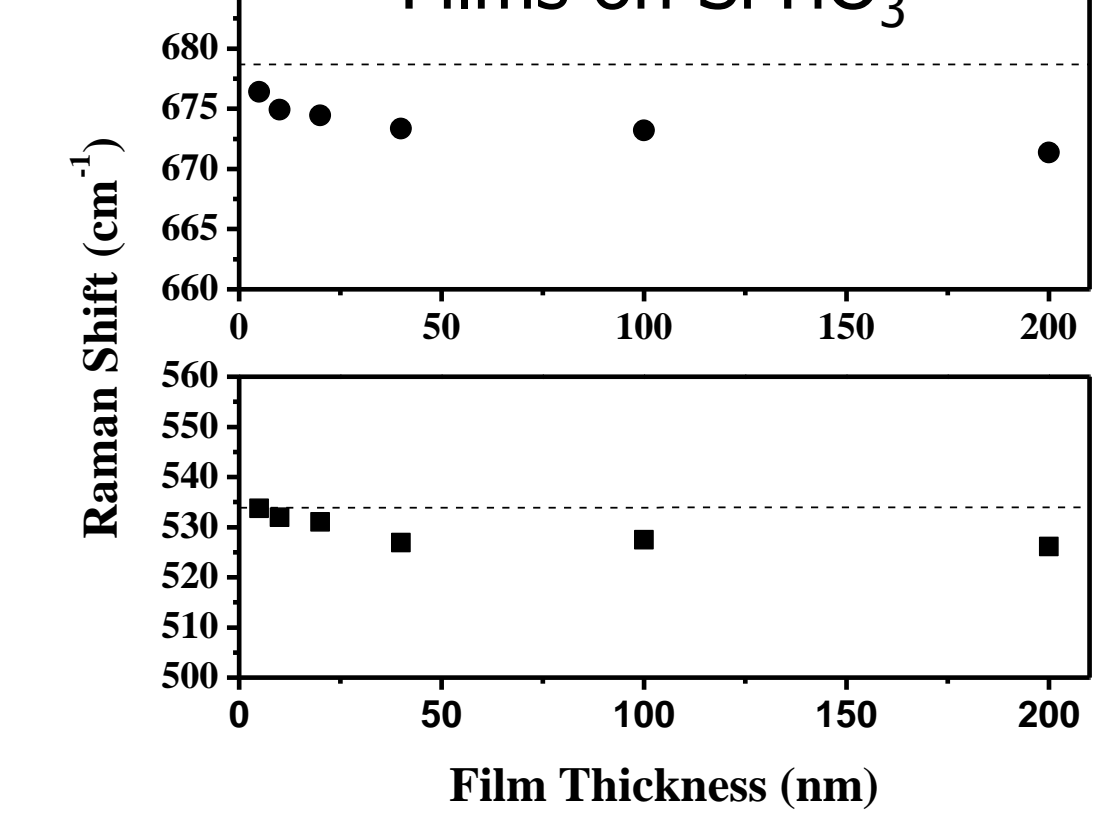
Intensity profile of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of position of microscope to sample. The depth resolution for this sample is 2.9  $\mu\text{m}$ .

### Depth Profile of $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Film on $\text{SrTiO}_3$ -Raman Shifts



Peak positions of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of position of microscope to sample. The focal point (where highest intensity occurs) is at 81 microns. There is no appreciable shift in the modes of the film, indicating uniformity.

### Raman Shifts $\text{La}_2\text{NiMnO}_6$ Thin Films on $\text{SrTiO}_3$



Peak positions of the  $A_g$  (squares) and  $B_g$  (circles) modes as a function of thickness of deposited films (8-200 nm). There is very little shift at the interface.