

# Atomic-scale EDS Mapping for Chemical Imaging and Quantification of Interdiffusion in Self-assembled Vertically Aligned Nanocomposite Thin Films

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## Abstract

Recent technical advances in scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) and x-ray detector technology have made it possible to perform atomic-resolution chemical mapping using energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS) [1]. This ability allows for establishing a direct correlation between atomic-scale STEM images, such as high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF) images, and atomic-scale chemical EDS images, making chemical quantification of interfaces, defects and crystalline structure at the atomic-scale possible. Using these capabilities, we have lately quantified the chemical composition of an epitaxial  $(\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3})\text{MnO}_3$  (LSMO)/ $\text{BiFeO}_3$  (BFO) quantum structure [2], cation occupancy in a Sm-doped  $\text{SrTiO}_3$  (STO) thin film and antiphase boundaries present within STO films [3], as well as determined structures of several intermetallic alloys [4].

In this study, we describe further use of these capabilities to quantify atomic-scale interdiffusion in self-assembled, vertically aligned nanocomposite (VAN) thin films such as NiO:LSMO and ZnO:LSMO VAN thin films (Fig.1).

The results indicate the VAN structure is far from ideal. A complicate compositional profile is often associated with the nanopillars in VANs, and influences the physical properties (such as electrical and magnetic) of the materials. The advanced STEM allows a complete chemical characterization of the structure down to individual atomic columns, and allows for understanding the relationship between the structure and properties.

\*\*This study employed a FEI Titan™ G2 80-200 STEM with a Cs probe corrector and ChemiSTEM™ technology (X-FEG™ and SuperX™ EDS with four windowless silicon drift detectors), operated at 200 kV.\*\*\*

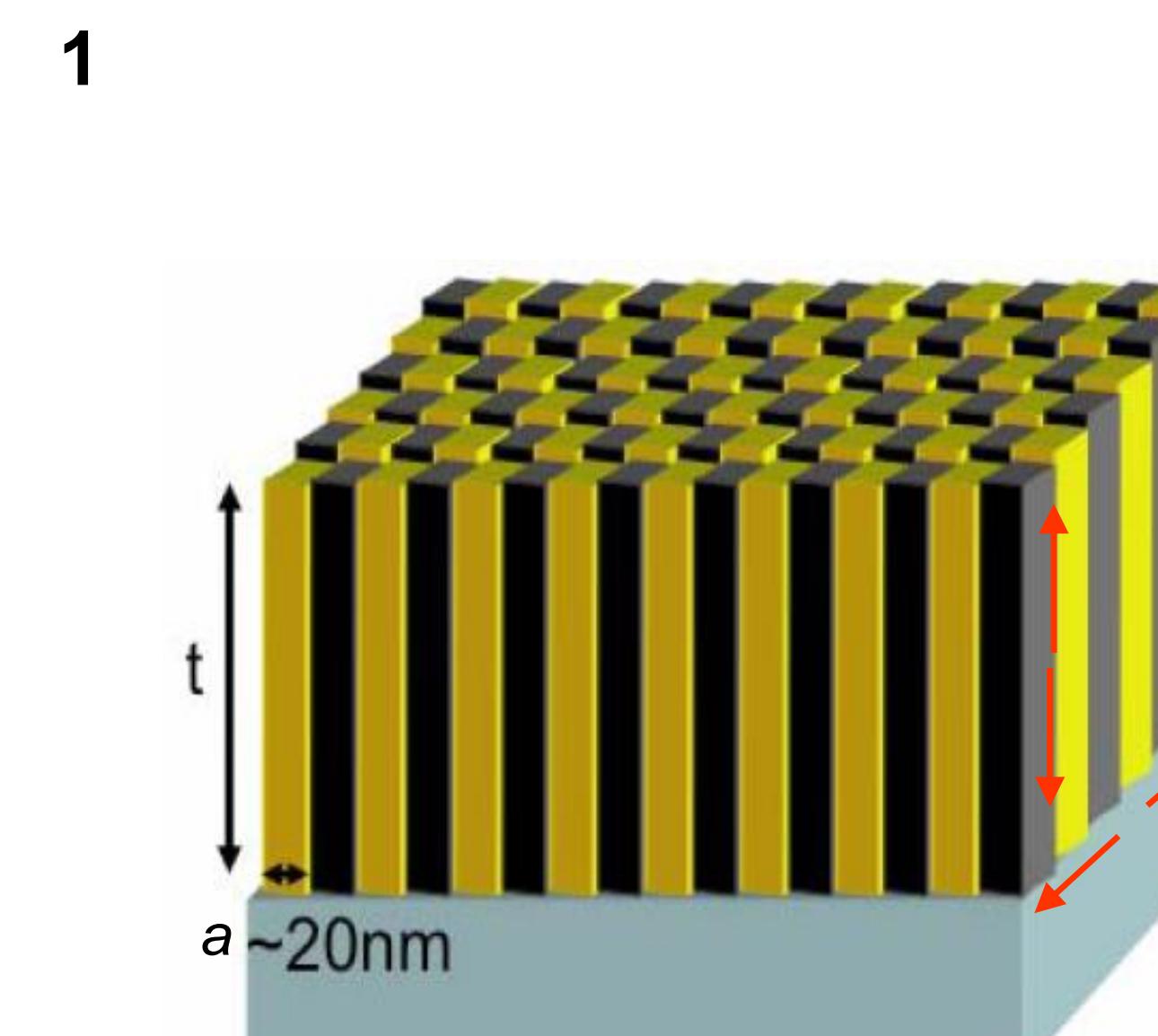
## Results

Fig. 2a shows a typical plan-view STEM HAADF image of NiO:LSMO film grown on STO substrate. The self-assembled NiO nanocolumns with an average diameter of 3 ~ 5 nm are evenly distributed in the LSMO matrix. Inset in Fig.2a shows a high-resolution image of a single NiO nanopillar within the LSMO matrix, indicating highly-epitaxial quality of these two phases. A white-contrast, ring-like shell is present around the NiO nanopillars in Fig.2a, signifying the presence of interdiffusion layers between the NiO and LSMO. Fig.2b shows an area used for atomic-scale EDS spectral-imaging. The EDS composite color-map from the area is shown in Fig.2c, along with the line-profile in Fig.2d. Fig.2e shows an excess La EDS map extracted from the spectral-imaging. A similar map is also obtained for Mn. These results indicate presence of both La and Mn-rich shell around the NiO pillars. This interlayer gives rise to the white contrast visible around the NiO pillars in the STEM images (Figs.2a, 2b). In addition, a significant amount of Ni is found in the LSMO matrix. Atomic EDS mapping in Fig.2f shows the Ni occupies the Mn lattice site in LSMO, with the overall composition of  $(\text{La}_{0.56}\text{Sr}_{0.44})(\text{Mn}_{0.77}\text{Ni}_{0.23})\text{O}_3$  in the matrix. A similar interdiffusion profile was found for the ZnO:LSMO VAN film grown on STO substrate, where the ZnO nanopillars were similarly surrounded by a thin La/Mn-rich layer.

### References

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## ► Self Self-assembled VAN thin films



- Self-assembled VAN thin films, consisting of two immiscible components hetero-epitaxially grown on single crystals, have experienced an increase in research activity in recent years [5].
- These structures offer the advantage of utilizing the functionalities of both components with the possibility of tuning the material's properties by tailoring the volume ratio of the two components, the interface-to-volume ratio and hetero-epitaxial strain.
- In addition, modification of interface properties such as structural and elemental distribution across the interface offers an additional dimension to generate new properties and functionalities.
- The atomic-scale characterization of the interface plays an essential role in understanding the structure-property relationships.

## ► Characterization of NiO:LSMO and ZnO:LSMO VAN thin films

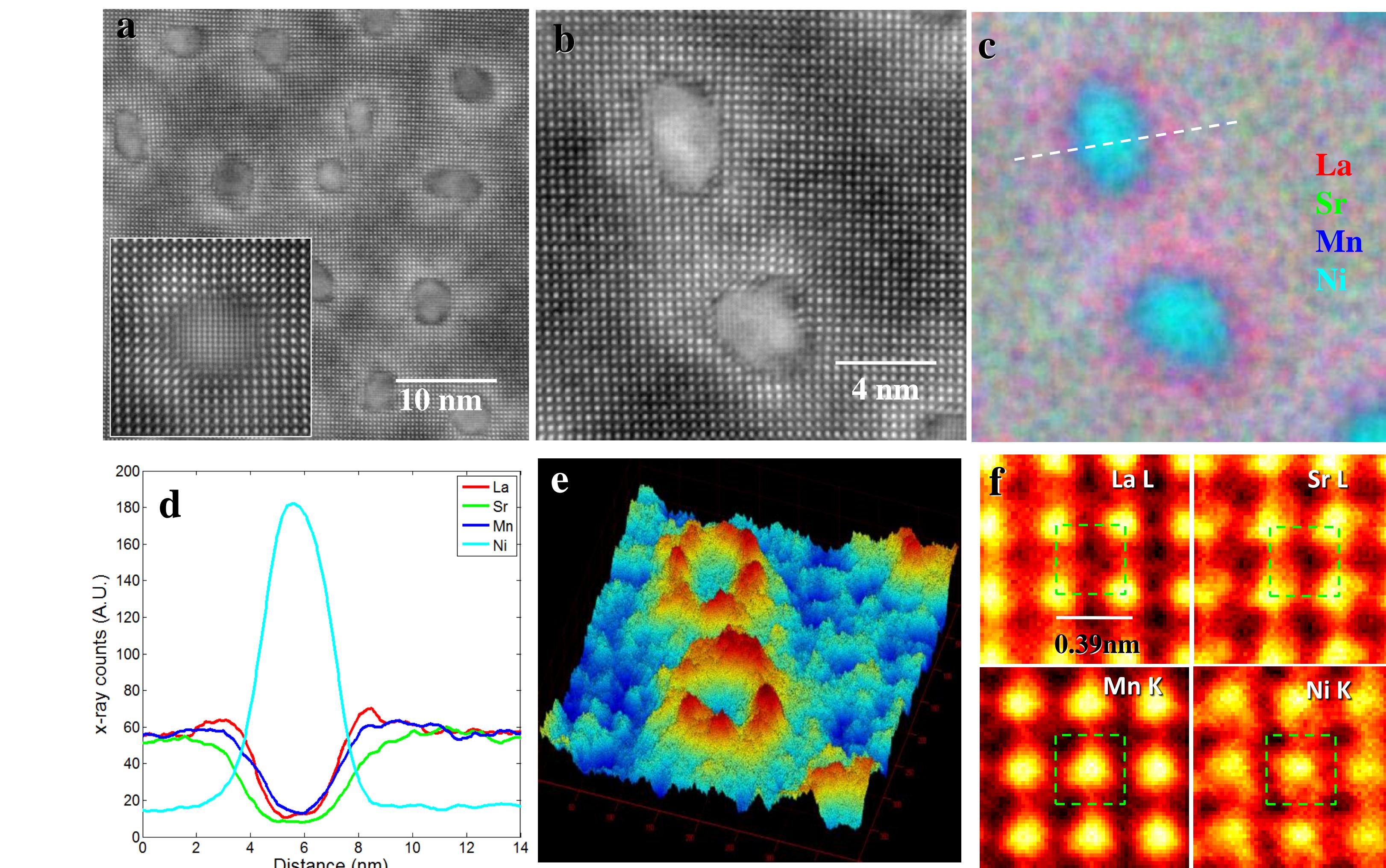
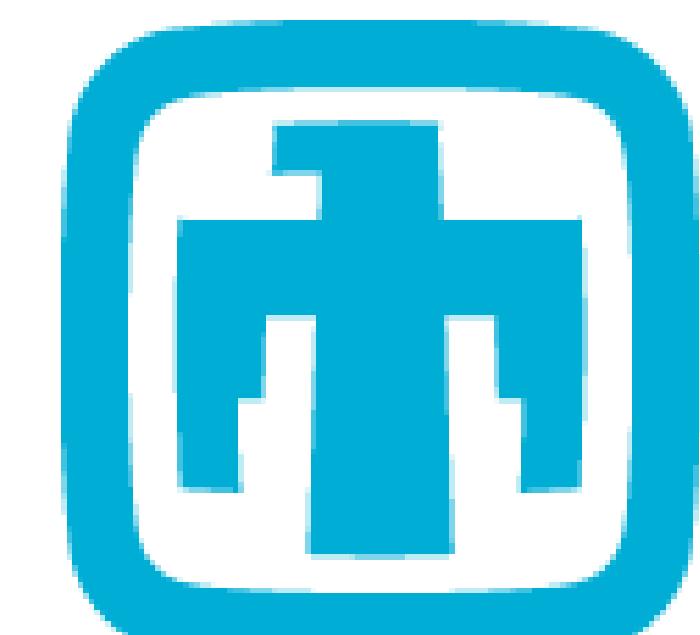


Fig. 2. (a) STEM HAADF of NiO:LSMO VAN, showing the 3-5 nm NiO in LSMO matrix; (b) STEM image showing an area used for EDS spectral-imaging; (c) EDS composite color-map (La-red, Sr-green, Mn-blue, and Ni-cyan); (d) Line-profile across the NiO pillar along the dashed line in (c); (e) Excess La map showing a La-rich layer around the NiO; and (f) EDS atomic-scale maps showing the La and Sr occupying the A-lattice site and Mn and Ni occupying the B-lattice site in the perovskite lattice.



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