

Tuning the physical properties of transition metal complex oxides via oxygen off-stoichiometry

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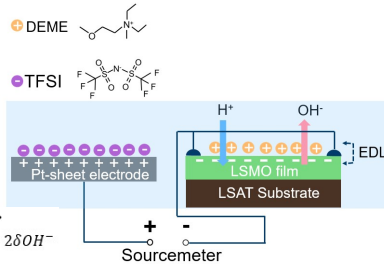
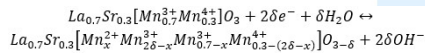
Ionic liquid gating (ILG) method

ILG principle:

1. Electrostatic doping: charge depletion induced by electric double layer (EDL).

2. Insertion or removal of ions induced by the electrical field.

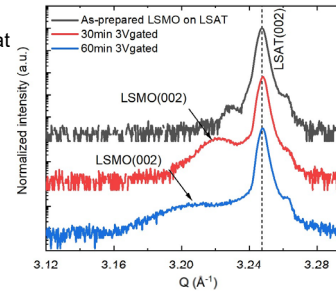
3. Electrochemical Reaction:



Lattice structure variation by ILG (XRD)

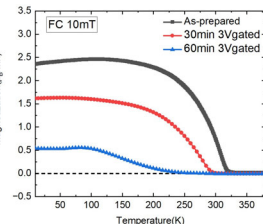
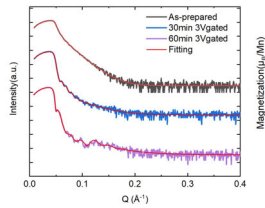
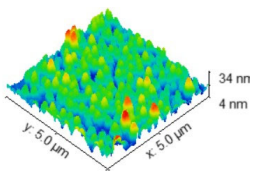
Structural variation:

1. Lattice expansion after 30min ILG at 3V.
2. "plateau"-like feature after 60min.
3. Coexistence of many sub-systems with a wide distribution of lattice parameters?
4. What causes this non-uniformity? Can it be solved?

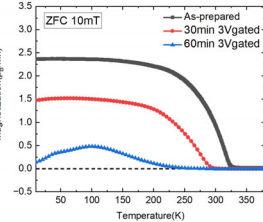
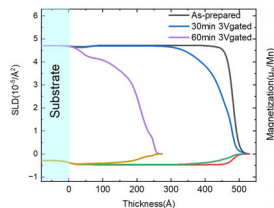
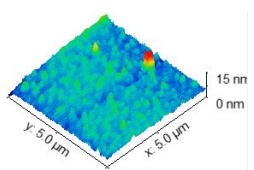


Surface and thickness change (AFM, XRR)

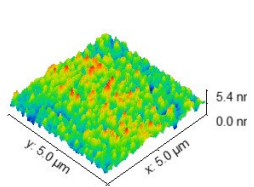
As-prepared:



30min 3V:



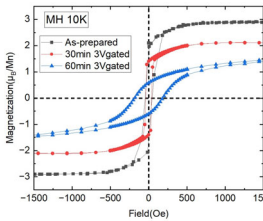
60min 3V:



1. AFM: reduced roughness after ILG, from 3.11nm (AS) to 0.63nm (30min) and to 0.44nm (60min).

2. XRR: reduced film thickness and SLD.

3. ILG induced etching?



Magnetic properties (SQUID)

1. FC: Lower T_c and reduced magnetization triggered by hydrogen insertion or oxygen vacancy formation?

PNR and NRA measurements are need!

2. ZFC: Antiferromagnetic behavior after 60min gating?

3. MH: after 60min gating, magnetization reversal by incoherent rotation? Indicating sub-systems?

1. Diffuse scattering from surface roughness or from sub-systems?

GALAXI WAXS

