Ultrafast Structural and Electronic Dynamics of the Metallic Phase in a Layered Manganite

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Ultrafast structural and electronic dynamics of the metallic phase in a layered manganite

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 Manganese compounds AMnO₃ (A=La, Ca, Ba, Sr, Pb, Nd, Pr)

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Strongly correlated electron systems

- Spin Charge
- Orbital Crystal field

- Chemical doping - Magnetic field

- Temperature - Pressure

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How to measure the energy gap?

Optical absorption spectroscopy in diamond envil cells



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How to measure the energy gap?

Optical absorption spectroscopy in diamond envil cells Limitations:

- for energy gaps of ~0.1eV we need wavelengths of ~10 μm
- pressure limited to $\sim 10^2$ GPa
- it's necessary a *big sample* (mm³)



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The *fs*-TEM approach

Stimulate a pressure wave with a laser pulse:

- not isotropic, we can choose which axis of the sample to analyze
- no intensity restrictions
- dimension of the monocrystal not critical, we can work on flakes to rule out border effects in polycrystals

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Measure the system with fs-TEM:

- have access to atatic and time-dependent diffraction and electron energy loss spectroscopy
- straightforward observation of both structural and electronic properties of the same μ-size sample

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Crystal structure



Crystal structure

Phase diagram

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Charge and orbital ordering

Mixed valence state

Diffraction - temperature dependence

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Diffraction - time dependence

- system in the metallic phase
- decrease of the intensity of Bragg peak due to Debye-Waller effect
- drum-like oscillation of the flake
- termal expansion of the sample

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EELS - time dependence

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DFT simulations

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Differential EELS spectra - Oxygen K-edge and energy bandgap

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• we cannot directly observe the evolution of the energy gap due to insufficient energy resolution

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- the DFT model reproduces correctly the static energy loss spectrum of the system

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Thank you for your attention!

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