

# Exploring the Electronic and Structural Properties of Tantalates and Infinite-Layer Nickelates via Electron Microscopy and X-ray Spectroscopy Approaches

**Aravind RAJI**

(Ligne GALAXIES, Synchrotron SOLEIL, Gif-sur-Yvette et LPS, Orsay)

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In this thesis, a combination of complementary techniques has been employed that is the scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM)- electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS), four dimensional (4D)-STEM, hard X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (HAXPES) and complementary ab-initio calculations and X-ray scattering experiments to elucidate the origins of the complex physics exhibited by infinite-layer (IL) nickelates and potassium tantalates (KTaO<sub>3</sub>). This thesis begins by exploring the origins of competing orders such as the 3a<sub>0</sub> periodic charge order in IL-nickelates, observed in X-ray scattering experiments. Here, through a combined analysis with STEM-EELS, 4D-STEM and HAXPES, this particular ordering was found to be originating from a particular {303}<sub>pc</sub> ordering of oxygen vacancies in the nickelate thin-film. Further exploration resulted in the discovery of a new valence ordered and tri-component coordinated nickelate phase with the formula A<sub>9</sub>B<sub>9</sub>O<sub>22</sub>, that is an intermediate between the parent perovskite and reduced IL-nickelate. Through further studies, it was found that there are highly different n-type and p-type interfaces exists in superconducting IL-nickelate samples. This non-universality of interface nanostructure in superconducting IL-nickelate samples, decoupled the interface influence and superconductivity in IL-nickelates. This generated interest in studying an oxide interface, where the interface is superconducting, and in the followed part, the superconducting 2DEGs in AlO<sub>x</sub>/KTaO<sub>3</sub> was explored. The electronic and structural aspect of the AlO<sub>x</sub>/KTaO<sub>3</sub> interface controlling the 2DEG was studied using STEM-EELS and HAXPES. A real space map of the 2DEG was obtained, along with indications of a significant unit cell expansion in this region. Layer resolved standing wave (SW)-HAXPES also indicated a substantial polar like displacement for the reduced Ta atoms at the interface.

**Jury members :**

Prof. Marta Gibert  
Prof. Nathalie Jedrecy  
Dr. Andrés Cano  
Prof. Andrés Santander-Syro  
Dr. Matthieu Bugnet

TU Wien, Austria  
INSP, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France  
Institut NEEL-CNRS, Grenoble, France  
ISMO, Orsay, France  
INSA Lyon, France

Examiner  
Reviewer  
Reviewer  
Examiner  
Examiner

Dr. Alexandre Gloter  
Dr. Jean-Pascal Rueff

LPS Orsay  
Synchrotron SOLEIL

Thesis director  
Thesis co-director



*Vous êtes cordialement invités au pot qui suivra*

THÈSE