

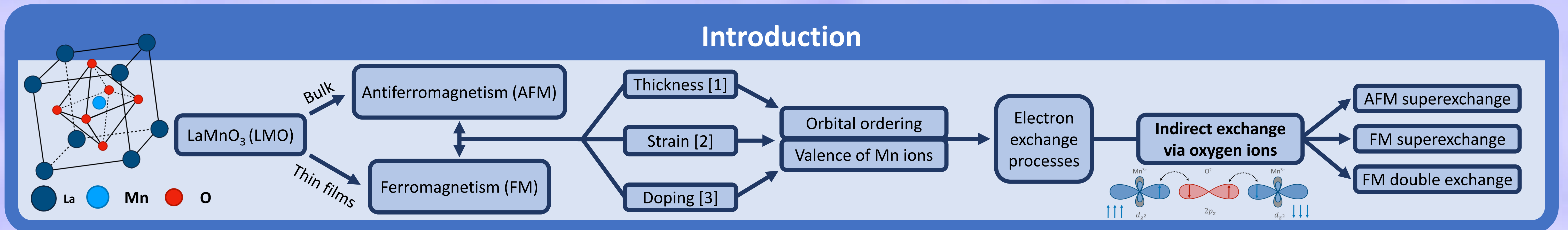
Controlling ferromagnetism in $\text{LaMnO}_3/\text{SrTiO}_3$ thin films using Ti oxygen scavenging layers

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Suppression of ferromagnetism using Ti layers

- SQUID measures noise for LMO/STO covered by Ti/Au
- Ti layer influences FM of LMO
- Au is capping layer

Uncovered LMO/STO has clear FM signal

SSM pickup loop (15-20 μm^2) convolutes FM domains by averaging

True LaMnO_3 ferromagnetic domains are smaller

Oxygen scavenging by the Ti layer

- Decrease in FM dependent on:
 - Time
 - Ti and LMO layer thickness
- Reactive metals like Ti are oxygen scavenging, creating oxygen vacancies at LMO/Ti interface

Oxygen vacancies can:

- Change the valence of Mn ions
- Cause strain relaxation

XRD indicates change in lattice parameter due to shift of LMO (002) reflection

Patterning ferromagnetism in LaMnO_3

- Patterning FM structures in LMO persists till nanoscale
- Small structures have smaller SQUID signals
- Below $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ signal is like in-plane magnetic dipole

Single domain LMO?

Our SSM:
 Spatial resolution $\sim 5\text{-}10 \mu\text{m}$
 Field resolution $\sim 10 \text{ nT}$

Shape restraints and interactions

- Decreasing distance between micromagnets leads to interactions
- Shape restraints force 'dipole' signals to orient along the structures long-axis
- Asymmetric structures show multiple domains

Conclusions and Future Work

- Ti layers suppress ferromagnetism in LaMnO_3
- Ti oxygen scavenging can influence the FM to AFM transition
- FM can be structured down to nanoscale dipole-like magnets
- TEM investigation of the Ti/LMO interface
- Interactions between LMO nanomagnets
- Mechanisms for ferromagnetism in LMO

References

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