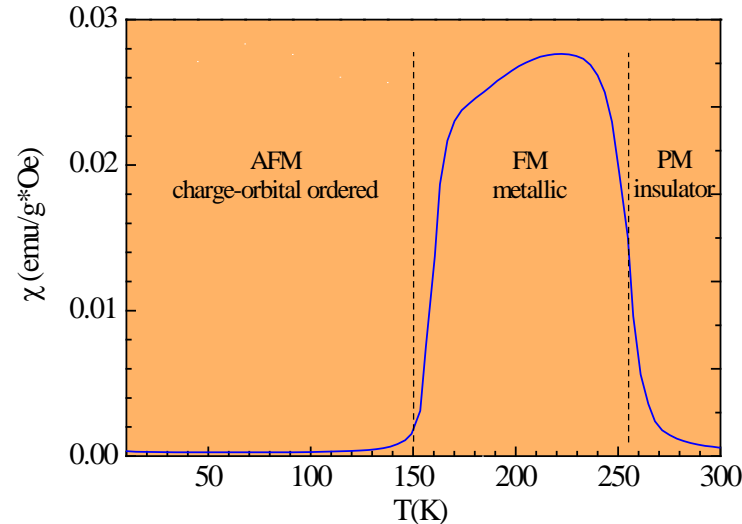


G. Subías, S. Lafuerza, J. García, J. Blasco, P. Glatzel

Temperature evolution of the Mn electronic and local structure in $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$

An x-ray emission and absorption spectroscopy study

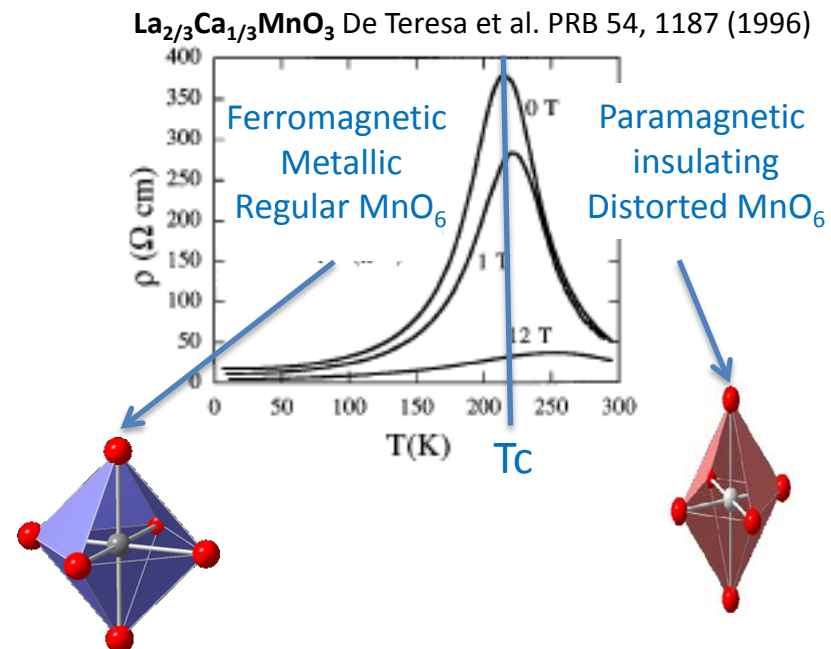
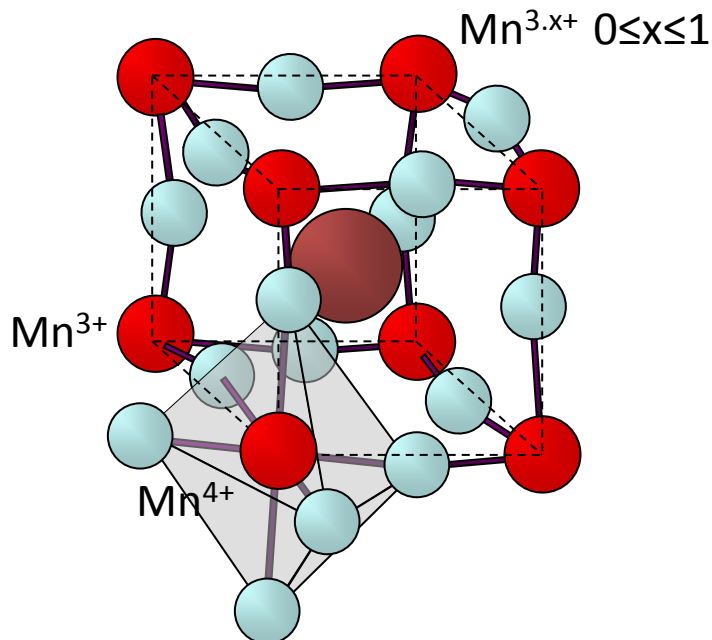


Phase diagrams of manganites ($\text{RE}^{3+}_{1-x}\text{A}^{2+}_x\text{MnO}_3$) are exceptionally rich -
 - depending on T and x

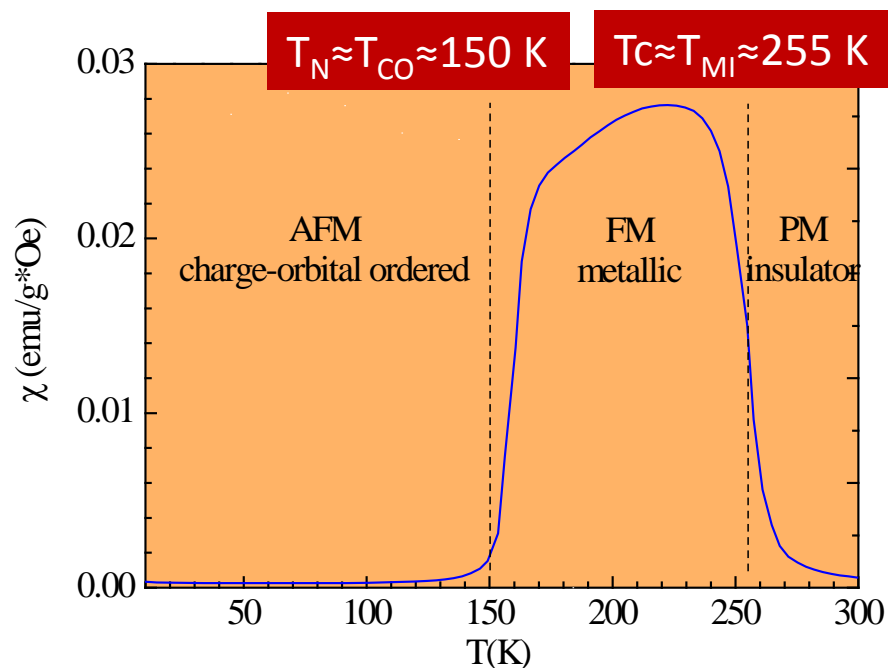
Para-ferromagnetic, para-antiferromagnetic, insulator-metallic, charge-orbital ordered...



Nature of the Mn **mixed-valence state** and **the local structure**
 is a crucial ingredient for the magneto-transport properties



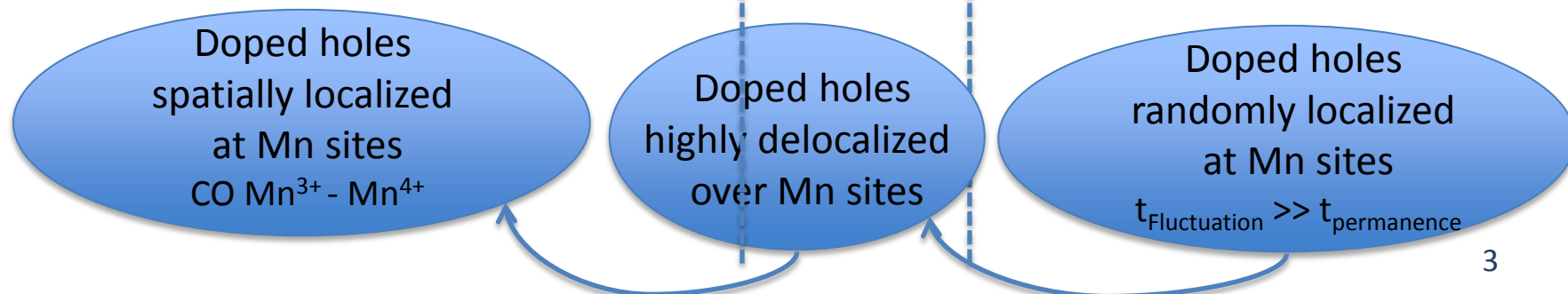
$\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$ is a particularly interesting case...



Mechanism

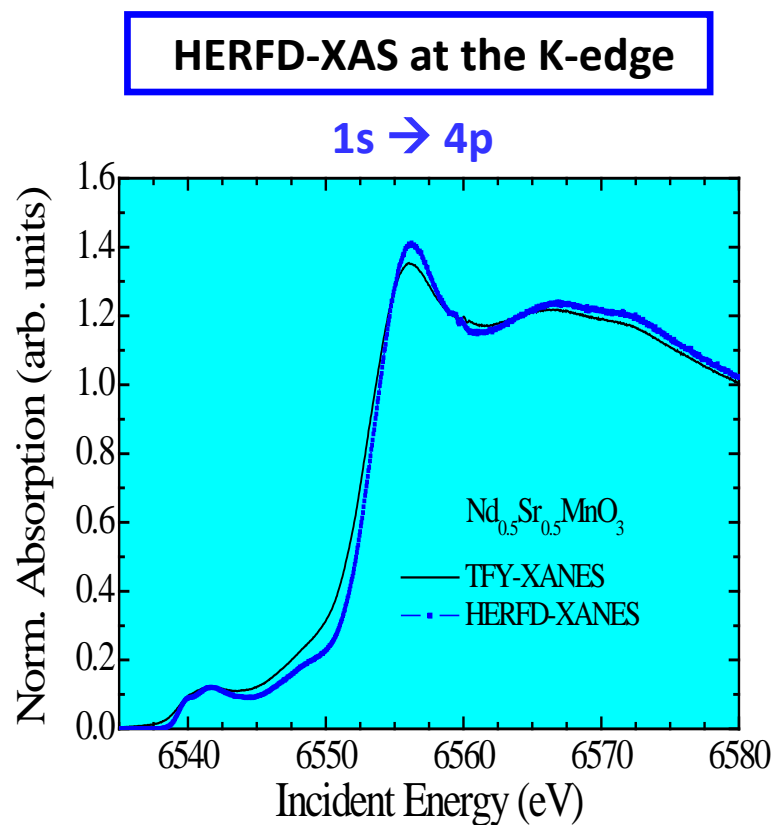
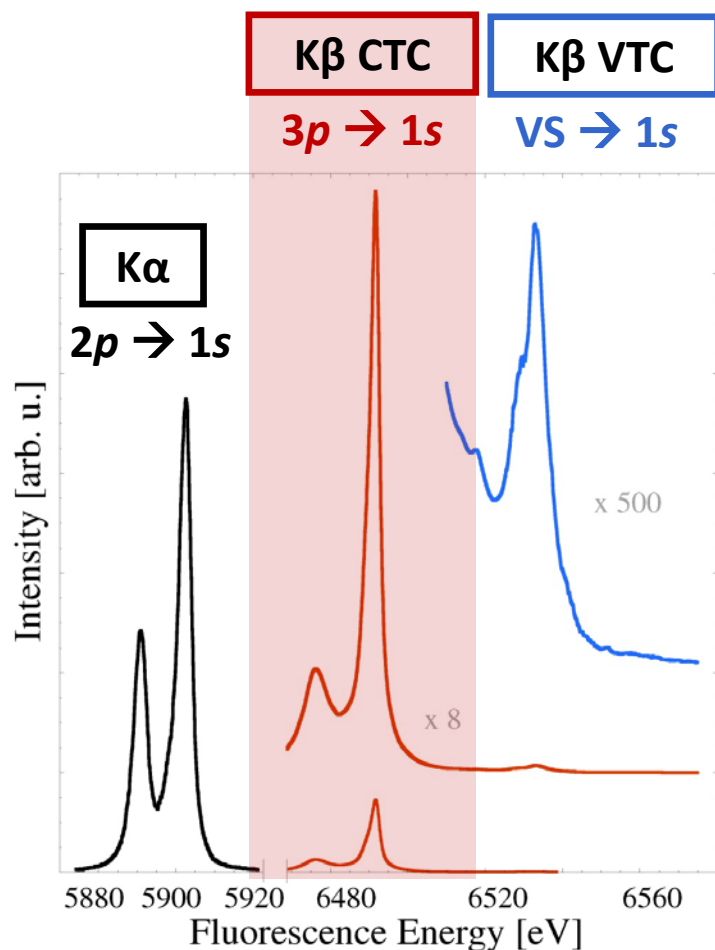


Proposed



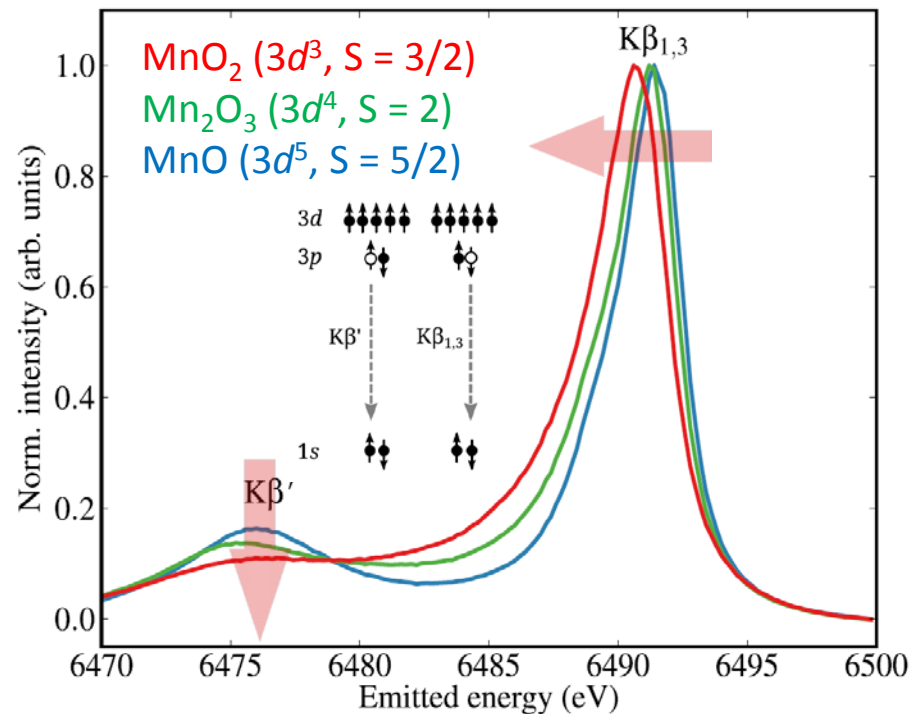
- K α and K β X-ray Emission Spectroscopy & X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy at Mn K-edge
Occupied states Unoccupied states

Complementary techniques to probe the electronic and local structure



ΔE (Mn K α) \approx 0.4 eV

- $K\beta$ CTC XES in 3d transition metals: a net local spin moment probe!

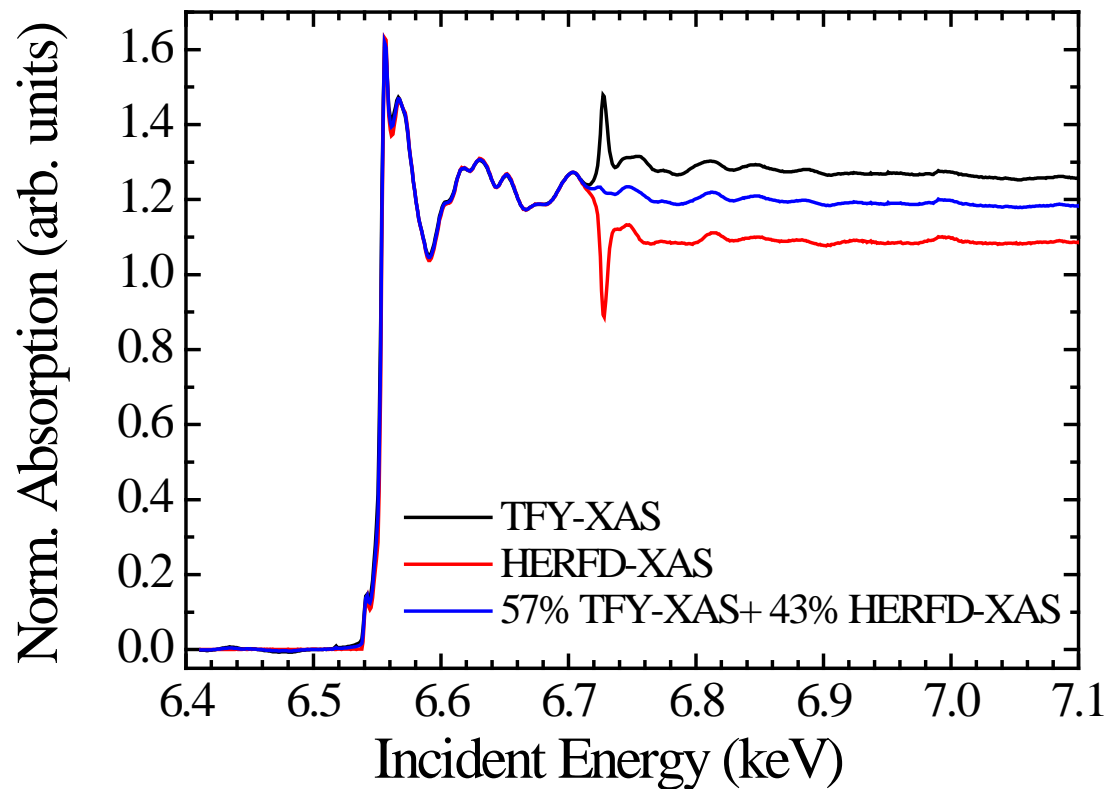


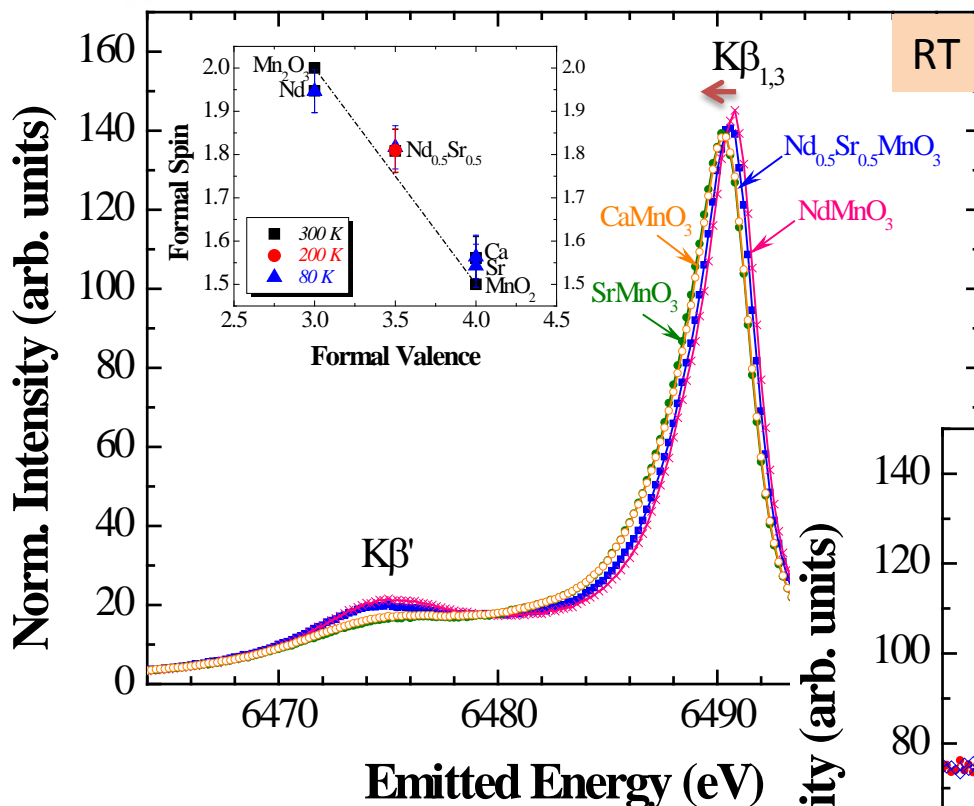
M. Rovezzi and P. Glatzel, *Semicond. Sci. Technol.* **29** 023002 (2014)

- Sensitive to the 3d spin due to the **intra-atomic** 3p-3d exchange interaction

$$\Delta E = J(2S + 1) \quad I'/I_{1,3} = S/(S + 1)$$

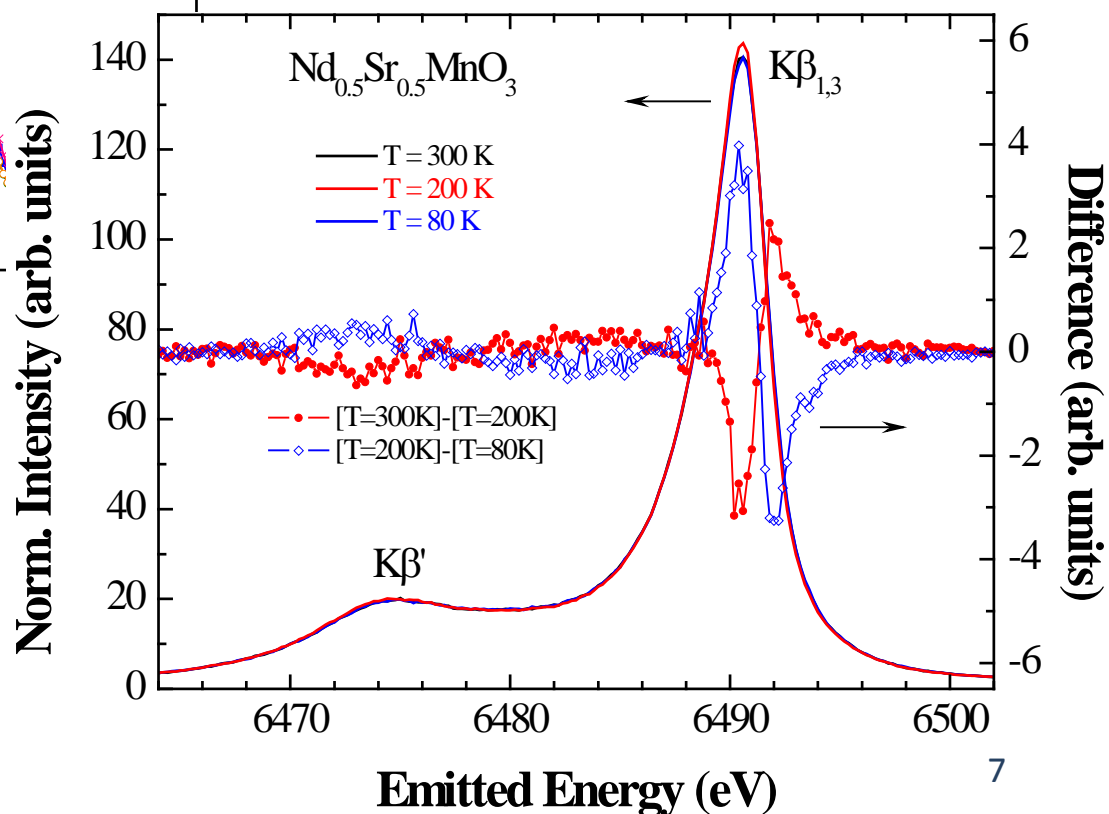
- $K\alpha$ HERFD-EXAFS & TFY-EXAFS in $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$:
To extract Mn K EXAFS signal free of Nd L_2 (6722 eV) self-absorption

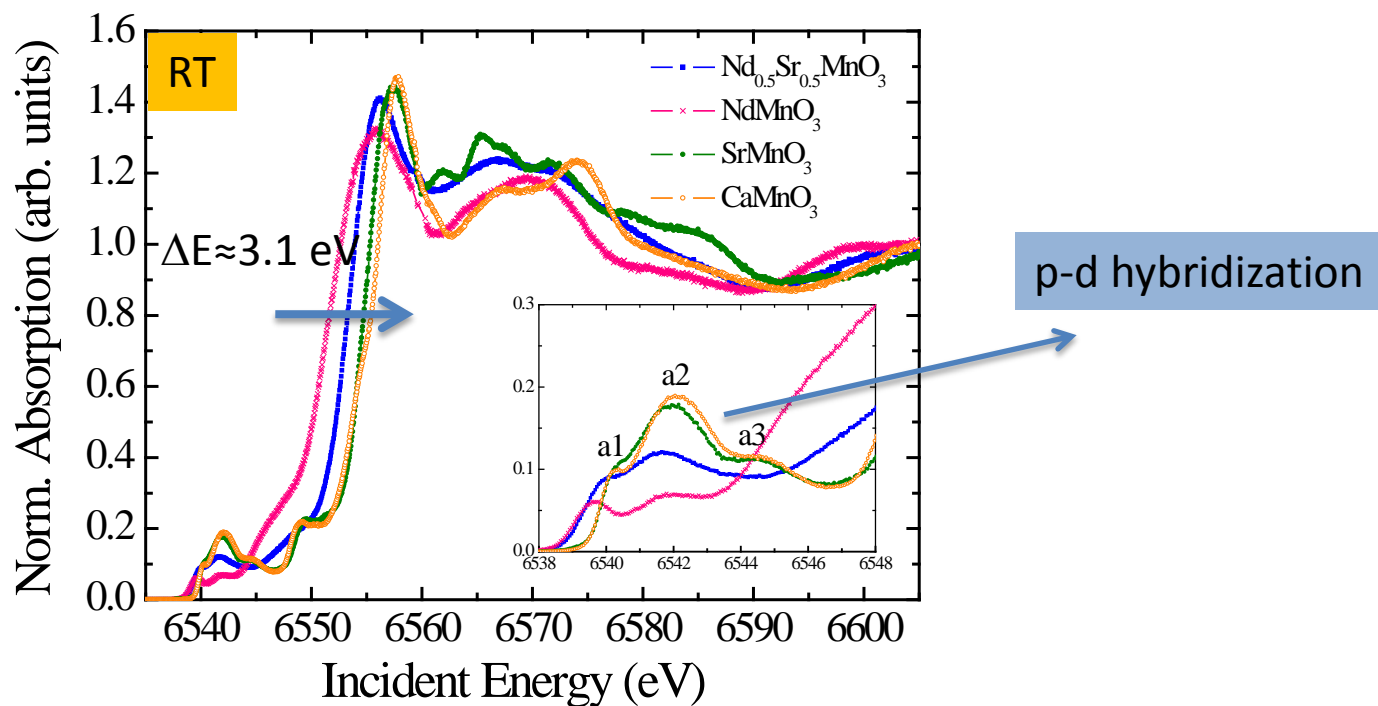




Only modest changes occurs across the magneto-electrical transitions:

- Not a Mn formal valence increase.
- Yes a subtle decrease of the local spin density in the FMM phase.

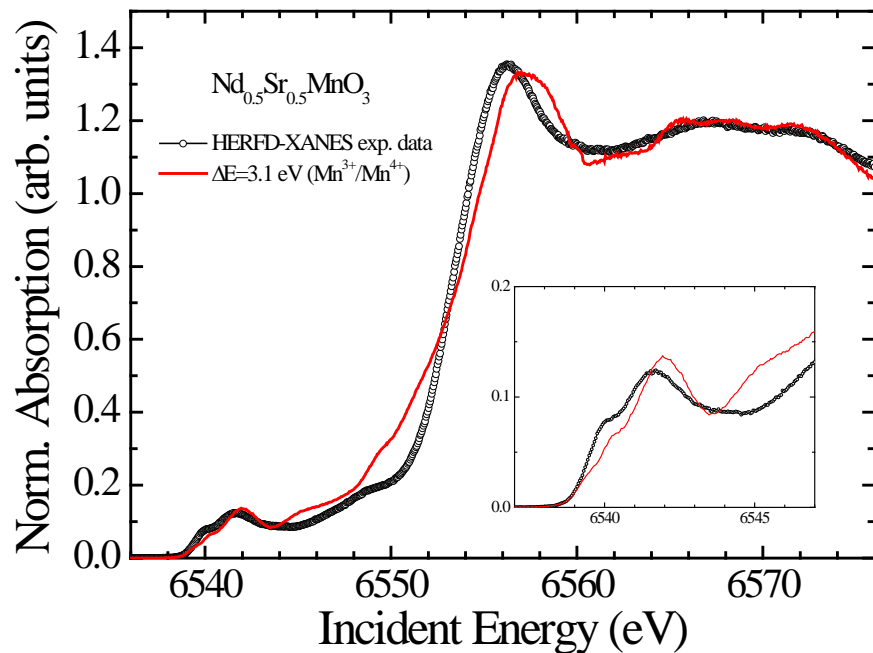




Mn in $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3 \approx 50\% \text{Mn}^{3+}$ and $50\% \text{Mn}^{4+}$



HERFD-XANES ($\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$) ≈ 0.5 HERFD-XANES (NdMnO_3) + 0.5 HERFD-XANES (SrMnO_3)

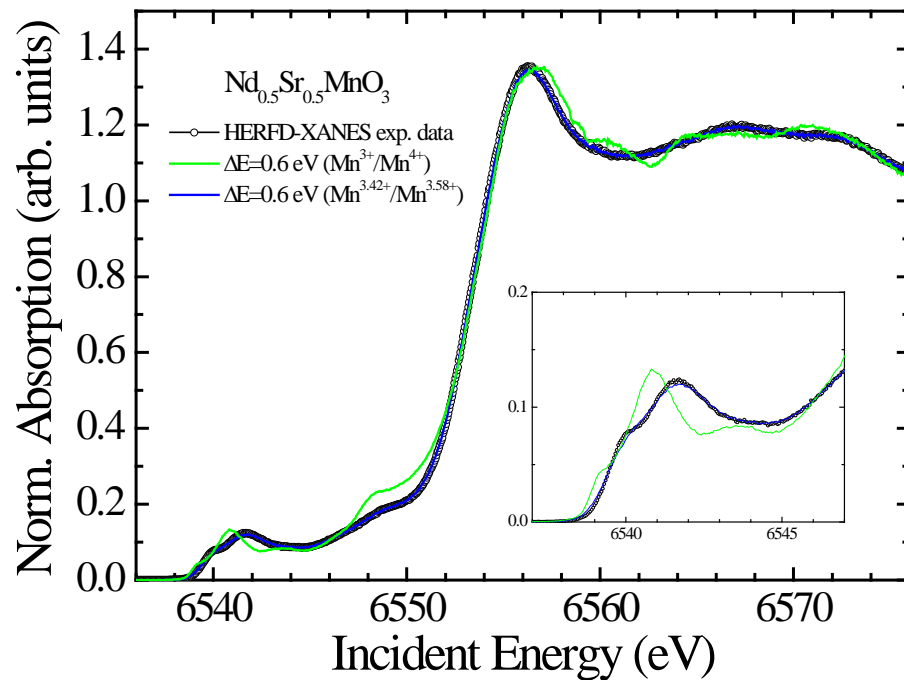


Neither spatial nor temporal distribution of $\text{Mn}^{3+} - \text{Mn}^{4+}$ ions

RXS experiments of the CO phase \rightarrow

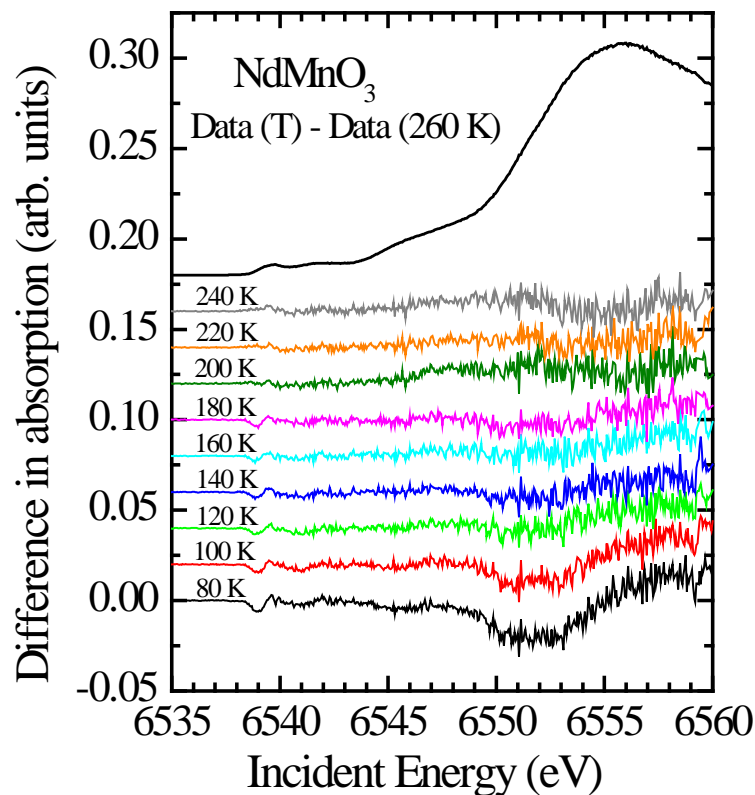
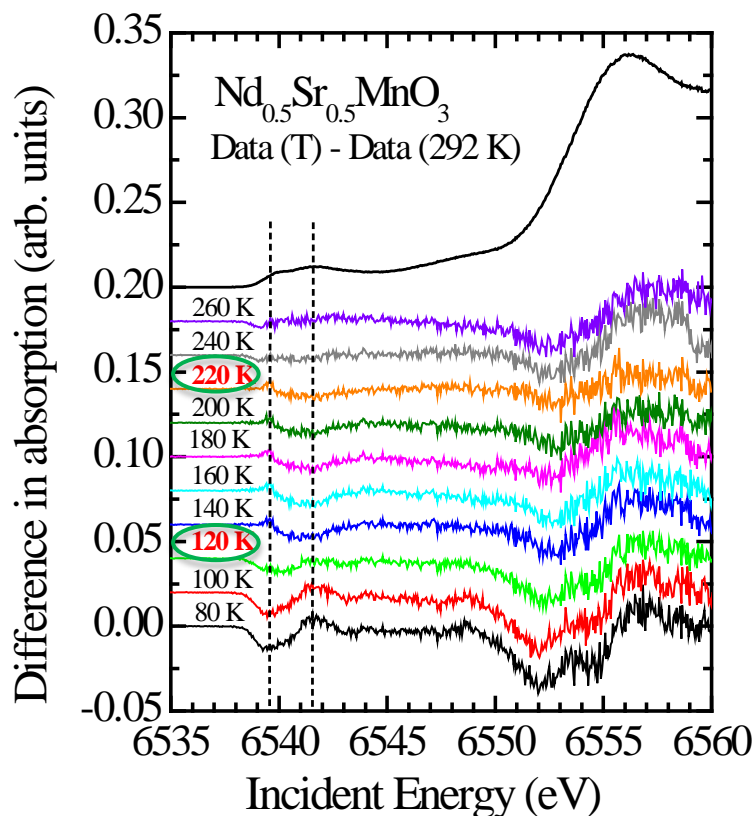
(J. Herrero-Martín *et al.* PRB, 70, 024408 (2004))

Two Mn sites with a charge disproportionation of $0.2 e^-$



Two intermediate valence states $\text{Mn}^{3.42+} - \text{Mn}^{3.58+}$

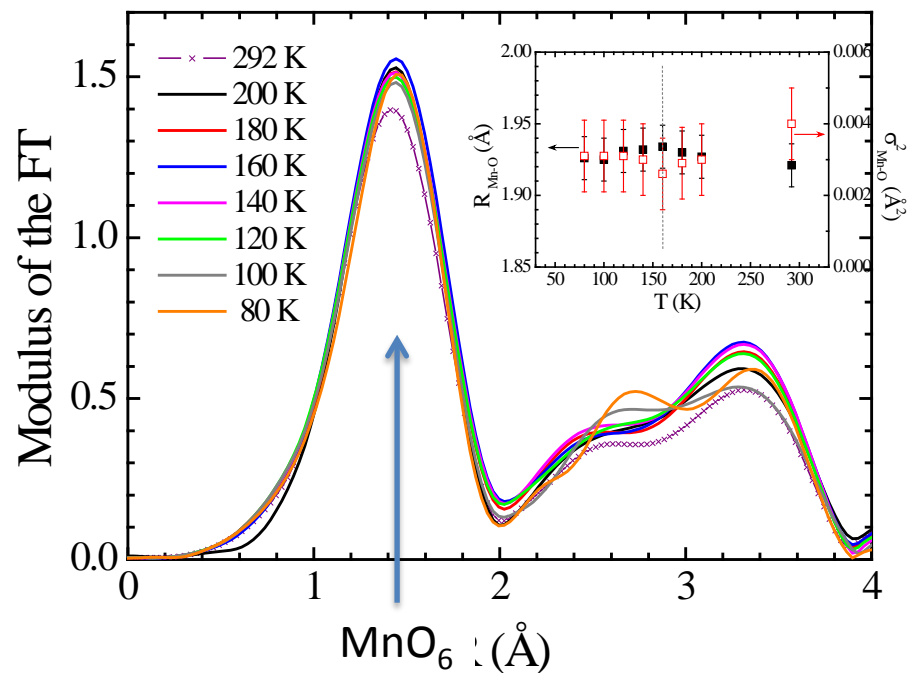
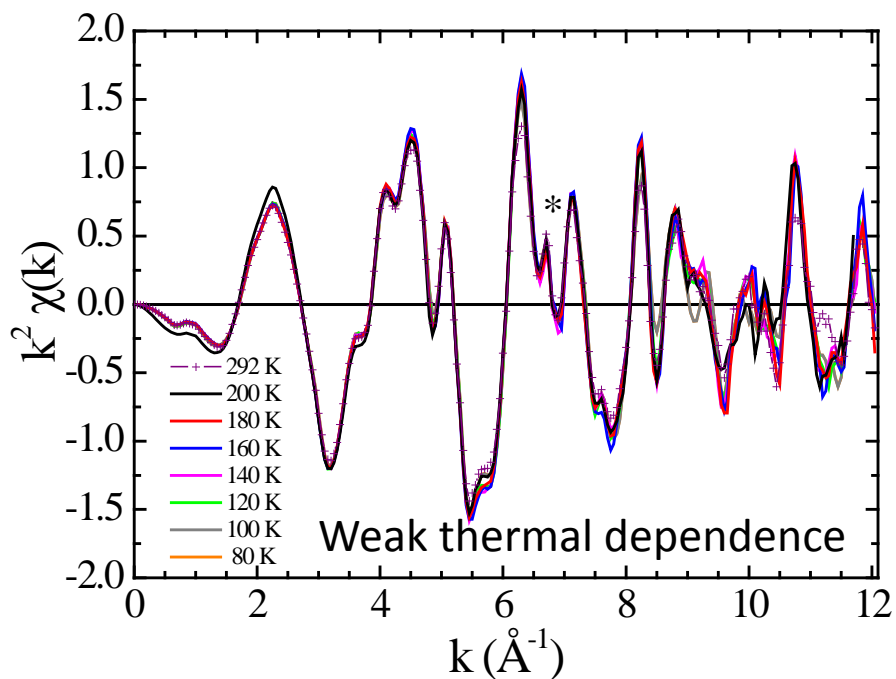
Temperature dependence



Rising edge: increase of the slope when $T \downarrow$ - freezing of thermal vibrations

Pre-edges: two changes of sign – **p-d hybridization \uparrow in the FMM phase and \downarrow in the AFM-CO**

EXAFS analysis of the temperature evolution of the local MnO_6 structure



- ❑ The Mn-O distance slightly increases down to the onset of the CO phase and then it remains almost constant.
- ❑ The Debye-Waller factor decreases with $T \downarrow$ showing a minimum at the onset of the CO phase, increasing again with $T \downarrow$. A high value at low T indicates a distorted MnO_6 .

- Mn local structure and electronic state in $\text{Nd}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$ hardly change across the magneto-electrical phases while clearly differ from single-valent $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{4+}$ samples
- The main electronic structure changes relate to the Mn 3d – O 2p covalency:
↑ in the FMM phase connected with ↓ of the local spin moment
(completely reversed when entering into the AFM-CO phase)
- MnO_6 octahedron:
 - PMI phase: dynamically distorted
 - FMM phase: with ↓T the system tends to stabilize by reducing the local distortion due to the long-range FM interactions
 - AFM-CO phase: the local distortion increases again and becomes T-independent instead of collapsing as for magnetoresistive manganites
- This XAS-XES study demonstrates the strong competition between the FMM and the AFM-CO phases in manganites.