

# Electrostatic shaping of magnetic transition regions in $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$

Q. Lan<sup>1</sup>, C. Wang<sup>2</sup>, L. Jin<sup>1</sup>, M. Schnedler<sup>1</sup>, L. Freter<sup>1</sup>, K. Fischer<sup>3</sup>, Ph. Ebert<sup>1+</sup>, R. E. Dunin-Borkowski<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ernst Ruska-Centrum and Peter Grünberg Institut, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, 52425 Jülich, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen 518055, People's Republic of China

<sup>3</sup> Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College, Gakuendai, Shunan, Yamaguchi, 745-8585, Japan

We report a magnetic transition region in  $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$  with gradually changing magnitude of magnetization, but no rotation, stable at all temperatures below  $T_C$ . Spatially-resolved magnetization, composition and Mn valence data reveal that the magnetic transition region is induced by a subtle Mn composition change, leading to a charge transfer at the interface due to carrier diffusion and drift. The electrostatic shaping of the magnetic transition region is mediated by the Mn valence which affects both, magnetization by  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$ - $\text{Mn}^{4+}$  double exchange interaction and free carrier concentration.[1]

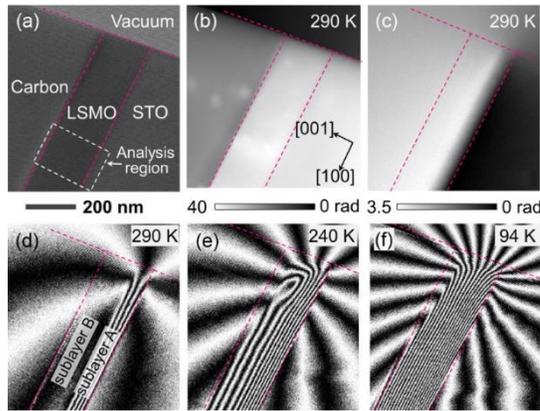


Figure 2 (a) Off-axis electron hologram of a LSMO film on Nb-doped STO. (b) Mean inner and electrostatic potential contribution to the phase. (c) Reconstructed magnetic phase shift with the mean inner and electrostatic potential contribution removed. (d)–(f) Magnetic induction maps with a phase contour spacing of  $\pi$  radians at 290, 240, and 94 K, respectively. The denser are the phase contours in the specimen, the stronger is the magnetization. A magnetic transition region between sublayers A and B with a gradually changing magnitude of magnetization is present at all temperatures below  $T_C$ .

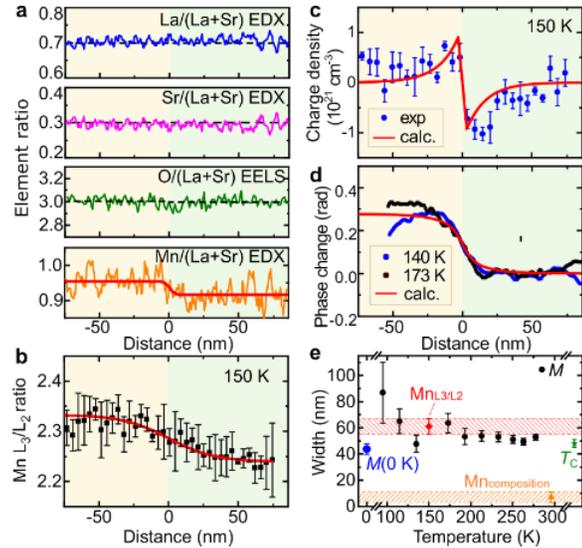


Figure 1 (a) Composition profiles measured by EDX (La, Sr, Mn) and EELS (O). (b) Ratio of integrated Mn- $L_3$  and  $L_2$  edges measured by EELS. (c) Charge density derived from Mn valence and composition. (d) Phase shift measured by off-axis electron holography. (e) Temperature dependence of the transition region widths of the magnetization (black), the Mn valence (red), Mn composition (orange), and  $T_C$  (green).

[1] Q. Lan *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **129**, 057201 (2022)

+ Author for correspondence: p.ebert@fz-juelich.de