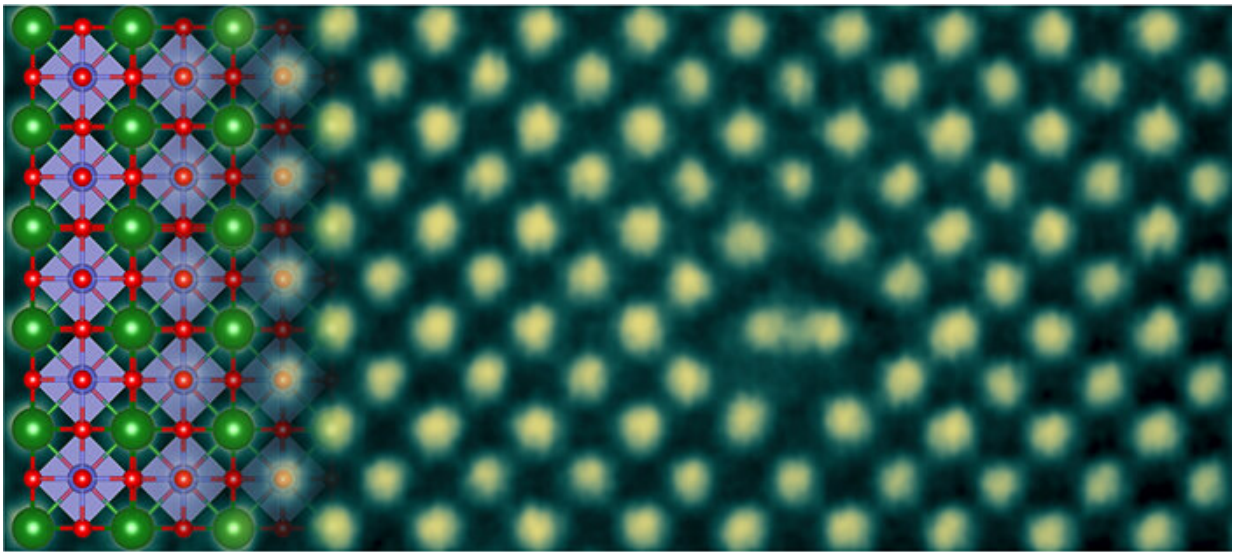


Conductive nature in crystal structures revealed at magnification of 10 million times

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University of Minnesota Professor K. Andre Mkhoyan and his team used analytical scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM), which combines imaging with spectroscopy, to observe metallic properties in the perovskite crystal barium stannate (BaSnO_3). The atomic-resolution STEM image, with a BaSnO_3 crystal structure (on the left), shows an irregular arrangement of atoms identified as the metallic line defect core. Credit: Mkhoyan Group, University of Minnesota

In groundbreaking materials research, a team led by University of Minnesota Professor K. Andre Mkhoyan has made a discovery that blends the best of two sought-after qualities for touchscreens and smart

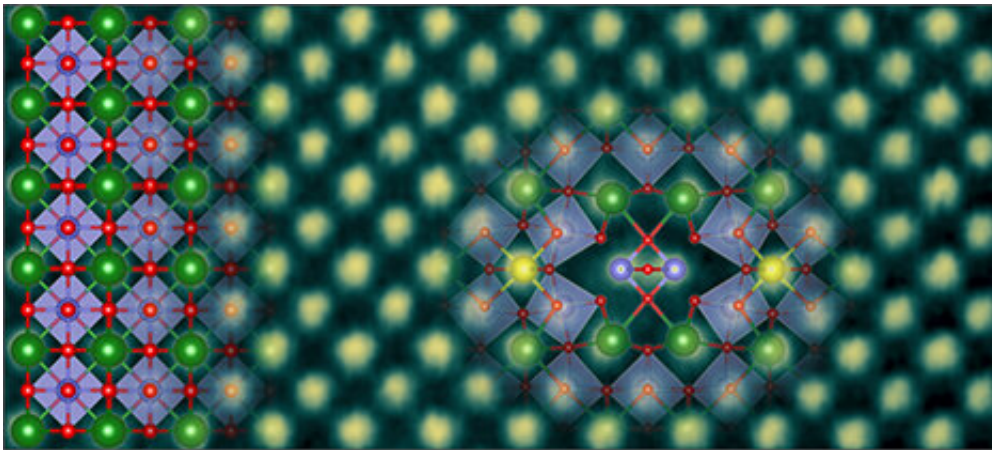
windows—transparency and conductivity.

The researchers are the first to observe metallic lines in a perovskite crystal. Perovskites abound in the Earth's center, and barium stannate (BaSnO_3) is one such crystal. However, it has not been studied extensively for metallic properties because of the prevalence of more conductive materials on the planet like metals or semiconductors. The finding was made using advanced transmission electron microscopy (TEM), a technique that can form images with magnifications of up to 10 million.

The research is published in *Science Advances*.

"The conductive nature and preferential direction of these metallic line defects mean we can make a material that is transparent like glass and at the same time very nicely directionally conductive like a metal," said Mkhoyan, a TEM expert and the Ray D. and Mary T. Johnson/Mayon Plastics Chair in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science at the University of Minnesota's College of Science and Engineering. "This gives us the best of two worlds. We can make windows or new types of touch screens transparent and at the same time conductive. This is very exciting."

Defects, or imperfections, are common in crystals—and line defects (the most common among them is the dislocation) are a row of atoms that deviate from the normal order. Because dislocations have the same composition of elements as the host crystal, the changes in [electronic band structure](#) at the dislocation core, due to symmetry-reduction and strain, are often only slightly different than that of the host. The researchers needed to look outside the dislocations to find the metallic line defect, where defect composition and resulting [atomic structure](#) are vastly different.



Using advanced analytical scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) at a magnification of 10 million times, University of Minnesota researchers were able to isolate and image the structure and composition of the metallic line defect in a perovskite crystal BaSnO_3 . This image shows the atomic arrangement of both the BaSnO_3 crystal (on the left) and the metallic line defect. Credit: Mkhoyan Group, University of Minnesota

"We easily spotted these line defects in the high-resolution scanning transmission electron microscopy images of these BaSnO_3 thin films because of their unique atomic configuration and we only saw them in the plan view," said Hwanhui Yun, a graduate student in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science and a lead author of the study.

For this study, BaSnO_3 films were grown by molecular beam epitaxy (MBE)—a technique to fabricate high-quality crystals—in a lab at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities. Metallic line defects observed in these BaSnO_3 films propagate along film growth direction, which means researchers can potentially control how or where line defects appear—and potentially engineer them as needed in touchscreens, smart windows, and other future technologies that demand a combination of

transparency and conductivity.

"We had to be creative to grow high-quality BaSnO₃ [thin films](#) using MBE. It was exciting when these new [line defects](#) came into light in the microscope," said Bharat Jalan, associate professor and Shell Chair in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, who heads up the lab that grows a variety of perovskite oxide films by MBE.

Perovskite crystals (ABX₃) contain three elements in the unit cell. This gives it freedom for structural alterations such as composition and crystal symmetry, and the ability to host a variety of defects. Because of different coordination and bonding angles of the atoms in the line defect core, new electronic states are introduced and the electronic band structure is modified locally in such a dramatic way that it turns the line defect into metal.

"It was fascinating how theory and experiment agreed with each other here," said Turan Birol, assistant professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science and an expert in density functional theory (DFT). "We could verify the experimental observations of the atomic structure and electronic properties of this line defect with first principles DFT calculations."

To read the full research paper entitled "Metallic line [defect](#) in wide-bandgap transparent perovskite BaSnO₃," visit the *Science Advances* website.

More information: Hwanhui Yun et al, Metallic line defect in wide-bandgap transparent perovskite BaSnO₃, *Science Advances* (2021). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abd4449](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abd4449)

Provided by University of Minnesota

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