

Atomic-scale investigation of surfaces/interfaces of energy materials

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Transition-metal oxides show a variety of phenomena at their surfaces and interfaces, which have been induced by structural and electronic modifications. Although recent technical advances in the synthesis of oxide thin films and heterostructures have provided a fertile new ground for creating those novel states at their surfaces and interfaces, the origins of the functionalities, on an atomic scale spatial resolution, remain far from understood.

In order to clarify the origins of such phenomena and to further explore intriguing functionalities, it is important to elucidate their electronic structures at the atomic level.

In this presentation, I discuss following points based on the observations using a scanning tunneling microscopy/spectroscopy (STM/STS) combined with pulsed laser deposition (PLD).[1]

1. Atomic structure of oxide substrate: SrTiO₃(100) [2]
2. Preparation of atomically-defined oxide substrate surface:
SrTiO₃(001)-($\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{13}$)-R33.7° reconstructed surface [3, 4]
3. Growth processes of oxides:
SrTiO₃ [5], SrO [6], LaAlO₃, (LaCa)MnO₃, and SrVO₃
4. 2D TiO₂-nanomesh formation on LaAlO₃.

These STM/STS studies provide us of profound insights into the intriguing phenomena at oxide surfaces. Further, we aim to correlate our microscopic observation with macroscopic properties of oxides. Consequently, these findings on the atomic-scale nature are discussed with electron transport properties and magnetic properties of oxide thin films.

Further, If time allows, I would like to report the surprisingly low electrolyte/electrode (LiCoO₂) interface resistance of 8.6 Ω cm² observed in lithium thin-film batteries. This value is an order of magnitude smaller than that presented in previous reports on all-solid-state lithium batteries. The value is also smaller than that found in a liquid electrolyte based batteries. The low interface resistance indicates that the negative space-charge layer effects at the Li₃PO_{4-x}N_x/LiCoO₂ interface are negligible, and demonstrates that it is possible to fabricate all-solid state batteries with faster charging/discharging properties.

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[3] R. Shimizu *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 100, 263106 (2012).

[4] I. Hamada *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 136, 17201–17206 (2014).

[5] R. Shimizu *et al.*, ACS Nano, 5, 7967 (2011).

[6] T. Ohsawa *et al.*, ACS Nano, 8, 2223–2229 (2014).

[7] M. Haruta *et al.*, Nano Lett. 15, 1498–1502 (2015).

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Education

1999 PhD, The University of Tokyo

Professional Experience

1999-2003 Researcher, Sony Corporation
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Fields of Research

Solid State Chemistry, Solid State Physics, Surface Science

Publications

1. Ryota Shimizu, Katsuaki Sugawara, Kohei Kanetani, Katsuya Iwaya, Takafumi Sato, Takashi Takahashi, and Taro Hitosugi
“Charge-Density Wave in Ca-Intercalated Bilayer Graphene Induced by Commensurate Lattice Matching”
Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 146103 (2015).
2. Masakazu Haruta, Susumu Shiraki, Tohru Suzuki, Akichika Kumatani, Takeo Ohsawa, Yoshitaka Takagi, Ryota Shimizu, and Taro Hitosugi
“Negligible “negative space-charge layer effects” at oxide-electrolyte/electrode interfaces of thin-film batteries”
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3. Ikutaro Hamada, Ryota Shimizu, Takeo Ohsawa, Katsuya Iwaya, Tomihiro Hashizume, Masaru Tsukada, Kazuto Akagi, and Taro Hitosugi
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4. Patrick Han, Kazuto Akagi, Filippo Federici Canova, Hiroataka Mutoh, Susumu Shiraki, Katsuya Iwaya, Paul S. Weiss, Naoki Asao, and Taro Hitosugi
“Bottom-Up Graphene-Nanoribbon Fabrication Reveals Chiral Edges and Enantioselectivity”
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5. Takeo Ohsawa, Ryota Shimizu, Katsuya Iwaya, Taro Hitosugi
“Visualizing atomistic formation process of SrO_x thin films on SrTiO₃”
ACS Nano 8, 2223–2229 (2014).