

## Photoemission Spectroscopy on Buried Complex Oxide Interfaces

*C. Cancellieri<sup>1</sup>, M.L. Reinle-Schmitt<sup>1</sup>, M. Kobayashi<sup>1</sup>, V. N. Strocov<sup>1</sup>, D. Fontaine<sup>2</sup>, Ph. Ghosez<sup>2</sup>, A. Filippetti<sup>3</sup>, P. Delugas<sup>3</sup>, V. Fiorentini<sup>3</sup> and P. R. Willmott<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Swiss Light Source, Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen, Switzerland*

<sup>2</sup>*Physique Théorique des Matériaux, Université de Liège, Allée du 6 Août 17 (B5), 4000 Sart Tilman, Belgium*

<sup>3</sup>*CNR-IOM UOS Cagliari, Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Cagliari, SP Monserrato-Sestu km.0.700, 09042 Monserrato (CA), Italy*

At the interface between complex oxides, unexpected electronic properties different from those of the constituent bulk materials can arise. A particularly interesting example is the appearance of 2-dimensional conductivity at the interface of the band insulators LaAlO<sub>3</sub> (LAO) and SrTiO<sub>3</sub> (STO) above a critical LAO thickness of 4 unit cells [1-4].

Photoemission spectroscopy is a powerful technique which directly probes the electronic structure of materials and can thus provide important information for a better understanding of their properties. The interfaces of LAO/STO have been investigated by soft x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy for different layer thicknesses across the insulator-to-metal interface transition. We measured clear spectroscopic signatures of Ti<sup>3+</sup> signal at the Fermi level in fully oxygenated sample. Our results show that Ti<sup>3+</sup>-related charge carriers are present only for conducting samples, and are confined to a few monolayers from the interface. No Fermi-edge signal could be detected for insulating samples below the critical thickness [5].

Polarization-controlled synchrotron radiation was subsequently used to map the electronic structure of conducting interfaces in a resonant angle-resolved photoemission experiment. A strong dependence on the light polarization of the Fermi surface and band dispersions is demonstrated, highlighting the distinct Ti 3d orbitals involved in 2D conduction. Samples with different doping levels were prepared and measured by photoemission, revealing different band occupancies and Fermi-surface shapes. A direct comparison between the photoemission measurements and advanced first-principle calculations carried out for different 3d-band fillings is presented in conjunction with the 2D carrier concentration obtained from transport measurements [6]. Moreover, some recent results on the effect of post-growth oxygen pressure on the in-gap states will be presented together with high energy resolution photoemission images.

[1] A. Ohtomo and H. Y. Hwang, *Nature* **427**, 423 (2004).

[2] N. Reyren *et al.*, *Science* **317**, 1196 (2007).

[3] A. D. Caviglia *et al.*, *Nature* **456**, 624 (2008).

[4] S. Thiel *et al.*, *Science* **313**, 1942 (2006).

[5] C. Cancellieri *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **110**, 137601 (2013).

[6] C. Cancellieri *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B Rap. Commun.* **89**, 121412(R) (2014).