Emergent electric field control of phase transformation in oxide superlattices

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Electric fields can transform materials with respect to their structure and properties, enabling various applications ranging from batteries to spintronics. Recently electrolytic gating, which can generate large electric fields and voltage-driven ion transfer, has been identified as a powerful means to achieve electric-field-controlled phase transformations. The class of transition metal oxides provide many potential candidates that present a strong response under electrolytic gating. However, very few show a reversible structural transformation at room-temperature. Here, we report the realization of a digitally synthesized transition metal oxide that shows a reversible, electric-field-controlled transformation between distinct crystalline phases at room-temperature. In superlattices comprised of alternating one-unit-cell of SrIrO\(_3\) and La\(_{0.2}\)Sr\(_{0.8}\)MnO\(_3\), we find a reversible phase transformation with a 7% lattice change and dramatic modulation in chemical, electronic, magnetic and optical properties, mediated by the reversible transfer of oxygen and hydrogen ions. Strikingly, this phase transformation is absent in the constituent oxides, solid solutions and larger period superlattices. Our findings open up this class of materials for voltage-controlled functionality.
Electrolytes have been widely exploited to control electronic, magnetic, and optical properties of materials when large electric fields are desired. Under electrolytic gating, changes in these properties have largely been attributed to changes in carrier concentration. Recent advances have shown that electrolytic gating can also lead to the transfer of oxygen and hydrogen ions that modifies the structure of transition metal oxides (TMOs), leading to more dramatic modulation of their physical properties. To fully exploit this mechanism, materials that can be electrically switched from one crystalline phase to another, with distinct physical properties, are highly desirable. Although ion transfer has been reported in many single-phase TMOs, reversible, electric-field-controlled transformation between distinct crystalline phases at room-temperature (RT) has been limited to a few systems, including binary oxides VO$_2$ and WO$_3$, and perovskite oxides SrCoO$_3$ and SrFeO$_3$ that exhibit topotactic transformations. Among these systems, coupled electronic, magnetic, and optical phase transformations have only been demonstrated in SrCoO$_3$ thus far. The scarcity of single-phase oxides as candidate materials demands strategies to develop tunable materials to this end.

Here we show that digital oxide superlattices can be modulated by electrolytic gating to trigger reversible coupled phase transformations at RT. Using in situ X-ray diffraction (XRD), we find that electrolytic gating induces a reversible structural transformation in superlattices comprised of alternating one-unit cell of La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$ and SrIrO$_3$. By contrast, the constituent oxides, their solid solutions and larger period superlattices do not show such behavior. Through secondary-ion mass spectrometry (SIMS), we confirm the transfer of both hydrogen and oxygen ions in the [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$]$_{20}$ superlattices. This transformation leads to a reversible metal-insulator transition accompanied by optical and magnetic transitions. More specifically, ferromagnetism with perpendicular magnetic anisotropy can be suppressed entirely in conjunction with metal-insulator and optical transitions. Together these results demonstrate the discovery of a class of oxides that exhibits reversible and coupled phase transformations with rich functionalities through electrolyte-based ionic control.

**Results**

**Synthesis of digital superlattices and reference films.** Perovskite TMOs of the ABO$_3$ form provide excellent candidates for strong electrochemical response due to the wide range of possible A and B cations in conjunction with the role of transition metal cation and oxygen anion (B-O) bonds for tunable electronic structure. In addition, the correlated $d$ electrons of B cations give rise to strongly coupled physical properties. Here we studied epitaxial heterostructures of the 3d TMOs La$_1$-Sr$_x$MnO$_3$ that show rich physics and the 5d TMO SrIrO$_3$, which has attracted recent research interests to explore exotic properties arising from spin-orbit coupling. To elucidate the role of B-site cation ordering, we synthesized superlattices comprised of La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$ and SrIrO$_3$ [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.8}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$] with $m = 1, 2, 4$, in situ monitored by using reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED) (Supplementary Fig. 1). In addition, we also synthesized single-phase films of La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.8}$MnO$_3$, La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$, and SrIrO$_3$ and B-site disordered solid solution films of Sr Mn$_1$Ir$_{0.5}$O$_3$ to shed light on the design strategies. Figure 1a shows the four types of materials. All samples are 40 unit-cells (~16 nm) thick and were grown on (001)-oriented SrTiO$_3$ (STO) substrates. XRD shows that all samples exhibit good epitaxy and excellent crystallinity (Supplementary Fig. 2). Our previous studies have shown the excellent unit-cell layering of the superlattices by using transmission electron microscopy. All samples were electrolytically gated with the ionic liquid DEMF$^-$–TFSI$^-$ on the film surface, and voltages were applied across the electrolyte using electrical contacts to the top electrode and film surface (Fig. 1a).

**Reversible structure transformation.** To directly observe structural changes induced by ionic liquid gating (ILG), we first performed in situ XRD measurements during ILG at RT. First of all, upon ILG, in situ XRD measurements show large changes in the out-of-plane lattice parameter ($\Delta c/c$) as high as 7% in [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$]$_{20}$ superlattices while single-phase films show much smaller changes and undergo irreversible structural changes at relatively small bias voltages. Secondly, only [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$]$_{20}$ superlattices show reversible structural transformations with the application of a reverse voltage. Figure 1b shows the time dependence of $\Delta c/c$ for different types of samples during voltage cycling: the (002) peak was monitored in situ while incremental positive voltages were applied up to 2.5 V and then reversed to negative $\sim$3 V (Supplementary Fig. 2b–f). For manganite films, the maximum $\Delta c/c$ ratio is achieved at around 2% (1%) for La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$ $(\Delta c/c = 2\%$ for La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.5}$MnO$_3$ before the (002) peak disappears, and the process is irreversible even with the application of $\sim$3 V. For SrIrO$_3$ films, the (002) peak quickly decays at a lower voltage ($\sim$1.2 V). This may be attributed to the fact that the perovskite phase of SrIrO$_3$ is thermodynamically metastable in bulk and only epitaxially stabilized on STO substrates. Intriguingly, the maximum $\Delta c/c$ significantly increases to about 7% in solid solution films that have a random mixture of Mn and Ir cations. However, we find that the (002) peak in solid solution films also disappears below 2 V and that this change is irreversible.

By contrast, the B-site ordered [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.8}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$]$_{20}$ superlattices show a large reversible structural transformation. As shown in Fig. 1b, the lattice expansion $\Delta c/c$ of superlattices is similar to that of solid solution films ($\sim$7%) up to bias voltages of 2 V. Beyond 2 V, the (002) peak of the superlattices retains the 7% expansion which can be reversed with negative voltages. Notably, as the period of superlattices $(m)$ increases, the lattice expansion decreases and the change becomes irreversible (Supplementary Fig. 3), further highlighting the importance of B-site cation ordering at the atomic scale. For the rest of this paper, the term superlattice is used to refer to [(La$_{0.5}$Sr$_{0.8}$MnO$_3$)$_n$(SrIrO$_3$)$_n$]$_{20}$ superlattices unless otherwise stated.

Figure 1c shows the in situ XRD results of the superlattices during repeated cycling. With $\pm$2.5 V, the (002) peak (around 45.7°, corresponding to $c \sim 0.396$ nm) gradually shifts towards lower angles, indicating the elongation of the $c$ lattice parameter. Eventually, a new diffraction peak develops at around 42.4° (corresponding to $c \sim 0.425$ nm), revealing the emergence of a new phase (denoted as phase B). By reversing the voltage to $\sim$3 V, the superlattice gradually returns to the original phase (denoted as phase A). Notably, the ILG-induced changes are nonvolatile, as phase B is stable over an extended time at ambient conditions (Supplementary Fig. 4a). Thus, we can characterize the two phases by ex situ probes. Figure 1d shows full-range XRD of the superlattices, showing good epitaxy and cation ordering (deduced from pronounced satellite peaks) in both phases. Reciprocal space mapping shows that both phases are coherently strained by the underlying substrate (Supplementary Fig. 5).

**Voltage-driven dual-ion transfer.** To identify whether the transfer of ions plays a role, we employed SIMS to measure ex situ the depth profiles of oxygen and hydrogen. It is known that ILG can induce changes in both oxygen and hydrogen stoichiometries in oxides, and one possible origin is the electrolysis of residual...
To probe hydrogen ions, we stabilized two superlattices with phases A and B by ILG. As shown in Fig. 2a, SIMS results of the superlattice in phase B (red) reveal a significantly higher concentration of hydrogen than that of phase A (blue), confirming the incorporation of hydrogen ions in phase B. To explore the possibility of oxygen ion extraction (oxygen vacancy creation), we first stabilized two superlattices with phases A and B by ILG. Then both samples were thermally annealed in $^{18}$O$_2$ gas (Supplementary Fig. 4b). We find that the phase B sample after thermal annealing in $^{18}$O$_2$ shows a dramatic increase in $^{18}$O signal throughout the entire sample, while the phase A sample only shows an increase near the surface (Fig. 2b). Although the depth profile of the $^{18}$O signal does not directly measure the amount of oxygen vacancies, the additional incorporation of $^{18}$O throughout the entire phase B sample indicates that ILG creates oxygen vacancies in phase B (Supplementary Fig. 4c). It is noted that the SIMS results are consistent with polarized neutron reflectivity results, revealing the accumulation of oxygen vacancies and hydrogen ions in phase B (Supplementary Fig. 6). Therefore, we demonstrate that the phase transformation is
mediated by voltage-driven dual-ion transfer, characterized by the exchange of both oxygen and hydrogen ions.

Valence modulation. The large structural changes induced by ILG should be accompanied by changes in cation valence and oxygen bonding. To probe valence changes, we carried out ex situ X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) at the Mn L-edge, Ir L3-edge, and O K-edge. The absorption peak at the Mn L-edge (Fig. 3a and Supplementary Fig. 7a–c) shifts to lower energy by ~2.1 eV when comparing phase B to phase A, indicating a substantial decrease in Mn valence. By comparing peak positions and multiplet features to references (Supplementary Fig. 8), we find that the Mn cations are close to +3.5 oxidation state in phase A and are dominated by +2 oxidation state in phase B. It is noted that the change of Mn valence in the superlattices is much larger than that in La0.2Sr0.8MnO3 films under ILG (Supplementary Fig. 9), consistent with the magnitude of the structural change. Complementary results at the Ir-L3 edge (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Fig. 7d) also show a clear shift towards lower energy in phase B, revealing a large decrease of the Ir oxidation state. Moreover, the oxygen K-edge results (Fig. 3c) exhibit a complete suppression of the spectral feature associated with the hybridization of oxygen and Ir/Mn cations in phase B, confirming impact on the valence state. We also note that distinct XAS features around 540 eV were observed between two phases of the superlattices, which are known to present the presence of hydroxyl groups and are consistent with the SIMS results.

Voltage control of physical properties. Strikingly the large structural and chemical changes are accompanied by a concurrent metal-insulator transition, suppression of ferromagnetism and enhancement of optical transparency. We first studied the transport properties under ILG (Fig. 4a). The resistivity changes between the two phases are reversible during repeated cycling at RT (Fig. 4b). As shown in Fig. 4c, the superlattice in phase A shows the lowest resistivity and a weak temperature dependence. With increasing positive voltage, the resistivity gradually increases and eventually saturates in a highly insulating state of phase B (Supplementary Fig. 10). The resistivity changes by about two orders of magnitude at RT and three orders of magnitude around 200 K. The large tuning range and high reversibility of resistivity, mediated by voltage-driven ion transfer, make the superlattices of potential interest in resistive random-access memory devices, electrochemical sensors, and neuromorphic computing.

The metal-insulator transition is accompanied by a significant modulation of optical transparency at visible wavelengths under ILG, showing an electrochromic effect in the superlattices. Figure 4d shows ex situ optical transmittance measurements in the visible and near-infrared regions. These measurements exhibit a reversible modulation of optical transmittance around 25–30% over the entire wavelength (400–1800 nm) between the two phases. This modulation can also be directly observed by eye, noting the strong opacity changes between the two phases (Fig. 4d inset). This electrochromic effect may find applications in smart windows.

The most intriguing effect due to ILG was found in the suppression of ferromagnetism and perpendicularly magnetic anisotropy (PMA). We note that the PMA, which is challenging to realize, is an emergent interfacial phenomenon in the superlattices. The change of magnetism was confirmed by both in situ and ex situ magnetic characterization. The in situ measurements exploited the magneto-optic Kerr effect (Fig. 5a and Supplementary Fig. 11) and showed that ILG can fully suppress ferromagnetism with strong PMA. To quantify the changes over a wider temperature range, we carried out ex situ measurements by using SQUID magnetometry (Fig. 5b, c). When the superlattice is in phase A, a ferromagnetic ground state is stabilized with saturation magnetization Ms ~ 2 µB/Mn, magnetic easy axis along the out-of-plane direction and Curie temperature (Tc) around 150 K. With increasing positive voltage, both Ms and Tc decrease until the ferromagnetic transition is fully suppressed when the superlattice is in phase B. The suppression of ferromagnetism is also highly reversible after repeated cycling (Supplementary Fig. 12). Voltage-controlled PMA has been shown to be critical in developing magnetic memory devices with high density, good stability, and low power-consumption.

Discussion

By combining multiple in situ and ex situ probes, we have shown that the digital superlattices with atomic layering structure provide good candidates for electrolyte-based ionic control with both wide tunability and good reversibility. The structural and chemical characterization clearly show a reversible, electric-field-controlled transformation between two crystalline phases of the superlattices at RT, with distinct lattice parameters, chemical stoichiometries and valences, as schematically shown in Fig. 1e. More specifically, phase A of the superlattices is close to the as-grown state in terms of the lattice parameter (c ~ 0.396 nm) and chemical stoichiometry (close to ABO3). On the other hand, phase B shows a largely expanded lattice (c ~ 0.425 nm) and a massive loss (gain) of oxygen (hydrogen) ions (HxABO3). Although it is challenging to precisely quantify the local concentration of ions, we note that the magnitude of lattice expansion (~7%) and valence change are comparable to the highest reported values in single-phase perovskite TMOs (e.g., HxSrCoO3-x,δ with...
large transfer of hydrogen (x ~ 1) and oxygen (δ ~ 0.5) ions). This phase transformation is accompanied by simultaneous modulation of the electronic, optical, and magnetic properties.

Our results have revealed insights into the strategies to develop complex oxides for electrolyte-based ionic control. Firstly, as compared to single-phase constituent oxides, both superlattices and solid solution films exhibit giant structural changes with the application of positive voltages. This result indicates that the intermixing of 3d and 5d transition metal cations can modify the enthalpy of formation energy and diffusivity of ions (oxygen vacancies and hydrogen ions). More importantly, in order to achieve wide tunability and high reversibility, candidate materials need to be transformed into other crystalline phases after massive ion transfer, rather than undergoing phase decomposition by electrolytic gating. Our results have shown that a new crystalline phase only appears in the [(La_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}MnO_{3})_{1}(SrIrO_{3})_{1}]_{20} superlattices after ion transfer and not in the parent compounds, solid solutions or larger period superlattices, thereby highlighting the critical role of B-site cation ordering at the atomic scale.

Similarities can be drawn between these atomically layered [(La_{0.2}Sr_{0.8}MnO_{3})_{1}(SrIrO_{3})_{1}] superlattices and single-phase oxides SrCoO_{3-δ} and SrFeO_{3-δ}, where structural phase transformations are brought about by electrolytic gating. Both SrCoO_{3-δ} and SrFeO_{3-δ} show a topotactic transformation into a vacancy-ordered brownmillerite phase after the transfer of ions, thus preserving the lattice framework without losing the crystallographic orientation and lattice structure. Although single-phase manganate and iridate do not show this transformation at room-temperature as shown in Fig. 1b and Supplementary Fig. 2, the digital superlattices can provide a lattice framework to facilitate a structural phase transition. This is
closely related to the unit-cell layered structure of the superlattices, which leads to the different formation energies of ions depending on the local chemical environment.

To reveal the correlation between the formation energy of ions and local chemical environment, we performed first-principles calculations. For simplicity, we use the supercell that is composed of alternating one-unit-cell of SrIrO$_3$ and SrMnO$_3$ in the calculations (details are included in the Methods section and Supplementary Note 13). Figure 6a shows the calculated crystal structure of the superlattice without ionic defects, showing different rotation angles of IrO$_6$ and MnO$_6$ octahedra along the c axis. Subsequently, an oxygen vacancy or a hydrogen interstitial is introduced into the supercell and different possible positions have been considered. For instance, given the unit-cell layered structure, three types of oxygen vacancy positions were tested, i.e., in the SrO layer, in the IrO$_2$ layer, or in the MnO$_2$ layer. These sites are labeled as O1, O2, and O3 in Fig. 6b. Our calculation results reveal that these sites indeed show different vacancy formation energies and suggest that an oxygen vacancy is energetically more favorable in the MnO$_2$ layer (O3) (Supplementary Table 1). Further calculations reveal that the formation energy of hydrogen interstitials also depends on the local chemical environment (Supplementary Fig. 13 and Supplementary Note 13). Therefore, the digital superlattice is highly likely to develop certain types of ion ordering after the transfer of ions, leading to a reversible transformation into another crystalline phase instead of phase decomposition.

Our results suggest that the digital superlattices provide a class of materials for electrolytic control of structure and function. The atomically layered structure is found to be critical to enable reversible phase transformation. The underlying mechanism may be correlated to the strength of cation-oxygen bonds arising from the 3d versus 5d cations as well as the different rotation/distortion of oxygen octahedra. These oxygen octahedral rotations have been predicted by our first-principles calculations to exhibit different magnitudes across the interfaces (Fig. 6a). This digital synthesis approach can be applied to the family of TMOs, which includes but is not limited to iridate and other 3d TMOs. Further studies on additional material systems would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors governing these structural transformations. These structural transformations can also affect physical properties of the digital superlattices, including emergent phenomena appearing at these oxide interfaces$^{38}$. Therefore, the digital synthesis approach also offers a means to tune emergent functionalities at interfaces through electrolyte-based ion transfer.

In conclusion, we have shown a reversible, electric-field-controlled transformation between distinct phases at RT in atomically layered oxide superlattices, with coincident electronic, optical, and magnetic phase transitions. By contrast, these phenomena are not otherwise observed in the individual constituent oxides, solid solutions or larger period superlattices. Our findings reveal a hitherto-unexplored strategy to develop complex oxides, in which the electrolyte-based ionic control can provide extensive tunability that can be harnessed in electronic/spintronics$^{6,39}$, energy, and environmental applications$^{19}$.

**Methods**

**Growth of oxide heterostructures.** Thin films and superlattices were grown on atomically flat SrTiO$_3$ (STO) (001) substrates by pulsed laser deposition using a KrF excimer laser operating at 248 nm and multiple targets with corresponding chemical stoichiometry. The laser fluence was 0.9 J cm$^{-2}$ and the repetition rate was 1 Hz. The growth temperature and oxygen partial pressure were maintained at 700 °C and 50 mTorr (6.7 Pa). Before growth, STO substrates were prepared in a buffered hydrofluoric acid etch and subsequently annealed at 1000 °C for 3 h to generate atomically flat surfaces as confirmed by atomic force microscopy. During growth, the samples were in situ monitored by reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED), showing layer-by-layer growth for both La$_x$Sr$_{1-x}$MnO$_3$ and SrIrO$_3$. For manganate films and superlattices, RHEED oscillations were observed over the entire deposition process, leading to precise control of interface quality and overall thickness. For iridate and solid solution films, RHEED patterns decay after 5–10 oscillations and the overall thickness was controlled by counting the total number of laser pulses. After growth, the samples were cooled down to room temperature at a rate of ~10 °C per minute in 50 mTorr (6.7 Pa) oxygen.

**In situ and ex situ XRD measurements.** XRD measurements were performed by using a high-resolution diffractometer using monochromatic Cu K$_{α1}$ radiation ($λ = 1.5406$ Å). Before ionic liquid gating (ILG), the edges of the samples (5 × 5 mm$^2$) were covered with a gold electrode by dc sputtering to form the bottom electrode. Subsequently, conductive gold or platinum wires were connected to the electrode by painting conductive silver adhesive. A thin platinum plate was used as the top electrode. During in situ XRD measurements, the samples were first aligned with the substrate (002) peak without the ionic liquid; then, a small drop of ionic liquid (commercial ionic liquid DEME$^−$–TFSI$^−$) was added to cover both the film surface and the platinum plate. The voltage between the bottom electrode and the top electrode was initially set to 0 V and then ramped to desired values. Meanwhile, the XRD spectra were collected continuously with a scanning rate of 3° per minute. For ex situ XRD measurements, the samples were gated by ILG in the same configuration. After being transformed into the desired phases, the samples were rinsed several times with acetone and isopropanol to remove the ionic liquid residue before performing XRD scans (such as Fig. 1d). It is noted that the same cleaning procedure was applied for other ex situ measurements.
Ex situ SIMS measurements. To directly determine the changes in hydrogen and oxygen stoichiometry, we carried out secondary-ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) measurements using a nanoSIMS instrument from IONTOF GmbH. This instrument has a resolution of about 4000 atomic mass units (full-width at half-maximum). During the measurement, the cesium ion beam (2 keV) was rastered over a region of about 250 × 250 μm² but data were collected only in an area of 50 × 50 μm² within that region to avoid disturbance from the crater edge.

Ex situ polarized neutron reflectivity measurements. To characterize the structural and magnetic depth profile, we performed polarized neutron reflectivity (PNR) measurements (using an instrument from IONTOF GmbH) to estimate the defect formation energy of an oxygen vacancy in ultrathin SrIrO$_3$ thin films. The data were collected with an incoming energy of 550 eV, and the 6 × 6 × 4 Gamma-centered Monkhorst-Pack grid was employed in the calculations.

Data availability
The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

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**Author contributions**

D.Y. and Y.S. conceived the project and designed the experiments. D.Y. fabricated the samples. D.Y. performed the ex situ X-ray diffraction, magnetic and optical measurements with M.J.V. and P.P.B. Y.W. performed the in situ X-ray diffraction and secondary-ion mass spectroscopy measurements. O.M.J. and B.T.J. performed the in situ magnetic Kerr effect measurements. D.Y. and H.Y. performed the electrical transport measurements. L.X. and H.L.G. performed the first-principles calculations. D.Y. performed the soft X-ray absorption measurements with the support of A.T.N., P.S. and E.A., and hard X-ray absorption measurements with the support of Y.C. A.G. performed the polarized neutron reflectivity measurements. D.Y. and Y.S. wrote the manuscript and all authors commented on it.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare no competing interests.

**Additional information**

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