



## SEMINARIO

# Electronic structure of FeO, $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> epitaxial films using high-energy spectroscopies

Germán R. Castro

*Spanish CRG BM25-SpLine Beamline at the ESRF-The European Synchrotron, Grenoble, France  
Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid-ICMM/CSIC, Cantoblanco, Madrid, Spain  
german.castro@esrf.fr*

**JUEVES 15 DE MARZO A LAS 12:00**

Departamento de Física de Materiales, Sala de Seminarios, UCM

Today, one of the materials science goals is the production of novel materials with specific and controlled properties. Material composites, which combine different materials, with specific and defined properties mostly of multilayer thin films, are a promising way to create products with specific properties, and, in general different of those of the constituents. The chemical, mechanical, electric and magnetic properties of such materials are often intimately related to the structure, composition profile and morphology. Thus, it is crucial to yield with an experimental set-up capable to investigate different aspects related with the electronic and geometric structure under identical experimental conditions, and, in particular, to differentiate between surface and bulk properties. There are few techniques able to provide an accurate insight of what is happening at these interfaces, which in general are buried by several tens of nanometres in the material. The Spline beamline Branch B offers unique capabilities in this respect.

In the first part of my talk, I will provide a short overview of the present and future performance of the HAXPES-XRD station available at SpLine. It is well-known that iron metal has the ability to form a wide variety of oxides with completely different physical and chemical properties. In the second part of the talk, I will present structural, electronic, and morphological characterization of epitaxial thin films of FeO, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, and  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grown on SrTiO<sub>3</sub>(001), using oxygen assisted pulsed laser deposition (PLD), Hard X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (HAXPES), High Energy Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (HREELS), Grazing Incidence X-ray Diffraction (GIXRD), X-ray Reflectivity (XRR) and X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (XANES).