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Experimental and Theoretical Infrared Signatures of REMO₃ (RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm and M = Co, Fe) Perovskites

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to investigate the consequences of lattice distortion on the vibrational features of rare earth perovskites. To this end, a series of REMO₃ compounds has been synthesized with different rare earths (RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm) and different transition metals

(M=Fe, Co) in order to evaluate their respective role on lattice distortion. Thin films of these materials have been deposited by magnetron co-sputtering in reactive mode and followed by an annealing in air with the same experimental conditions. Characterizations including EDX spectroscopy, X-Ray diffraction and FTIR have been completed by DFT periodic calculations in order to investigate the octahedra tilt angles and to assign the vibrational spectra. The decrease of RE radius enhances the distortion of the chains of octahedra that can be followed both through the calculated mean tilt angle and experimentally by the profile of the M-O-M bending region. The magnitude of the distortion depends on the dimension of the cuboctahedric site hosting the RE that is controlled by the M radius.

Introduction

The ABX₃ perovskite structure is the subject of a huge number of studies firstly on inorganic perovskites,¹⁻⁴ and more recently on organic perovskites⁵⁻⁷. The fascination with this structure is explained by its incredible capacity to accommodate elements of different nature that allows them to be used in numerous smart applications, as piezoelectric, dielectric, magnetic, catalytic or thermochromic materials.

Among the perovskites family, rare-earth cobaltites and orthoferrites (RECoO₃ and REFeO₃ with RE = Rare Earth) have recently raised a large interest in the scientific community for their application in water splitting and photocatalytic activity⁸⁻¹². Their structure and their electronic properties can be tuned depending on the size of A-cations, and the electronic state of the transition metal B, that will influence the bandgap and the photocatalytic properties. In addition, they present a good stability, which make them promising candidate for future production of hydrogen. By playing with the nature of A and B cations, it is possible to tune these properties.

The crystal structure of $REMO_3$ systems (with $RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm$ and $M = Fe, Co$) presents a distortion with respect to an ideal cubic perovskite. Almost all of these compounds crystallize in an orthorhombic lattice (space group $Pnma$), except for $LaCoO_3$, which presents a rhombohedral lattice (space group $R\bar{3}c$). All these systems can be seen as a stacking of MO_6 octahedra surrounded by RE atoms in cuboctahedric sites (see Figure 1). As the size of RE is too small to fill the site, octahedra stacking is affected. The resulting lattice distortion is correlated with a decrease of the M-O-M mean angle α , which drives interatomic interactions of oxygen 2p and iron or cobalt 3d electrons responsible of the electro-optical properties of these materials.

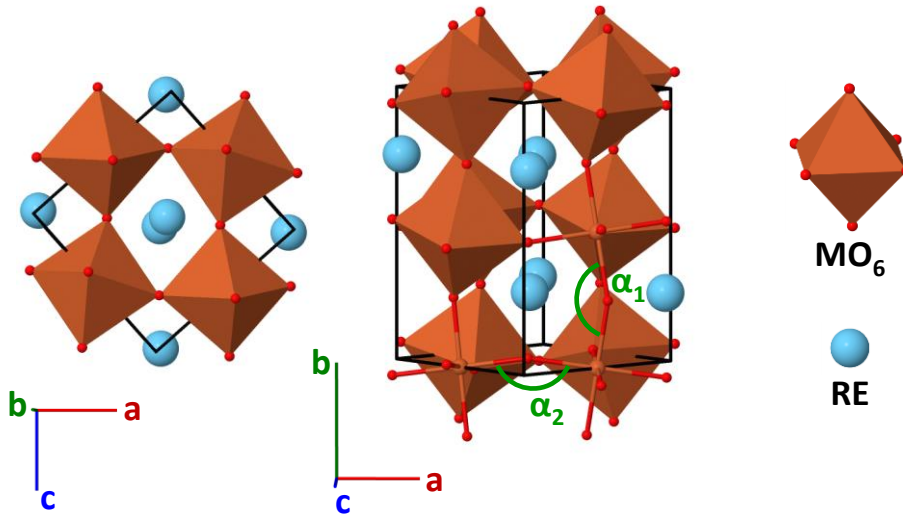


Figure 1. Representation of the orthorhombic structure of $REMO_3$. α_1 and α_2 are the distortion angles of the chains of octahedra.

In order to link the chemical properties of these materials to the perovskite structure, XRD measurements are widely used. However, such method presents a limited use on nanomaterials or thin films, which are their most common forms for energy applications. Infrared spectroscopy

(IR) is a simple and widespread method that can be used to probe the structural features of a system at different scales, by studying its vibrational signatures.

The vibrational properties (experimental and theoretical) of REFeO₃ and RECoO₃ systems have been discussed over the years^{13–20}, but most of the work found in the literature focuses only on one or two specific compounds. Only two studies explore the effect of lattice distortion brought by the RE³⁺ cation on the vibrational features of these systems: Sudheendra *et al.*²¹ followed the thermal evolution of the infrared signatures of RECoO₃ (RE=La, Pr, Nd) systems, while Weber *et al.*²² focused on the attribution of the Raman signatures of REFeO₃ (RE = La, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy) systems. However both of these studies focus only on the role of the A³⁺ cation and none of them considered that of the B³⁺ cation.

A previous work of some of the present authors^{23,24} has brought out the evolution of electrical and optical properties in the RECoO₃ (RE = La, Nd, Sm) and REFeO₃ (RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm) series, respectively. Although the modification of the Infrared features has been highlighted in these series, the complexity of the spectra (broad bands with multiple contributions) prevented a full exploitation of the vibrational information.

In the present work, we aim to investigate by Infrared spectroscopy the influence of lattice deformation brought by substitution in both A and B sites of REMO₃ perovskite systems (RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm and M = Co, Fe). The experimental data will be complemented by the simulation of theoretical spectra, calculated in the framework of density functional theory (DFT). This joint approach will make it possible to put in relation the structural and the vibrational modifications.

Experimental details

REMO₃ (RE = La, Pr, Nd, Sm and M = Fe, Co) thin films were synthesized in a 40 dm³ sputtering chamber in base vacuum of about 10⁻⁵ Pa, achieved by primary and turbomolecular

pumps. Films were deposited by magnetron co-sputtering, from pure metallic target (GoodFellow® 99.95% purity, diameter of 5 cm), in reactive atmosphere with an Ar/O₂ flow rate ratio of 21/7 sccm (standard cubic centimeter per minutes), on (100) undoped silicon substrates, at a working pressure of 0.5Pa. The parameters for the discharge have been fixed at a current of 0.2 A on Fe target, and a power of 51 W on Co target. Concerning RE a discharged power of 110 W has been applied on La, and 70 W on Pr, Nd and Sm targets (summarize in Table 1). Note that, a power regulation is preferred for rare-earth elements and cobalt to reduce electrical instabilities. The target-substrate distance has been set at 7 cm for transition metal targets (Fe and Co), and at 5.5 cm for RE. The deposition time has been fixed to 5 h in order to reach a thickness of 1 μm. For REFeO₃, this large thickness generates residual stress and promotes buckling delamination. To avoid this, a deposition temperature of 400°C (673 K) has been used, thereby minimizing the residual compressive stresses generated during the annealing (due to the difference of thermal dilatation). For RECoO₃, this effect is not significant, and the film has been deposited at room temperature. In both deposition temperatures (400°C or RT), the thin films remain amorphous and, as mentioned above, they have been crystallized during 5h at 700°C (973 K). Different deposition temperatures, annealing times and annealing temperatures have been tested without significant effect on the vibrational features. After annealing, thin films exhibit a dense equiaxed grain morphology.

Table 1. Deposition conditions of REMO₃ thin films

Parameters	REFeO ₃ thin films	RECoO ₃ thin film
Target discharge parameter	Fe: 0.2 A	Co: 51 W
	La: 110 W Pr, Nd, Sm: 70 W	
Target distance	Metal: 7 cm	

	RE: 5.5 cm	
Flow rate Ar/O ₂	21/7 sccm	
Deposition pressure	0.5 Pa	
Deposition time	5h	
Deposition temperature	400°C	Room temp.
Annealing	700°C – 5h, in air	

The structure of the films has been analyzed by X-ray diffraction on a Bruker D8 diffractometer, with 2θ Bragg-Bentano geometry (Cu $K\alpha = 1.54056 \text{ \AA}$), at room temperature. Due to a slight texturation of the film, a complete Rietveld refinement could not be performed. However, precise lattice parameters could be obtained from the XRD measurement. Structure refinement has been done using FullProf software, with 11 parameters, including background, zero, scale, lattice parameter and peak shape coefficients.

The infrared spectra in the range $30\text{-}700 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was recorded in transmission mode by accumulating 200 scans with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} using a Nicolet 8700 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer with a Globar source, a DTGS-PE detector and a solid substrate beam splitterTM. A Si wafer was used as reference sample.

Computational details

Calculations were performed with the CRYSTAL14 periodic ab initio code,^{25,26} by using the hybrid PBE0 functional²⁷ that has been shown to provide reliable results for the structural and electronic properties of perovskites systems.²⁸ All electron basis sets have been used to describe non lanthanoids atoms with a contraction scheme of (8s)-(6411sp)-(411d)-(1f) for Fe and Co, and (8s)-(51sp)-(1d) for O. The exponents (in bohr⁻²) of the most diffuse functions are $\alpha_{sp} = 0.60$, $\alpha_d = 0.22$, $\alpha_f = 0.70$ for Co, $\alpha_{sp} = 0.55$ and $\alpha_d = 0.25$, $\alpha_f = 0.70$ for Fe and $\alpha_{sp} = 0.185$ and $\alpha_d =$

0.50 for O. In the case of Lanthanoids, pseudopotentials²⁹⁻³² have been used to describe core and f electrons. They are combined with different basis sets that we have reoptimized for the purpose of calculation in crystals. Contraction schemes for La, Pr, Nd and Sm valence electron basis sets are the following: (311s)-(211p)-(21d). The exponents (in bohr⁻²) of the most diffuse functions are: $\alpha_s = 0.17$, $\alpha_p = 0.25$ and $\alpha_d = 0.40$ for La ; $\alpha_s = 0.22$, $\alpha_p = 0.25$ and $\alpha_d = 0.32$ for Pr ; $\alpha_s = 0.29$, $\alpha_p = 0.25$ and $\alpha_d = 0.30$ for Nd ; $\alpha_s = 0.28$, $\alpha_p = 0.27$ and $\alpha_d = 0.32$ for Sm.

The level of accuracy in evaluating the Coulomb and Hartree-Fock exchange series is controlled by five parameters,²⁵ for which the 8 8 8 10 20 values were used. The threshold on the SCF energy (SCF: self-consistent field) was set to 10^{-8} Ha for the geometry optimization and 10^{-10} Ha for the frequency calculation. The reciprocal space was sampled according to a sublattice with shrinking factor set to 8 (along the 3 lattice vectors), corresponding to 170 independent k vectors in the irreducible part of the Brillouin zone. The DFT exchange-correlation contribution is evaluated by numerical integration through a (75,974) pruned grid (XLGRID keyword) over the unit cell volume.

The presence of Fe(III) and Co(III) in the studied compounds raises the question of their spin state, and at longer range, the question of spin ordering between M centers in those structures. For the construction of all model structures in this work, we decided to only consider the low temperature case (0 K). In this case, the preferred spin state of Fe (d^5) is HS and the one of Co (d^6) is LS, the calculated atomic magnetic moments obtained after optimization for the different compounds remain close to ideal values ($4.24 \mu_B$ for Fe and $0.00 \mu_B$ for Co) and are not affected by lattice distortion. To model different spin ordering in REFeO₃, the lattice symmetry has been reduced from Pnma (space group n°62) to P2₁/c (space group n°14). Different spin distributions have been considered for Fe (FM, A-AFM, C-AFM and G-AFM). For all studied compounds,

the most stable structure is for a G-AFM ordering, which will be the only case presented in this work. One should mention though that the structural parameters remain close to those calculated in Pnma (<1 % difference).

The calculation of vibrational frequencies at the Γ point is performed within the harmonic approximation. Integrated intensities for IR absorption are evaluated through the Berry phase approach.³³ Spectra are reconstructed from the calculated frequencies and intensities by superposition of pseudo-Voigt functions with a constant FWHM of 10 cm^{-1} . To evaluate the contributions of the different atoms to the normal modes, isotopic substitutions have also been realized for LaFeO_3 : The mass of Fe and O atoms (at each Wyckoff position *i.e* 4c and 8d of the Pnma space group) has been raised by 20% while the one of La has been increased from 139 to 10 000 u in order to remove all coupling with other modes and thus reveal its participation in those modes. For each substitution, the IR spectrum is reconstructed from the same Hessian matrix than the former calculation.

Results and discussion

Crystal structure of REMO_3

The first step of this work is to construct reliable model structures from which the infrared data will be calculated. The experimental XRD patterns are reported on Figure 2. Only peaks corresponding to perovskite are detected in all REMO_3 corresponding to orthorhombic crystal structures except for LaCoO_3 , which crystallize in rhombohedral system. As the RE atomic radius decreases (from La to Sm), peaks splitting is observed due to higher distortion of the system. This effect is more visible on ferrite system, where 21 diffraction peaks are identified in SmFeO_3 , while only 12 peaks are detected for LaFeO_3 film.

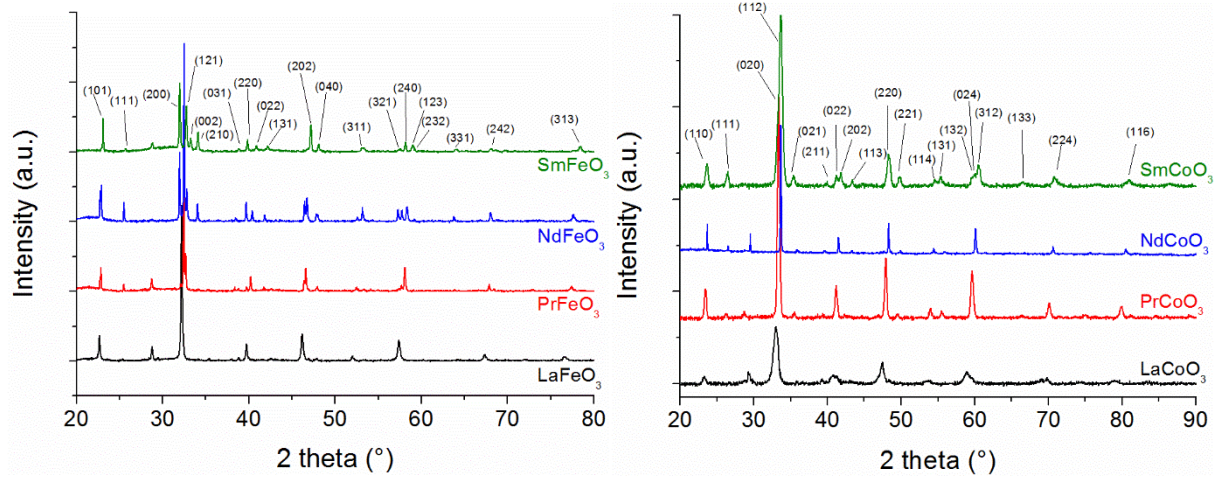


Figure 2. Experimental XRD patterns of REFeO₃ and RECoO₃ thin films

As mentioned previously, a complete Rietveld refinement with atomic positions and angles determination cannot be performed due to slight texturation of the film. Indeed, texturation influences the peak intensity, which is used to determine the atomic peak positions. However, since lattice parameters are only related to peak positions (in 2θ), their precise determination can be performed. Experimental lattice parameters are reported in Table 2 and are compared to the optimized crystal parameters calculated in DFT. For sake of comparison, selected data obtained from the literature are also reported.

Table 2. Crystal parameters for ReMO₃ perovskites in space group Pnma (n°62) except for LaCoO₃ ($R\bar{3}c$, n°167, hexagonal axes).

		LaFeO ₃	PrFeO ₃	NdFeO ₃	SmFeO ₃	LaCoO ₃	PrCoO ₃	NdCoO ₃	SmCoO ₃
a	Theo	5.55	5.60	5.60	5.61	5.37	5.29	5.29	5.28
	Exp	5.57	5.61	5.60	5.62	5.38	5.36	5.33	5.31
	Ref	5.56 (i)	5.57 (i)	5.59 (i)	5.59 (i)	5.44 (j)	5.34 (k)	5.33 (k)	5.35 (k)
b	Theo	7.83	7.79	7.79	7.73	-	7.53	7.53	7.50
	Exp	7.86	7.81	7.82	7.72	-	7.59	7.55	7.50
	Ref	7.86 (i)	7.79 (i)	7.76 (i)	7.71 (i)	-	7.58 (k)	7.55 (k)	7.50 (k)
c	Theo	5.57	5.51	5.50	5.44	13.00	5.38	5.38	5.32
	Exp	5.57	5.48	5.51	5.46	13.31	5.38	5.34	5.27
	Ref	5.55 (i)	5.48 (i)	5.45 (i)	5.40 (i)	13.10 (j)	5.38 (k)	5.35 (k)	5.29 (k)
α	Theo	159.5	154.2	154.0	151.0	169.2	162.0	161.8	158.1
d(M-O)min	Theo	1.99	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91
d(M-O)max	Theo	1.99	2.01	2.01	2.02	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91

Lattice parameters (in Å), α mean distortion angle (in °), and extremum values of M-O distances d(M-O) (in Å). (i), (j) and (k) are reported from ref ³⁴, ³⁵ and ³⁶ respectively.

A very good agreement between theoretical and experimental results is observed (about 1% difference on average) except for LaCoO₃, for which the c parameter is calculated shorter than what has been measured. This parameter is known to be very sensitive to the temperature³⁵ as the spin state of Co undergo a spin transition from low to intermediate spin state (LS-IS) above 100 K. However it is not possible to model the IS state with a monodeterminantal approach³⁷. This limits our model to the LS case, corresponding to a structure at 0 K. The data from the neutron diffraction study of Bull *et al.*³⁵ reported in Table 2 are those measured at 300 K (to be comparable to the other compounds), but the parameters have also been measured at 4 K (a = 5.42 Å and c = 12.98 Å) which are in good agreement with the calculated results.

In the Pnma space group, REMO₃ structure contains two non-equivalent oxygen atoms located in Wyckoff sites 4c and 8d that lead to two different M-O-M angles. However, calculated differences between those two angles are never larger than 3°. Thus for the sake of clarity, only the mean values of the distortion angle (α) are reported in Table 2. This angle is a good indicator

of the lattice deformation: In a cubic system, α is equal to 180° and as its value diminishes, the system becomes more and more distorted. As expected for both RECoO₃ and REFeO₃ systems, a decrease of the RE ionic radius (from La to Sm) is correlated with a reduction of α calculated values. On the contrary, when the M ionic radius decreases (from Fe to Co) an increase of α is observed. As M-O bonds get shorter (from ~ 2 Å for Fe-O to ~ 1.9 Å for Co-O), the size of the cuboctahedric site diminishes and it becomes more adapted to the RE. So by changing the nature of RE and M cations, one can span over 19° of distortion, from the least distorted structure LaCoO₃ to the most distorted one SmFeO₃.

Vibrational analysis of REFeO₃

The first results presented here are the substitution of A cation in REFeO₃. In the conditions where experimental spectra have been recorded (298K, 1 atm) all the compounds of this series are in the same spin state (HS state for Fe atoms with G-AFM ordering) and crystallize in the same space group (Pnma). Their IR spectra will thus possess the same number of active normal modes, which will ease their comparison.

In cubic ($Pm\bar{3}m$) ABO₃ perovskites there is only 3 IR active modes ($\Gamma = 3 T_{1u}$) corresponding to B-O stretching, B-O-B bending, and the displacement of A relative to B-O lattice. If cation A is too small, the BO₆ chains of octahedra are distorted, and the symmetry lowering from O_h to D_{2h} leads to a higher number of active modes. The selection rules for these orthorhombic perovskites in Pnma symmetry³⁸ give the irreducible representation: $\Gamma = 9 B_{1u} + 7 B_{2u} + 9 B_{3u}$ for a total of 25 active modes in IR (calculated wavenumbers and intensities are reported in S.I, in Table S1). In the experimental IR spectrum these vibration modes are not well separated and form bands of complex shape, as can be seen in case of LaFeO₃ reported in Figure 3. In order to assign this spectrum, simulated spectra corresponding to cubic and orthorhombic structures are also reported. To complete this figure, isotopic substitutions have been realized for the different

atoms of the Pnma cell (in which La, Fe, O1 and O2 occupy the Wyckoff sites 4c, 4b, 4c and 8d respectively). The bands influenced by the isotopic substitution have been assigned accordingly (the simulated spectra corresponding to these isotopic substitutions can be found in S.I. in Figure S1). The general agreement between the experimental and the theoretical spectra is good. For this reason the description of the vibrational features (and in particular the mentioned wavenumbers) will focus mainly on the experimental data, while the theoretical data will be used to refine the attribution.

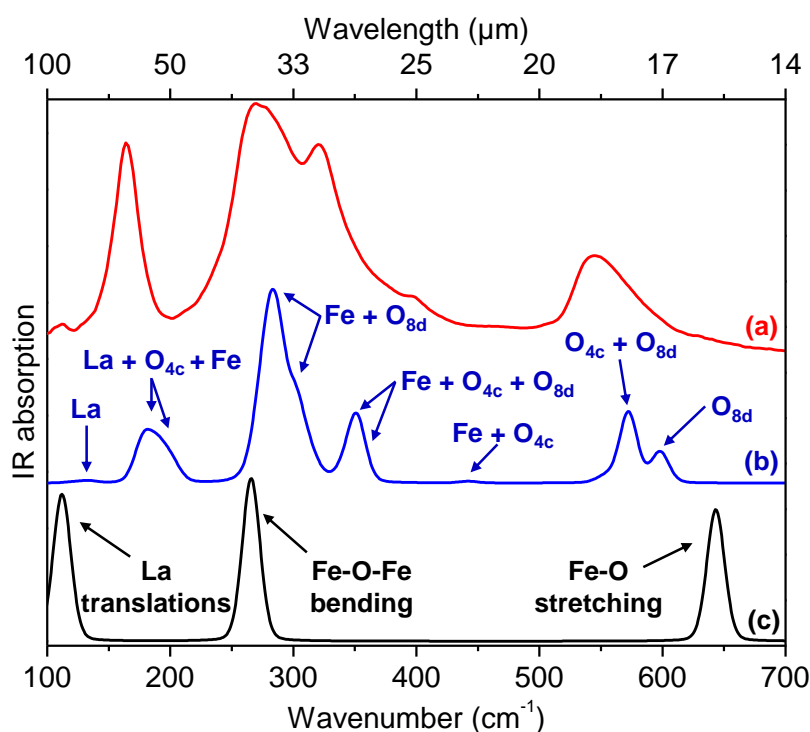


Figure 3. Infrared spectra of LaFeO_3 . Comparison between experimental (a) spectra and those calculated for orthorhombic (b) and cubic (c) structures. Modes are labelled according to their type and to the main atom involved.

The three groups of vibration modes are affected quite differently by the lattice deformation. The Fe-O stretching group is redshifted. It is split into two main contributions (although only one

band is resolved on the experimental spectrum), depending on the nature of the Fe-O elongation considered: in the (a,c) plane (main contribution of O_{8d}) for the highest wavenumbers ($\bar{\nu} > 550 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and along b direction (main contribution of O_{4c}) for the lowest wavenumbers ($\bar{\nu} < 550 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). No coupling with La or Fe atoms is observed for these modes, we can then consider them as almost “pure modes”. The group of La “translations” is more affected by the deformation with a splitting ($\Delta\bar{\nu} \sim 52 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) between in phase or antiphase La - La motions, with the band corresponding to in phase modes ($\bar{\nu} = 164 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) being the most intense. Finally, the group of modes that is most affected by the lattice deformation is the group corresponding to combinations of Fe-O-Fe bending modes that split into a band of complex shape, spread over 200 cm^{-1} . The 3 resolved bands observed in the experimental spectrum correspond to 14 vibrational modes, grouped in 7 bands in the theoretical spectrum. The most intense signal (measured at 270 cm^{-1}) is similar to the T_{1u} bending mode of a cubic perovskite; it corresponds to vibration modes where Fe-O-Fe deformations of the different octahedra are all in phase. These deformations can be considered as “internal mode”. On the contrary in the bands located at higher wavenumbers (322 cm^{-1} to 400 cm^{-1}), the deformations of the different octahedra are not in phase. These modes can be considered as sort of “external mode” and be described as deformations of the chains of octahedra.

In order to follow the modifications of the vibrational features of this system as the lattice deformation increases, experimental and theoretical IR spectra of the REFeO_3 series are displayed in Figure 4a and 4c respectively. Theoretical spectra reproduce correctly the evolutions of experimental spectra along the REFeO_3 series, allowing the characterization of the spectral modifications. As mentioned in the previous section, numerical values correspond to the experimental data (unless specified otherwise). In Figure 4a, almost no modification is observed

for the Fe-O stretching modes (500 - 600 cm^{-1}). A small shift toward the low wavenumbers ($\Delta\bar{\nu}\sim 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) is observed as well as a decrease in intensity of the Fe-O_{8d} stretching modes.

Focusing now on the group of RE translations, one can observe that in phase translation modes (150 - 200 cm^{-1}) are slightly blueshifted ($\Delta\bar{\nu}\sim 8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). For these modes, two competing effects are in play as RE evolves from La to Sm : (i) The increase of RE mass should induce a redshift, while (ii) the decrease of the cation's radius give it more freedom of movement in the cuboctahedric site that should induce a blueshift. Hence the trend observed in the experimental spectra reveals that the second effect (ii) is dominant here. This is not the case for the calculated spectra where a slight redshift ($\Delta\bar{\nu}\sim 8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) is predicted. This highlights the tendency, in the computational model, to underestimate the interactions between RE and its surrounding cage. As a final comment for this region, a shoulder is observed at $\bar{\nu}\sim 155 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ in the SmFeO₃ spectrum. This band corresponds to an out-of-phase translation mode of FeO₆ octahedra planes collinear to (a,c) directions. Its position is not influenced by the nature of RE, but in LaFeO₃ it overlaps with the band corresponding to La in phase translation modes.

The spectral region corresponding to Fe-O-Fe bending modes (220 - 420 cm^{-1}) is, as expected, the most sensitive to lattice deformations. As they increase along the series from La to Sm, the intense band corresponding to “internal” deformation modes is split in two contributions. Modes corresponding to motion in the (a,c) plane shift from 270 cm^{-1} in LaFeO₃ to 240 cm^{-1} in SmFeO₃, while the mode corresponding to Fe translation in the b direction remains essentially at the same position (slight blueshift $\Delta\bar{\nu}\sim 5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). But the most visible effect of the lattice deformation is observed for the “external” deformation modes of the octahedra strings (300 - 420 cm^{-1}). All these modes are up shifted ($\Delta\bar{\nu}\sim 15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ from LaFeO₃ to SmFeO₃) and they become more and

more resolved in the experimental spectra, until every band present in the corresponding calculated spectrum is resolved.

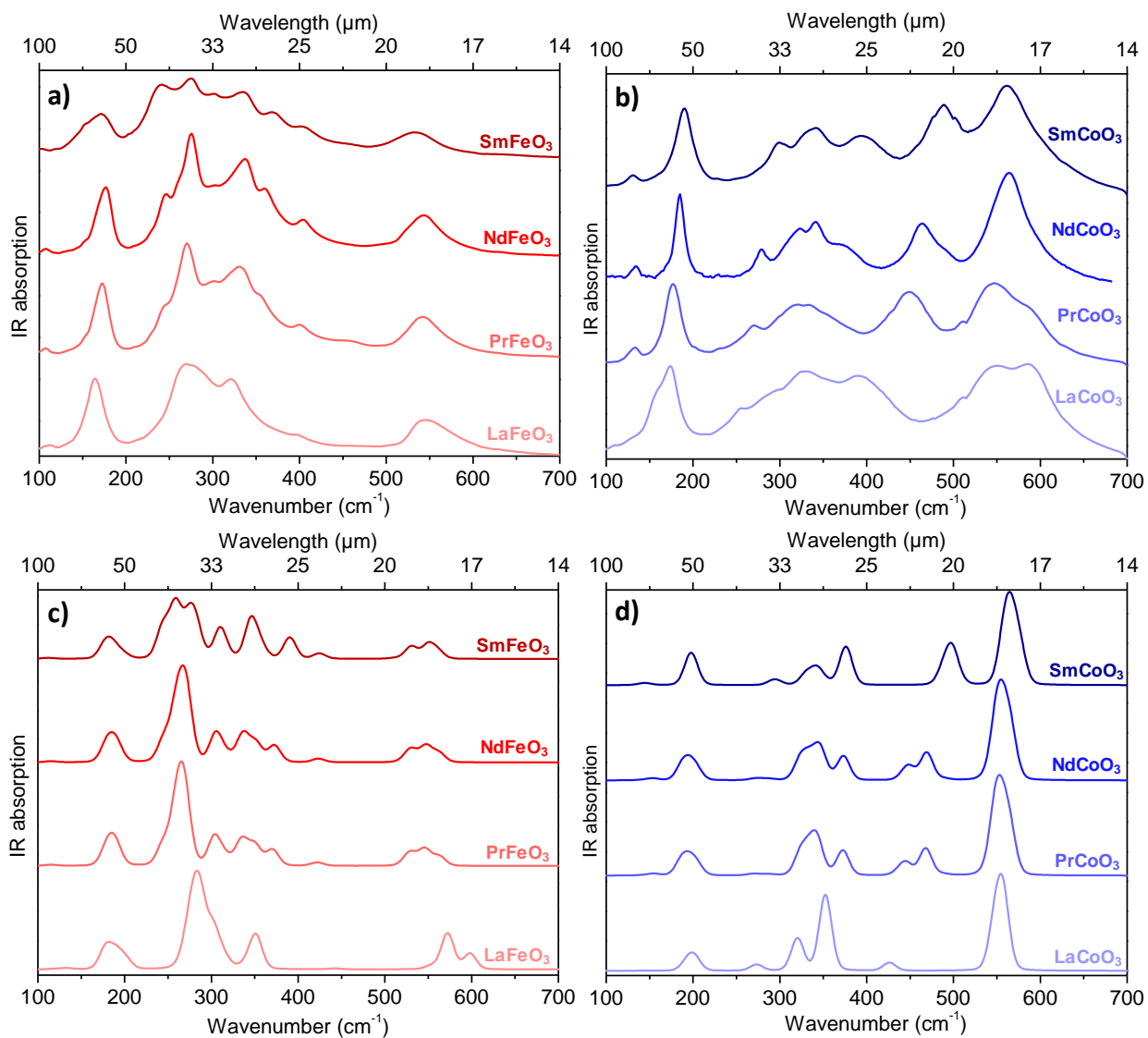


Figure 4. Infrared spectra of $REMO_3$. Comparison between experimental (a,b) and simulated (c,d) data.

Fe or Co in B site

$SmFeO_3$ is the most distorted system considered in this study. It can be used as a reference compound to study the influence of B cation on $REMO_3$ vibrational signature. Changing the

transition-metal Fe by Co in SmMO_3 , the lattice distortion will decrease without changing the system symmetry or the number of active modes (and their nature). The shifts calculated for these different modes when passing from SmFeO_3 to SmCoO_3 are shown in Figure 5.

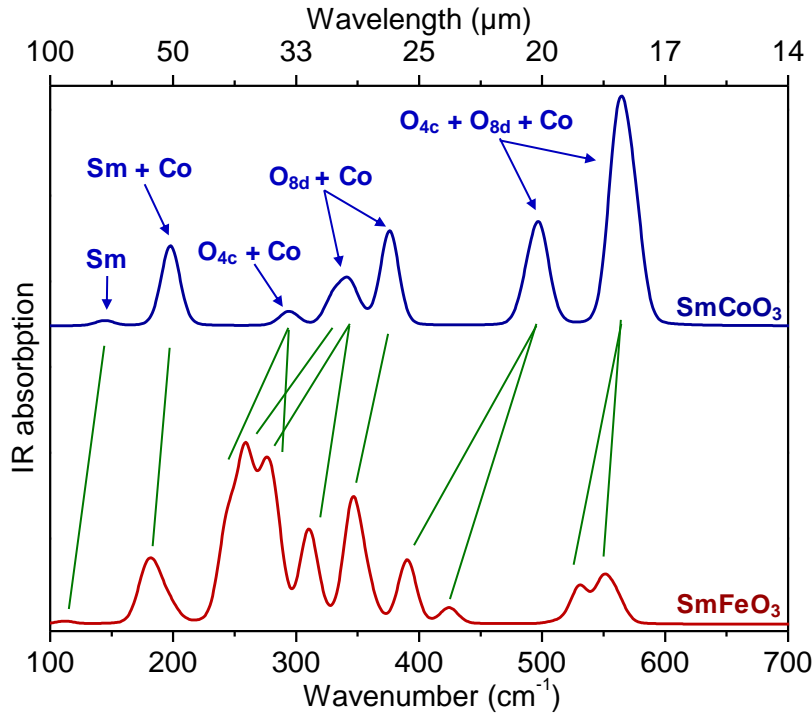


Figure 5. Relations between modes calculated of SmFeO_3 and SmCoO_3 .

Only small modifications are observed in the M-O stretching region ($450 - 600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Since Co-O bonds are shorter than the Fe-O ones, this band is blueshifted (by 20 cm^{-1} in the theoretical spectrum, and 30 cm^{-1} in the experimental one in Figure 4b). As the α deformation angle is getting closer to 180° in SmCoO_3 , the difference between O_{8d} and O_{4c} is reduced and the two bands calculated for SmFeO_3 merge in SmCoO_3 (bandwidths in the experimental spectra, Figure 4b, do not allow to observe this phenomenon). In the region corresponding to Sm translation modes ($100 - 200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) the main modification is a blueshift of the two bands ($\sim 20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for both theoretical and experimental spectra) that is due to the smaller size of the cuboctahedric site and

hence a stronger coupling with the cage of MO_6 octahedra. The region corresponding to M-O-M bending modes is simplified as the α angle increases. Modes with a strong M contribution (almost all “internal modes”) form a group of three bands located between 300 cm^{-1} and 400 cm^{-1} while modes corresponding to deformations of the chains of octahedra (“external modes”) merge into a separate group that is upshifted close the stretching mode region (490 and 497 cm^{-1} in the theoretical and the experimental spectra respectively). The position of this last band is the most sensitive to the lattice deformation as it can also be seen in the spectra of the RECoO_3 series reported Figure 4b and 4d. The trends described for the different spectral region in the REFeO_3 series are still valid for RECoO_3 whose spectrum is even more sensitive to RE substitution. In particular, the band corresponding to chains deformation in the experimental spectra is redshifted over 100 cm^{-1} between SmCoO_3 and LaCoO_3 , compared to only $10 - 15\text{ cm}^{-1}$ along the iron series. However, the interpretation of RECoO_3 vibrational spectra is complicated by the presence of a spin transition, for some of these compounds, near the temperature of analysis (298 K). Indeed, it is known that LaCoO_3 , PrCoO_3 and NdCoO_3 undergo a LS-HS (or IS for LaCoO_3) spin transition around 100 K , 200 K and 300 K respectively.^{21,35,39} This means that if the experimental IR spectrum of NdCoO_3 can be considered as purely the one of LS, those of PrCoO_3 and LaCoO_3 are a mix of contributions coming from different spin states. In particular, the splitting of the Co-O stretching region in LaCoO_3 has been explained by Sudheendra *et al.*²¹ as a sum of contributions coming from LS and IS states. From these results, one can assign the shoulder observed (at $\sim 600\text{ cm}^{-1}$) in the stretching region of PrCoO_3 and LaCoO_3 , to modes belonging to higher spin states. This assignment is consistent with the fact that its relative intensity, with respect to the other stretching modes, is higher in LaCoO_3 than in PrCoO_3 . And finally, this band is not present in the calculated spectra, for which only the fundamental spin state has been

considered. The position and the trend of the band corresponding to LS state (measured at 560 cm^{-1} in SmCoO_3 and down shifting to 547 cm^{-1} in LaCoO_3) are correctly modeled.

Conclusion

In this work, thin films of REMO_3 perovskites (RE=La, Pr, Nd, Sm; M= Co, Fe) have been synthesized and characterized with the same experimental conditions. The crystallographic parameters obtained from XRD refinement for the series are in good agreement with data present in the literature and with data obtained by DFT calculations. The computational models of REMO_3 series give access to other indicators of the lattice deformation such as α , the mean angle of chains distortion. It has been shown that this angle decreases along with the RE radius (from LaMO_3 to SmMO_3) and highlights an increase of the lattice distortion. However when the M radius decreases (from REFeO_3 to RECoO_3), the α angle increases and reveals a decrease of the size of the cuboctahedric site. These structural modifications appear clearly on the vibrational features of REMO_3 and their assignment has been done by relying on comparison with simulated spectra obtained from DFT periodic calculations. Lattice deformations due to the decrease of RE size are characterized by a modification of bands corresponding to RE translation modes and bands corresponding to M-O-M bending modes, both due to the bending of the MO_6 chains of octahedra. Symmetry lowering of RE environment creates a splitting of out-of-phase and in phase translations modes, which is more important than the redshift due to the mass increase of RE. The splitting of the M-O-M bending region is controlled by interactions between the chains of octahedra, in phase modes are redshifted while out-of-phase modes are blueshifted. By adjusting the dimensions of the cage of octahedra around RE, substitution of Fe^{3+} by Co^{3+} cations decreased the splitting of the perturbed regions, but amplified the influence of RE substitution. The modes that are the most sensitive to RE substitution in RECoO_3 systems are

antiphase bending of the chains of octahedra. Finally, comparison between experimental and theoretical data made it possible in LaCoO_3 and PrCoO_3 to assign bands corresponding to excited spin states.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. A file named Supporting_Information.pdf is provided. It contains the vibrational information (wavenumber, intensity, symmetry) calculated for the different REMO_3 systems, as well as a figure picturing the effect of isotopic substitutions on LaFeO_3 calculated IR spectrum.

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Author Contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

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TOC Graphic

