

Understanding nanoscale effects in oxide/metal heteroepitaxy

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The growth mode of strained epitaxial films relies on the interaction strength, the lattice matching, and the mechanical response of the system. The present work focuses on the basic physics of supported nano-islands by examining the characteristics of MgO/Ag(100) taken as a case study. The combination of experiments and simulations highlights the existence of a small size regime in which, despite the largest adhesion and the smallest mismatch, the islands are the least distorted by the substrate. We assign this unexpected behavior to the enhanced island stiffness which makes the cost of elastic distortion prohibitive compared to the associated gain of MgO-Ag interaction energy. The analysis provides a general framework to predict and/or understand nanoscale effects on interfacial pseudomorphism. These are likely to hold whatever the nature of the deposit and substrate under consideration. It may have far reaching consequences on many properties of supported nano-objects.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The growing number of applications of supported thin films and nanoclusters that rely on their crystallographic quality encourages scrupulous control of the epitaxy and interface structure during growth processes. Controlled crystallography is needed for optimum performances of transparent oxide semiconductors [1,2], tunable ferroelectric domain structures [3], heterogeneous catalysis [4], and optoelectronic, acousto-optical, and piezoelectric devices [5,6]. In the usual representation of interfaces, the lattices of both supported objects and supports are strained tending to match one another [7–9]. Supported systems have been modeled on the basis of the “natural misfit” that stems from bulk lattice misfits [10,11]. The failure of that model at the very beginning of the growth [10–12] led to the concept of “mesoscopic misfit” that rationalizes a significant size dependence of stress and strain [10 and references therein]. However, in line with the use of the continuum elastic theory for supported thin films [13–15], the values of the elastic constants are often assumed size independent. The archetypal mechanical properties of nanowires, on which a great attention was focused for applications to microelectromechanical systems (MEMS), question this approximation. In wires less than a few tens of nanometers in diameter, the larger surface-to-volume ratio results in strongly size-dependent elastic parameters [16–21]. The key question is whether such dependence can be evidenced in supported nano-objects and whether it plays a role in heteroepitaxy.

MgO thin films are of particular interest in this context, since high crystalline quality is obtained when governed by cube-on-cube epitaxy. They are quite successfully used in magnetic tunnel junctions as crystalline barriers which, due to a highly spin-dependent evanescent decay of metallic

wave functions, give rise to much higher tunnel performance than amorphous films [22–28]. On Ag(100), the MgO film grows in the form of islands which progressively cover the surface [29–33]. MgO(100) films are shown by reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED) to be pseudomorphic at the onset of their growth on Ag(100) [34] and Fe(100) [22,35], with Ag(001)[100]//MgO(001)[100] and Fe(001)[110]//MgO(001)[100] epitaxial relationships, respectively. In tetragonal distortions that were observed in pseudomorphically strained 3 monolayer (ML) thick MgO films on Ag(100) [36,37], independent measurements of the in-plane and out-of-plane lattice parameters were shown to agree with values relying on MgO bulk elastic constants [36]. In a way similar to oxides with a rocksalt structure such as NiO, CoO, and MnO [38], epitaxial MgO(100) thin films appear as a model that apparently fulfills the prediction by Frank and van der Merwe that a pseudomorphic first layer is a prerequisite for the growth of an epitaxial two-dimensional (2D) film [38–40]. However, this consensual description seems to be at odds with the prediction of a Mg-Mg distance of 2.83 Å in an infinite self-supported MgO monolayer [41]. The contraction by 5% with respect to bulk MgO (2% with respect to the Ag lattice) casts doubt on the way in which stress and strain are driven in the supported MgO adlayer, insofar as the amplitude and even the sign of the exerted forces are ill-defined.

In the present paper, we show that, contrary to most assumptions made in the past, the smallest epitaxial nano-objects are less apt to adapt their structure to the support lattice to the extent in which, for particles smaller than a certain size, the internal stress outweighs the interaction with the substrate. The originality of the present work is to highlight the existence of such a small-size regime which is due to the concomitant effect of size-dependent misfit and nanoparticle stiffness. To this end, the much investigated MgO/Ag(100) system [29–38,41–43] is revisited by combining extended x-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) and

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multiscale atomistic simulations of MgO islands. The EXAFS technique, previously quite successful for studying extremely small objects inaccessible to diffraction analysis [44], has been used at the Mg *K* edge to determine the in-plane and out-of-plane interatomic distances in MgO/Ag(100) films grown in ultrahigh vacuum conditions, for coverages ranging from the submonolayer to 10 monolayers equivalent. Numerical atomistic simulations have been performed on model unsupported and Ag-supported square MgO islands of various sizes and thicknesses, which are the commonly observed building blocks of growing MgO films [29–31,32,37]. The use of an original quantum method enabled the examination of the structural and energetic properties of realistic size islands.

II. EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL METHODS

A. Experimental methods

Experiments have been performed on the Lucia beamline at the synchrotron SOLEIL (France) in an ultrahigh vacuum apparatus involving a preparation chamber and a main chamber where x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), low energy electron diffraction (LEED), and Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) could be operated (base pressure a few 10^{-8} Pa). Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) was performed at the Institut des Nanosciences de Paris on a variable temperature Omicron STM. For all experiments, the Ag(100) single crystal surface was cleaned by Ar⁺ sputtering and then annealed at about 750 K. Its quality was controlled by LEED and AES. MgO films were grown in the preparation chamber by evaporation of Mg at a rate of 0.1 nm min^{-1} from a Knudsen cell in the presence of an oxygen partial pressure between 1 and 3×10^{-4} Pa, in conditions which ensure the stoichiometry of the oxide, a crucial precaution. The Ag sample was held at 460 K during growth. The average thickness of MgO was determined by combining measurements by quartz microbalance and jump heights at the Mg *K* edge. It is given in monolayer equivalent [1 monolayer (ML) being defined as 1.13×10^{15} MgO units per cm^2]. The beamline was equipped with a multilayer grating monochromator (MGM) and the absorption coefficient was obtained through the total electron yield (TEY) acquisition mode. An EXAFS analysis of all spectra within exactly the same protocol allowed to follow the shift of the Mg-Mg interatomic distance in the imaginary part of the Fourier transform (F.T.). More details are given in the Supplemental Material [45].

B. Theoretical methods

Atomistic simulations rely on a semiempirical approach, PHFAST (Paris Hartree-Fock Atomistic Simulation Tool) [41]. It is based on a restricted Hartree-Fock variational method, in the Born-Oppenheimer approximation, in which the ground-state many-body electronic wave function is taken as a Slater determinant built from one-electron wave functions expanded on an orthogonal atomic orbital minimal basis set. Solving the Fock equations in a self-consistent manner with respect to the density matrix gives the electronic energy, as a function of the instantaneous position of the ions, to which a first-neighbor repulsion term is added. Its dependence upon the interatomic distances is driven by exponents which depend

upon the type of ion pair under consideration. All parameters involved in the method are fitted to *ab initio* results on molecules, small clusters, monolayers, and bulk MgO. In order to transform the typical N^3 scaling into a linear one, a “divide and conquer” strategy is applied. For the present MgO/Ag system, it allows one to treat in a self-consistent quantum way and with full geometry optimization MgO islands up to c.a. 10^5 atoms. A potential energy surface (PES) is used to account for the weak interaction between MgO and the Ag substrate. More details are given in Supplemental Material Sec. SI.2.1 [45], where it is also shown that despite the PES approximation, the local distortions in MgO islands calculated with either PHFAST or *ab initio* coincide satisfactorily (SI.2.2).

III. RESULTS

At the onset of the MgO film growth, the average in-plane Mg-Mg distance $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$, determined by EXAFS, is highly contracted (2.82 \AA at ~ 0.25 ML), not only with respect to that of the bulk oxide ($a_{\text{MgO-bulk}} = 2.98 \text{ \AA}$) but even relative to the Ag-Ag distance ($a_{\text{Ag-bulk}} = 2.89 \text{ \AA}$) [Fig. 1(a)]. Upon increasing the coverage, $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ increases rapidly while the film is still in the form of isolated islands as seen in scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) [29–33] [Figs. 1(d) and 1(e)]; it then levels off for coverages ranging between 1 and 5 ML, at values that are intermediate between $a_{\text{Ag-bulk}}$ and $a_{\text{MgO-bulk}}$. EXAFS spectra [Fig. 1(b)] and imaginary parts of the Fourier transform [Fig. 1(c)] related to two particular deposits clearly evidence the strong contractions of $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ relative to $a_{\text{MgO-bulk}}$. Beyond 5 ML, $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ progressively tends toward $a_{\text{MgO-bulk}}$ [Fig. 1(a)]. Those in-plane observations do not match the current view of a pseudomorphic growth of MgO/Ag(100) films up to 3 ML [36,37]. In addition, the observed tetragonal distortion [Fig. 1(a)], in which the out-of-plane Mg-Mg distance ($a_{\text{MgO-out}}$) is lower than $a_{\text{MgO-bulk}}$ [Fig. 1(a)], runs counter the suggestion of a compensation with reference to the MgO bulk geometry [36,37]. Therefore, the EXAFS data apparently contradict the commonly accepted picture of pseudomorphic MgO(100)/Ag(100) thin films. Another important point is the island structure and thickness. For MgO coverages larger than 1 ML, despite the amplitude changes due to reduced coordination numbers, profiles of EXAFS [Fig. 1(b)] and Fourier transforms [Fig. 1(c)] are close to those observed for the bulk oxide. They are indicative of the formation of multilayered islands in which the overall structure of MgO is preserved (Fig. SI.1 in the Supplemental Material [45]), in agreement with suggestions made by other groups [31–34,42]. The observation of out-of-plane distances [Fig. 1(a)] reveals that multilayers start to form at coverages as low as 0.5 ML. The point is supported by finite-difference method near-edge spectra (FDMNES) calculations of x-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) [46] (Fig. SI.2 in the Supplemental Material [45]) that were applied to model clusters made of a slab of two silver layers (16 atoms) supporting a slab of either one, two, or three MgO planes separated by 2.7 \AA (see discussion below). The Mg-Mg interatomic distances in the oxide lattice were contracted to match the Ag-Ag distance in the Ag(100) surface, i.e., 2.89 \AA . The model involving a unique MgO layer does not fit the data at all. In contrast, models associated with

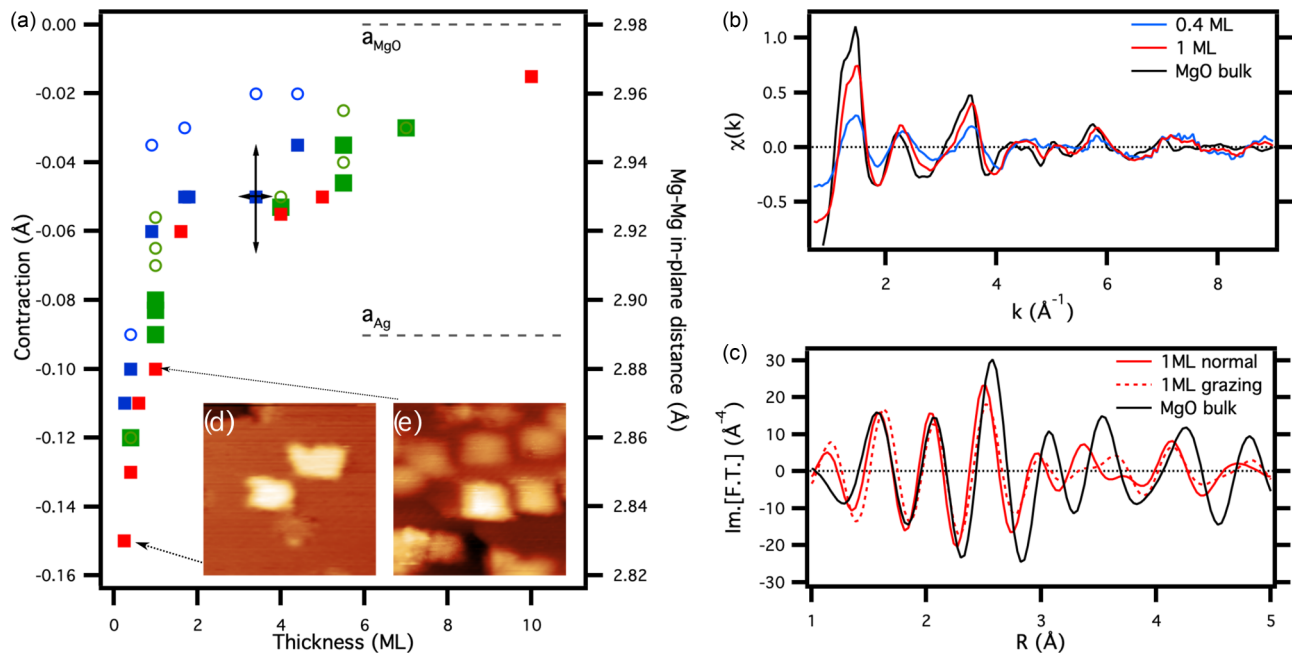


FIG. 1. XAS analysis of Mg(100)/Ag(100) films. (a) Contraction of the Mg-Mg interatomic distance in MgO(100)/Ag(100) films with respect to the bulk MgO value (2.98 Å), as a function of the average MgO film thickness. The MgO lattice parameter is represented on the right scale and the contraction with respect to the bulk value on the left. In-plane distances (full squares, the different colors correspond to three different experimental campaigns) and out-of-plane distances (empty circles) are given. The bulk Ag-Ag (2.89 Å) and Mg-Mg (2.98 Å in MgO) are indicated by horizontal dashed lines; typical error bars are given by the black arrows in the figure. (b) Normal incidence $\chi(k)$ raw EXAFS data for MgO bulk (black), 1 ML (red), and 0.4 ML (blue) deposits, one monolayer being defined as 1.13×10^{15} MgO units per cm^2 . (c) Imaginary parts of the Fourier transform (F.T.) of $k^3\chi(k)$: bulk MgO (black), normal (continuous red line), and grazing (dotted red line) incidence of a 1 ML deposit evidencing a shift of the Mg-Mg distance and a shift between normal and grazing incidences. (d) $30 \times 30 \text{ nm}^2$ STM image of a 0.4 ML MgO deposit, tunneling current 0.3 nA, bias 3.3 V. (e) $38 \times 38 \text{ nm}^2$ STM image, 1.1 ML MgO, 0.1 nA, 3.2 V.

two- and three-layer MgO films quantitatively reproduce the XANES spectra (Fig. SI.2).

The striking contrast of the above data (Fig. 1) with the commonly accepted picture concerning the sign and amplitude of the MgO/Ag(100) strain called for numerical simulations. The PHFAST code has been used to simulate Ag-supported square MgO islands with [100]-oriented edges as a function of increasing thickness H from one to six layers and lateral sizes L up to 25 nm, consistent with the experimentally observed MgO/Ag islands (Fig. 1(a) and Refs. [29–33]). The variations of the calculated in-plane and out-of-plane average Mg-Mg distances as a function of island size are displayed in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), respectively. The dimensions of the simulated islands are below the onset of appearance of interfacial dislocations in the system. Indeed, bulk values for the lattice mismatch between MgO and Ag allow to predict an onset value of the order of 10 nm. However, the contraction of the MgO lattice parameter in small unsupported islands reduces the misfit (See Sec. IV, Discussion), which substantially increases the period of the dislocation network. Moreover, the island in-plane lattice parameters are strained by the interaction with the substrate in a way which extends the size of the island regions that are in registry with the substrate [Fig. 2(a)] and thus additionally delays the onset of dislocation formation [41]. It is important to note that the experimental values of the MgO coverage are given in equivalent monolayers (ML, see Sec. II A, Experimental methods), which does not presume the actual thickness of the MgO islands, while the thickness

of the simulated islands or films is instead defined as a number (H) of atomic layers.

In simulated islands, at the smallest sizes, both in- and out-of-plane average parameters of all considered islands are strongly contracted by more than 0.15 Å with respect to bulk MgO (Fig. 2). For film thicknesses $H = 1$ or 2, $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$, which is always smaller than a_{Ag} , increases monotonically as a function of the island size. The two-layer MgO film almost perfectly matches the silver substrate ($a_{\text{MgO-in}} \sim a_{\text{Ag}}$) for $L > 5 \text{ nm}$ [Fig. 2(a)]. Conversely, in thicker films ($H = 3$ to 6), $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ is nonmonotonic with respect to the island size L . It shows a minimal contraction at $L \sim 3\text{--}4 \text{ nm}$, prior to tending progressively towards the substrate parameter a_{Ag} when L increases [Fig. 2(a)].

Moving to the comparison between experiments and simulations, the calculated evolutions of $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ and $a_{\text{MgO-out}}$ (Fig. 2) are apparently in striking agreement with measurements [Fig. 1(a)]. The misfit between the MgO and Ag lattices changes sign when the MgO coverage decreases. The highest calculated contraction of 0.2 Å of $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ meets the observation. The MgO lattice is found to be slightly tetragonally distorted, with $a_{\text{MgO-in}} < a_{\text{MgO-out}}$, but at large coverage [Fig. 1(a)] or size Fig. 2), both parameters lie between a_{Ag} and $a_{\text{MgO-bulk}}$. However, deeper analysis going beyond the overall resemblance between Fig. 1(a) and Fig. 2 requires a link between the measured MgO coverage [ML, Fig. 1(a)] and the calculated size/thickness (L/H) of the individual MgO islands (Fig. 2). EXAFS cannot distinguish between

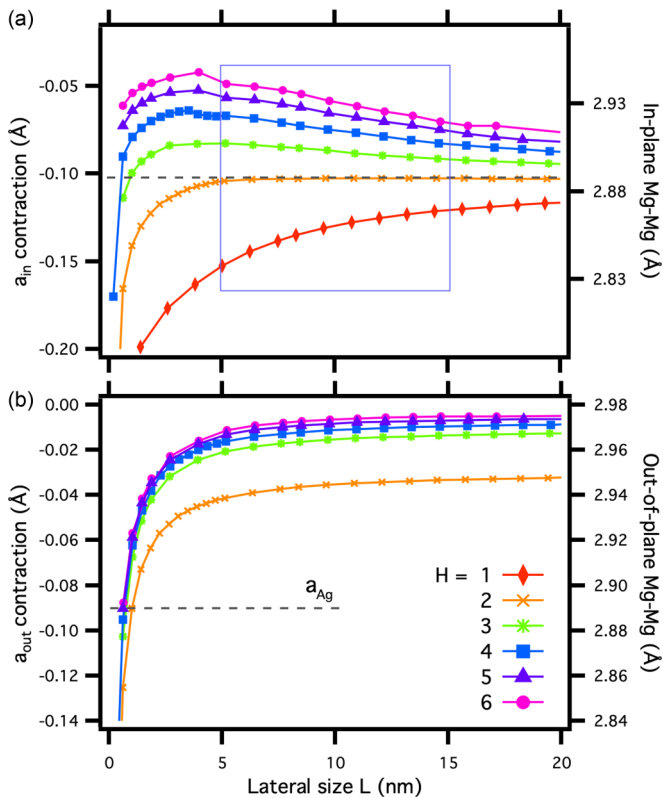


FIG. 2. Numerical simulations of silver-supported square MgO islands. Evolution of the average contraction of the Mg-Mg interatomic distance with respect to bulk MgO, as a function of the island lateral size L and thickness H , for islands one to six layers thick: (a) in-plane lattice parameter contraction; (b) out-of-plane parameter contraction. The value of the bulk Ag-Ag distance a_{Ag} is indicated by horizontal dashed lines. The 5–15 nm size range which corresponds to the experimental (0.2–1 ML) coverage (see text) is indicated by the blue rectangle.

an inhomogeneous strain in nanostructures with a sharp size distribution (Fig. 3) and a scattering of island sizes. This issue can be solved by observing that for coverages ranging between 0.25 and 1 ML, MgO films involve islands of about 5 to 15 nm (Figs. 1(d) and 1(e) and Refs. [30,33]). In such a size range, Fig. 2(a) makes it clear that, at constant height H , a_{MgO-in} is hardly affected by the lateral size L of the islands. Therefore, the increase of a_{MgO-in} in the 0.25–1 ML coverage range [Fig. 1(a)] cannot be rationalized by changes of a_{MgO-in} as a function of the island size at a given height H . It has instead to be assigned to a progressive island thickening, from the dominant initial one-layer-thick ($H = 1$) MgO film ($a_{MgO-in} < a_{Ag}$), up to three- to four-layer-thick ($H = 3, 4$) MgO films ($a_{MgO-in} > a_{Ag}$). As the MgO coverage increases from 1 to 5 ML, islands progressively cover the surface and gradually thicken [30,32,33]. The experimentally observed plateau of a_{MgO-in} and $a_{MgO-out}$ in this coverage range [Fig. 1(a)] agrees with the structural characteristics of the simulated four- to six-layer-thick MgO islands (Fig. 2). Indeed, the measured contractions of a_{MgO-in} (0.03–0.06 Å) and $a_{MgO-out}$ (0.02–0.05 Å) [Fig. 1(a)] are in good agreement with the corresponding computational estimations of 0.05–0.08 Å and 0.01–0.03 Å, respectively (Fig. 2).

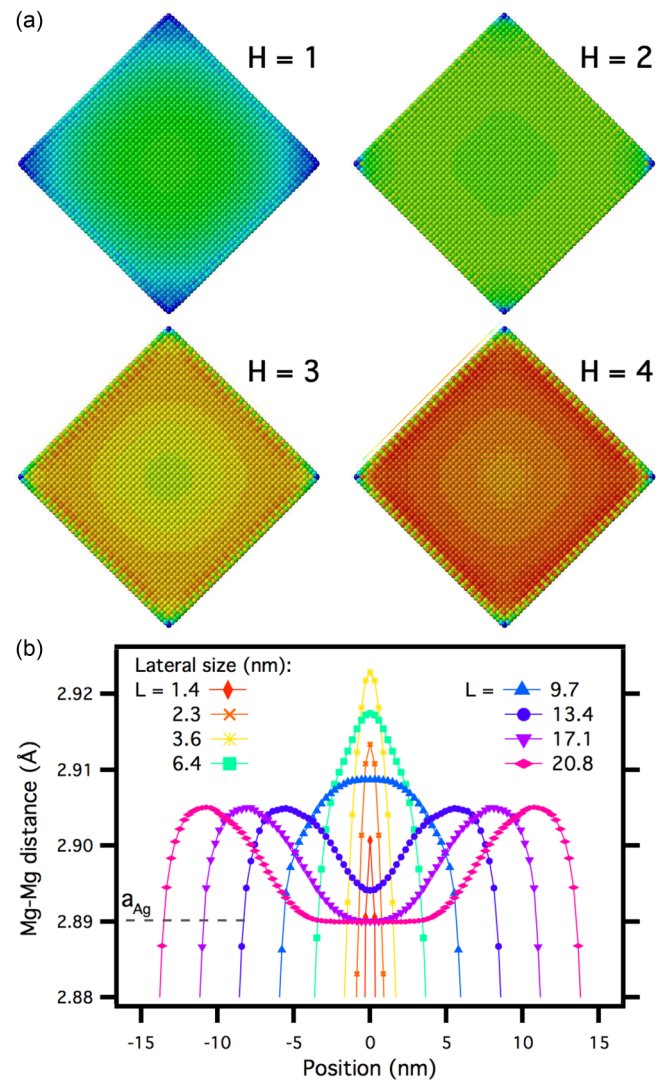


FIG. 3. Simulated supported islands. (a) Predicted interfacial strains throughout islands of ~ 10 nm lateral size for thickness H ranging from 1 to 4 layers. Contracted, pseudomorphic and expanded zones are represented in blue, green, and red, respectively. (b) Interfacial strain profiles along the diagonal for four-layer-thick MgO/Ag(100) square islands of increasing lateral size (1.4 to 20.8 nm). The bulk Ag-Ag distance is indicated by the dashed line.

In the absence of coherence between the two lattices, the Mg-Ag distance will present a large scattering and its contribution to the EXAFS spectrum will be washed out by a “static” Debye-Waller effect. In contrast, around 1ML, the two lattices coincide and the Mg-Ag has a well-defined value which is then visible in EXAFS as a perturbation in the F.T. at about 3.4 Å [Fig. 1(c)], not present in the thicker or thinner deposits. Assuming that interface O atoms are sitting atop surface Ag atoms [36,37] in an inverted image of Ag/MgO(100) [47] and taking a Mg-O distance of 2.05 Å (MgO/Ag in registry), a value of 2.7 ± 0.15 Å is obtained for the Ag-O distance. It is somewhat higher than values of 2.39 Å [48] and 2.51 Å [36] found by other groups. Our experimental finding however nicely coincides with the present vdW-DFT estimation of 2.71 Å obtained for an infinite two-layer-thick

($H = 2$) MgO(100) film. Taking into account the compressive strain of MgO deposits on Ag, it is not surprising that this value is larger than that measured for similar Ag-O distances at the Ag/MgO(100) interface (2.53 Å) [47], where Ag is subject to a tensile strain. Consistently, this value of the distance between the Ag substrate and the MgO nanostructure is used for XANES calculations.

Focusing now on the origin of the nonmonotonic behavior of $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$, the internal lattice distortions of the islands are scrutinized at the atomic level. Figure 3(a) displays the calculated interfacial strain maps of 10 nm wide islands of increasing thickness ($H = 1$ to 4). It evidences highly inhomogeneous relaxation effects. Strong contractions are systematically found at edges and corners due to their small coordination number ($Z = 3$ and $Z = 4$). Such an edge relaxation can strongly influence the physical properties of supported islands, as highlighted for the spin polarization and magnetic anisotropy of Co/Cu(111) nanoclusters [49]. Consistent with Fig. 2(a), the one-layer-thick island appears slightly contracted with respect to the Ag substrate. The two-layer-thick MgO island is almost strain-free (quasi-pseudomorphic). The thicker islands are expanded with larger interatomic distances in the border region than in the center. To make things even more explicit, interfacial strain profiles are drawn in Fig. 3(b) along the diagonal of four-layer-thick islands of increasing lateral sizes ($L = 1.4$ –20.8 nm). They show two distinct behaviors. In the smallest objects ($L < 3.6$ nm), Mg-Mg bond lengths monotonically increase from the corner to the center, where a maximum is observed, whose value increases with L . The situation starts changing at $L \sim 3.6$ nm where the central maximum progressively decreases and transforms into a local minimum. Beyond ~ 14 nm, islands display a central pseudo-morphic zone, the size of which increases proportionally to L . It is surrounded by a border region of constant width in which the parameter is expanded relative to a_{Ag} , prior to the steep decrease at the edges. Thus, the counterintuitive mismatch of the average MgO lattice parameter in Fig. 1(a) ($a_{\text{MgO-in}} > a_{\text{Ag}}$) is due to the contribution of the island border regions in which $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ is expanded with respect to Ag [Fig. 3(b)]. In agreement with the above discussion, at constant lateral size, the good matching zone extends over a large part of one- to two-layer-thick islands, but it progressively shrinks in thicker islands, due to the growing effect of edge contraction [Fig. 3(a)].

IV. DISCUSSION

This complex strain behavior as a function of island size is to be traced back to the superposition of intrinsic and substrate-induced effects. Their respective roles may be deduced from a comparison between the mean lattice parameter $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ of supported and unsupported MgO islands, shown in Fig. 4(a). In unsupported islands, $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ systematically displays a monotonic increase as the lateral size L grows, with asymptotic values characteristic of the infinite unsupported layers ($a_{\infty} = 2.89, 2.91, 2.93$ and 2.94 Å for $H = 2, 3, 4$, and 5, respectively). Such behavior is consistent with the well-established decrease of the surface stress effects when the object size grows [9,41,44]. Unexpectedly, Fig. 4(a) shows that the $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ of small supported islands stay very close

to those of the unsupported ones, whereas the two lattice parameters depart significantly from each other for lateral sizes L larger than ~ 3 –4 nm.

The same change in behavior can be particularly well identified in the size dependence of the island elastic energies E_{elast} [calculated as $(E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{S}} - E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{US}})/N$ where $E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{S}}$ and $E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{US}}$ represent the intrinsic MgO energy of a supported and an unsupported island, respectively, and N the number of MgO formula units], shown in Fig. 4(b). Nearly vanishing E_{elast} found systematically at small sizes ($L < 3$ –4 nm) prove that, despite the interaction with the substrate, islands essentially preserve their unsupported structure. In this regime, the substrate thus only plays a minor role and the island structure is intrinsically MgO driven. Conversely, rapid increase of E_{elast} at larger sizes ($L > 3$ –4 nm) reflects a growing substrate-induced island distortion. This picture is fully consistent with the information extracted from the behavior of the adhesion energy E_{adh} shown in Fig. 4(c) [calculated as $(E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{US}} - E_{\text{MgO-MgO}}^{\text{S}} - E_{\text{MgO-Ag}})/N_{\text{int}}$, where $E_{\text{MgO-Ag}}$ is the interaction energy of the MgO island with the Ag support and N_{int} the number of interfacial MgO formula units]. E_{adh} is large and nearly constant at small sizes and rapidly decreases at larger sizes ($L > 3$ –4 nm), principally due to the contribution of E_{elast} . Finally, additional elements are brought by the behavior of the MgO-Ag interaction energy $E_{\text{MgO-Ag}}/N_{\text{int}}$ [Fig. 4(d)]. At small sizes, its progressive weakening reflects the growing incoherence between the island and the substrate lattices due to the absence of island distortion. Conversely, its strengthening in larger islands is consistent with the better interfacial matching associated with the growing coherent central zone. Interestingly, the transition between the two size regimes is progressive rather than abrupt. Indeed, its signature at $L \sim 3$ –4 nm in Figs. 4(b) and 4(c) correlates well with a change in behavior (from increasing to decreasing) of the central maximum in Fig. 3(b), which marks the size at which substrate-induced distortions become detectable. Conversely, the turning points of the MgO-Ag interaction energy, Fig. 4(d), only occur at larger island sizes ($L \sim 10$ –12 nm), which is consistent with the progressive island distortion necessary to enhance the central coherence zone.

The very origin of the qualitative difference between the small and large size regimes is to be traced back to the competition between the elastic cost of deformation needed to match the substrate lattice and the related gain of MgO-Ag interaction energy. Counterintuitively, our results show that at small sizes, despite the largest adhesion, the substrate-induced distortions are the smallest. This is due to the enhanced island stiffness [16,20,21,50,51], which makes the cost of elastic distortion prohibitive compared to what would be gained by MgO-Ag interaction energy (see Sec. SI.2.3 in the Supplemental Material).

Our results can be used to explain puzzling phenomena which involve nonmonotonic behaviors similar to those reported here. For example, to produce a defect-free MgO barrier in magnetic tunnel junctions, the growth of MgO films has been studied on $\text{Fe}_x\text{V}_{1-x}(100)$ surfaces ($x = 0$ to 0.7; $a_{\text{FeV}} = 2.87$ – 2.98 Å, the latter value corresponding in principle to a zero misfit compared to the bulk) [52]. Contrary to expectation, these films never appeared to be pseudomorphic. At the onset of the deposition, the MgO parameter increased

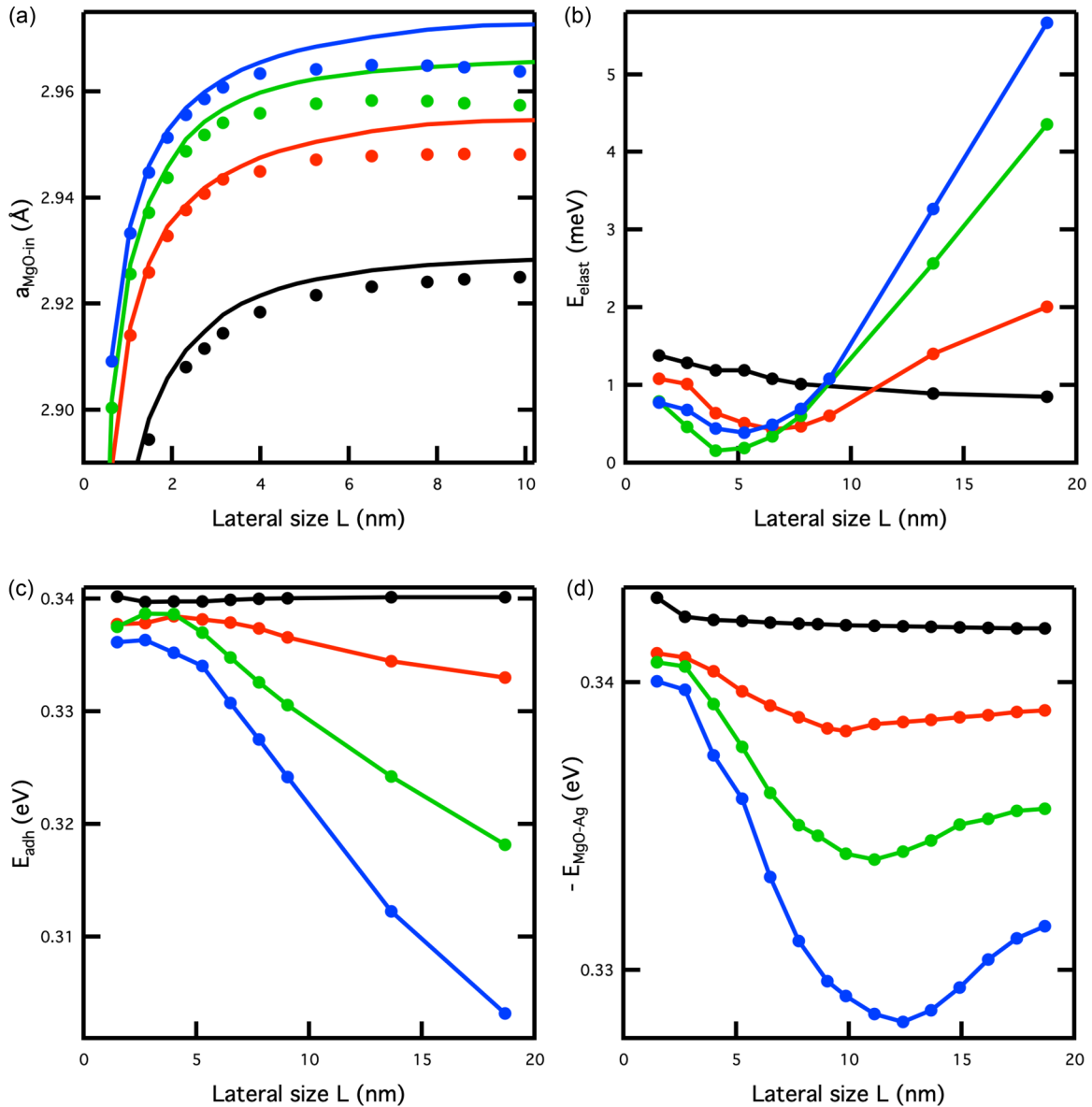


FIG. 4. (a) Mg-Mg distance $a_{\text{MgO-in}}$ as a function of the island lateral size: comparison between unsupported (continuous lines) and Ag-supported (symbols) islands. (b) Corresponding values of the elastic energy (meV per MgO formula unit), (c) of the adhesion energy (eV per interfacial MgO unit), and (d) of the MgO-Ag interaction (eV per interfacial MgO unit) (see text). Black, red, green, and blue curves correspond to islands of thickness $H = 2, 3, 4,$ and 5 layers, respectively.

above that of the FeV substrate, peaked at a coverage of 2–3 ML and then, in a surprising evolution, it decreased. It finally shifted slowly toward the bulk MgO value [52]. Such nonmonotonic variation of the $\text{MgO}/\text{Fe}_x\text{V}_{1-x}(100)$ parameter with MgO coverage is strongly reminiscent of the $\text{MgO}/\text{Ag}(100)$ behavior found in the present study (Fig. 2), associated with the existence of a small size regime. Similarly, the deposition of Ag clusters on a $\text{MgO}(100)$ surface [44,53] has evidenced silver clusters close to pseudomorphy for sizes ranging between ~ 1 and 2 nm, with an Ag lattice parameter expanded by more than 3% to match the $\text{MgO}(100)$ surface. However, interestingly, a small size regime was found below ~ 1 nm in which the silver parameter shrank by more than 6% back to what was predicted for unsupported clusters.

V. CONCLUSION

To summarize, we have highlighted the structural characteristics of Ag-supported MgO islands, including a change of sign of the misfit between the two lattices and a nonmonotonic variation of the island lattice parameter as a function of island size. More importantly, we have revealed the existence of an original small-size regime in which, owing to an effect associated to the size-dependent misfit and stiffness, the smallest nano-objects are less apt to adapt their structure to the support lattice. Against expectation, they are able to escape the influence of the support more easily than the largest objects, despite a higher adhesion energy and a smaller lattice mismatch. The construction of such a general conceptual

framework was possible thanks to a coupling between EXAFS experiments and multiscale numerical modeling. The former enabled a structural characterization in a particularly large range of sizes, including those inaccessible to standard diffraction techniques. The latter provided both realistic structural island models and precise mapping of island energetics. Our results on MgO/Ag help to clarify the long-standing question on the nature of submonolayer oxide deposits at one of the most studied nonreactive oxide/metal interfaces. Moreover, the generality of the revealed microscopic mechanisms makes them relevant also for early growth stages in a

much larger class of supported nano-objects, including, e.g., MgO/Fe, for which the nature of the metal/oxide interface is determinant for its magnetoresistive properties used in tunnel junctions.

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