The influence of epitaxial strain on the structure of iron oxide thin films on Pt(111) and Ru(0001)

N. Michalak¹, Z. Miłosz¹, M. Lewandowski^{1,2*}, R. Ranecki¹, S. Jurga², T. Luciński¹

¹ Institute of Molecular Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, M. Smoluchowskiego 17, 60-179 Poznań, Poland

² NanoBioMedical Centre, Adam Mickiewicz University, Umultowska 85, 61-614 Poznań, Poland * lewandowski@amu.edu.pl

FeO(111) grows epitaxially on Pt(111), forming a Moiré superstructure [1]. In case of FeO(111) on Ru(0001), due to significant lattice mismatch and the corresponding epitaxial strain, not only a Moiré superstructure is formed, but also dislocations/domain boundaries appear [2]. FeO(111) is an interface layer used for the growth of thicker iron oxide films, such as Fe₃O₄(111) or α -Fe₂O₃(0001). For Pt(111), the Moiré superstructure does not significantly influence the morphology of Fe₃O₄(111) [1]. In case of Ru(0001), the morphology of Fe₃O₄(111) is complex which is believed to be driven by strain-induced defects in the FeO(111) film.

This work was financially supported by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (grant No. IP2011 030071 – Ru(0001) part) and the National Science Centre of Poland (grant No. 2012/05/D/ST3/02855 – Pt(111) part).

References

[1] W. Weiss and W. Ranke, Progress in Surface Science 70 (2002), 1.

[2] K. Ketteler and W. Ranke, The Journal of Physical Chemistry B 107 (2003), 4320.