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Probing the growth window of LaVO₃ perovskites thin films elaborated using magnetron co-sputtering

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Abstract

LaVO₃ is a promising material for tuning and improving solar cell performances when modifying the La/V stoichiometry. However, the production of LaVO₃ thin films still requires a complex process (MBE, PLD), and the growth window of LaVO₃ structure in terms of La/V ratio, already defined in the literature using hybrid-MBE is not determined for elaboration based on magnetron co-sputtering of both vanadium and lanthanum targets followed by an external reducing annealing that we use here. La/V ratio has been varied from 0.52 to 1.68 by changing the power applied to the vanadium target in order to synthesize films with different La/V ratios. The off-stoichiometry growth window has been investigated by complementary methods (XRD, XPS, FTIR and TEM). X-ray diffraction highlights the LaVO₃ structure for all the films. For La-rich samples (La/V ratio > 1.2), the formation of lanthanum oxide La₂O₃ is observed at the top surface and interface with the substrate, according to XPS, FTIR and TEM investigations. On the other hand, for V-rich samples, only a slight modification of the structure is observed below the La/V ratio = 0.6; with the presence of a new IR vibration mode corresponding to a small contribution of vanadium oxide(s) present in volume. Our study allows a better definition of the LaVO₃ growth window in terms of La/V ratio, estimated from 0.6 to 1.2.

Keywords: Oxide, Thin film, Sputtering, Crystallization, Vanadate, Perovskite

Declarations of interest: none

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1. Introduction

The conventional solar cells have a limited energy conversion efficiency because photons with energies lower than the band gap are not absorbed and those with higher energies mainly produce phonons. One of the possible ways to circumvent this problem is the use of multi-junctions with several layers that cover a larger part of the solar spectrum. In this way, Mott insulators as solar-absorbers using carrier multiplication could be considered [1]. Indeed, lanthanum vanadate LaVO_3 is a promising candidate with an indirect forbidden band gap close to 1.1 eV [2], i.e. close to the Shockley-Queisser limit [3] and a good absorption coefficient [4]. This perovskite material and more especially the off-stoichiometry $\text{La}_{1+x}\text{VO}_3$ films have already been studied for photovoltaic solar applications [5, 6] but mainly by a hybrid molecular beam epitaxy growth method. In such an approach, the authors investigated the off-stoichiometry LaVO_3 samples by varying La/V ratio during the synthesis. However, most of the studies deal with lanthanum over-stoichiometry, in a small range of concentration. The effect of La/V ratio variation over a wide range in LaVO_3 remains an open question.

Usually, lanthanum vanadate films are deposited by pulsed laser deposition, molecular beam epitaxy or are synthesized through powder reactions of lanthanum and vanadium oxides [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]. These growth processes are limited in terms of upscaling concerns. Therefore, by focusing here on the sputtering technique, we use an alternative way for the synthesis of crystalline LaVO_3 . The synthesis is based on a two-step process with 1) deposition of a LaVO thin-film by magnetron co-sputtering and 2) ex-situ annealing under a reducing atmosphere. Such a process is easy to up-scale for large surfaces treatments as required for many industrial applications.

For possible use in photovoltaics, the goal of the present paper is to extend the present knowledge about the growth of LaVO_3 using magnetron sputtering, particularly by determining LaVO_3 growth window where no formation of additional phases is observed. In this view, thin films with different La/V atomic ratios (from 0.52 to 1.68) are obtained adapting the sputtering electrical parameters and analyzed using X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), transmission electron microscope (TEM) and infrared spectroscopy.

2. Experimental section

30 $\text{La}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_3$ thin films deposited on double side polished silicon substrates are grown using a 30 L sputtering chamber connected to a turbomolecular secondary pump backed by a rotary pump to get a vacuum close to $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ Pa before each deposition process. Two inches diameter lanthanum and vanadium targets with atomic purity of 99.9% are used for the co-sputtering. The targets are surrounded by plasma suppressors and separated by a distance of 80 mm, long enough to avoid any
35 observable plasma interaction between the two targets during the process. Substrates are mounted on a rotating holder and located at 55 mm and 70 mm away from respectively the lanthanum and vanadium targets. Discharge parameters have been optimized from previous works using similar elements [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18]. The lanthanum target is powered by an Advanced Energy Pinnacle 5kW pulsed-DC generator under a power regulation of 75 W, a frequency of 100 kHz and an off-time
40 of 4 μs while vanadium target is powered by an Advanced Energy MDX 500W DC generator with a pre-chosen and fixed power ranging from 200 to 300 W. The pressure control is established by using an MKS Baratron 627 capacitive gage with a 1.33 hPa range and the gas are flown (at 21 sccm for argon and varying flow for the oxygen) using Alphagaz RDM 280 flowmeters. Substrates temperature is evaluated by using a thermocouple, located inside the substrates holder.

45 Prior to the deposition, the substrates used are cleaned with acetone and ethanol, followed by in-situ by reactive-ion etching (RIE) with an Advanced Energy Cesar radiofrequency (RF) generator inside the sputtering chamber for 5 minutes under gas flows close to the growth conditions (i.e. under 21 sccm of Ar and 7 sccm of O_2).

Two types of annealing treatments have been tested to crystallize the perovskite, namely an air
50 annealing and a reducing annealing. The first annealing is carried out in the air and performed with a Barnstead type 47900 furnace at 900 °C for 5 min. For the second annealing, a homemade furnace is used for the post-growth annealing step, composed of a quartz cylinder receiving a sample-holder where a primary vacuum is done before the heating step. The annealing temperature is regulated with an Eurotherm temperature regulator while the gas flows are controlled via a MKS Type 647C
55 controller. The sample-holder is a quartz semi-cylinder previously cleaned with acetone and ethanol before each use. in a gaseous mixture of 90% Ar and 10% H_2 working pressure is fixed at 700 torr and a temperature ramp has been fixed, with a temperature of 900 °C, reached in 90 min and kept constant for 60 min. When the cycle ends, gas flows are set to zero and the quartz chamber is isolated, with a static pressure imposed by the amount of remaining gas. Samples are then cooled

60 to ambient temperature in almost six or seven hours.

FEI/Philips XL-30 field emission environmental scanning electron microscope (ESEM) working at 15 kV provides X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) measurements, useful for the La/V atomic ratio estimation of the different samples with a thickness varying between 200 and 300 nm. Analyzing thin films, the composition estimation is reliable for studying an atomic ratio evolution, 65 not in absolute value.

The chemical composition of the $\text{La}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_3$ thin films have been investigated by XPS (K-Alpha Thermo Scientific spectrometer) using a monochromatic Al K alpha radiation (1486.68 eV). The X-rays spot size was 250 μm in diameter. Spectra (La 3d, O 1s and V 2p) have been recorded with an energy resolution of 0.5 eV and a pass energy of 20 eV. The number of scans was adjusted 70 (between 5 and 30 scans) for each element to get similar signal-to-noise ratios. A flood gun was used for the charge compensation and spectra were calibrated by fixing the La 3d 5/2 main peak at 833.6 eV, as the intensity of the adventitious carbon peak was too weak, and the La 3d 5/2 peak does not exhibit significant shift [19]. Peak-fitting was performed with the Avantage software (Thermo Scientific).

75 The structure of the sample is investigated by XRD with a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer ($\lambda_{\text{CuK}\alpha 1} = 1.54056 \text{ \AA}$) using the Bragg-Brentano $\theta - 2\theta$ configuration.

A doubly corrected JEOL ACCEL ARM Cold FEG 200F TEM coupled with a GATAN GIF Quantum ER was used in scanning transmission electronic microscopy (STEM) mode for Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy (EELS) measurements (energy dispersion of 0.1 eV/channel, a full width 80 at half maximum (FWHM) of 0.6 eV, a 2 nm pixelsize and a pixeltime of 0.5 s/pixel to avoid beam damage). Fast Fourier transform (FFT) of high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) images were recorded to obtain the crystallographic structure. Thin foils of selected samples were prepared by the focused ion beam (FIB) technique using a FEI HELIOS NanoLab 600i FIB/SEM.

85 **3. Results and discussion**

3.1. Discharge characteristic

The sputtering of lanthanum and vanadium in the presence of a reactive atmosphere has been investigated using hysteresis experiments, by sputtering each target separately or simultaneously.

The parameters used are the further deposition parameters given in the table 1 except that for
90 the hysteresis study we use a fixed power of 250 W applied to the vanadium target and a variable
O₂ flow rate. Before the hysteresis experiments, targets are sputtered in pure Ar gas for half an
hour using the previous given parameters in order to avoid residual oxides and start the hysteresis
experiments with metallic elements.

Figure 1 shows the oxygen partial pressure behavior as a function of the O₂ flow rate using single
95 sputtering (targets sputtered separately, Figure 1.a and 1.b) and the co-sputtering (Figures 1.c).
The oxygen partial pressure is obtained by making the difference of total pressures measured with
or without oxygen. In the absence of oxygen, pure metallic atoms are sputtered from the targets,
which is often called the elemental sputtering mode (ESM) [20]. When oxygen is introduced in the
chamber, this leads to a target poisoning caused by both chemisorption and ion implantation of
100 oxygen molecules [21]. In the case of the lanthanum we could consider that the target surface is
fully covered by an oxide layer when the oxygen pressure starts to increase linearly with the O₂
flow rate i.e. around 2 sccm O₂ flow rate (see point A in Figure 1) leading to a regime where only
compounds are sputtered and called reactive sputtering mode (RSM). For the vanadium target the
transition occurs for an O₂ flow rate higher than 4 sccm (see point B in Figure 1.b) then, taken
105 separately, the lanthanum is more reactive in an oxygen atmosphere than the vanadium.

When targets are sputtered together, the hysteresis curve (see point C Figure 1.c) is very similar
to the vanadium one indicating that the simultaneous sputtering is driven by the vanadium element
because even more reactive, the lanthanum target is still sputtered in ESM until the vanadium target
becomes fully oxidized on the surface and then both targets are sputtered in RSM. At 10 sccm,
110 the O₂ flow rate is slowly decreased to zero (backward direction of the hysteresis) but the RSM is
still effective for O₂ flow rates lower than before for simple and co-sputtering (see points D, E and
F in Figure 1). This could be explained by the fact that despite the reduction of oxygen content,
targets are still oxidized and become metallic only for smaller O₂ flow rates.

Further, this result implies that changing the deposition parameters is more efficient by modi-
115 fying the vanadium parameters than the lanthanum ones. Next, the choice is made to change the
discharge power applied to the vanadium target.

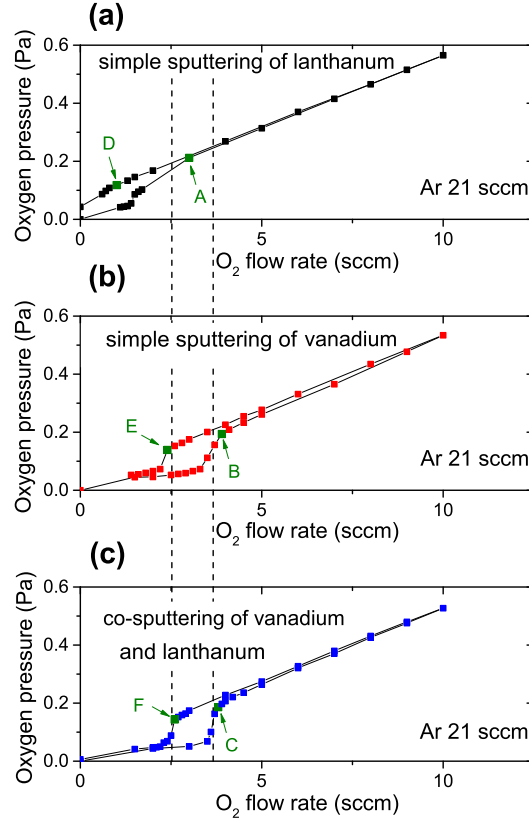


Figure 1: Oxygen partial pressure vs the oxygen flow rate of the *hysteresis experiment* for the sputtering of (a) the lanthanum target, (b) the vanadium target and (c) both targets together.

3.2. Elaboration and annealing of $La_xV_yO_3$ thin films

The deposition parameters are given in table 1. The discharge power applied to the vanadium target is changed from 200 to 300 W inducing the modification of the La/V ratio.

120 As-deposited thin films are amorphous as observed by XRD in Figure 2. An annealing step is necessary to crystallize the perovskite-phase [22]. We first used an annealing made under air at 900 °C for 5 min inducing the formation of $LaVO_4$ structure (Figure 2), where the vanadium has a +V oxidation state. Consequently, reaching the +III oxidation state for the vanadium in $LaVO_3$

Table 1: Experimental parameters for the elaboration of the samples by magnetron sputtering

Parameter	value	unit
Ar flow	21	sccm
O flow	7	sccm
Working pressure	1.5	Pa
P_V (DC)	variable	W
V target distance	7	cm
P_{La} (DC-pulsed)	75	W
f_{La}	100	kHz
$T_{off_{La}}$	4	μs
La target distance	5.5	cm
Substrates temperature	≈ 60	$^{\circ}C$

requires a post-growth annealing treatment under an Ar/H₂ (100/10 sccm respectively) reducing atmosphere.

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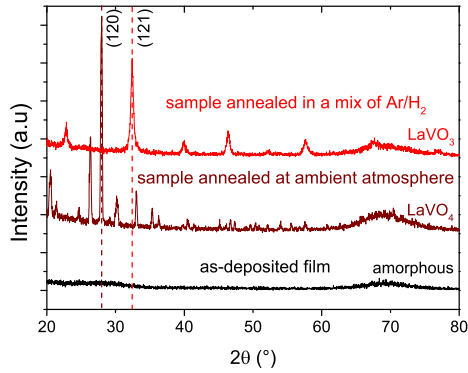


Figure 2: Diffractograms for a sample with a La/v ratio close to 1. As deposited film is amorphous whereas an ex-situ annealing leads to LaVO₄ or LaVO₃ depending on the annealing atmosphere (air or Ar/H₂ mixture).

The air annealing is then replaced by a reducing annealing process, performed under pumping while injecting Ar/H₂ gas mixture. For all samples, SEM cross-sections performed on both pre- and post-annealed steps (see Figure 3) show a morphological modification, from dense (for an as-deposited sample in Figure 3.a) to porous (after annealing in Figure 3.b) reducing the thickness of

130 almost twenty percents. This density drop i.e. porosity increase can be explained by the oxygen losses during the annealing.

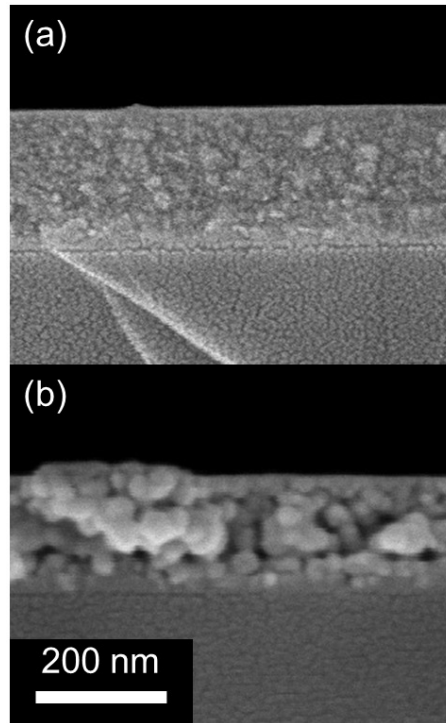


Figure 3: Layer morphology observed with the SEM high-resolution mode in cross-section at a working distance of 5 mm, for a 3 kV acceleration voltage and a 200k magnification. The La/V ratio is around 1.68 in this case. Micrograph (a) shows cross-section of the as-deposited film and (b) after the reducing annealing.

3.3. Growth window of LaVO_3

La/V atomic ratio, evaluated by EDS measurement and which is not varying with the reducing annealing step, exhibits a linear evolution as a function of the discharge power applied to the vanadium target (see Figure 4).
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Figure 5 shows the diffractograms from XRD measurements after reducing annealing. All the films present LaVO_3 orthorhombic structure [23] with the space group Pnma (62). Beyond the La/V value of 1.22, a crystallized La_2O_3 cubic phase [24] appears in addition to the orthorhombic LaVO_3 with two peaks at 28.7° and 31.2° .

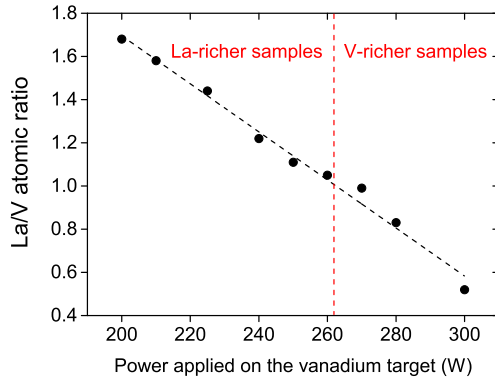


Figure 4: Evolution of the La/V atomic ratio (estimated using EDS) varying the power applied on the vanadium target. Power on the lanthanum target is kept constant and other parameters are given in table 1.

140 To obtain more information about the chemical composition, XPS Spectra were recorded between 510 and 535 eV and are reported in Figure 6.a in order to obtain both O 1s and V 2p core levels for the different La/V ratios. As the O 1s and V 2p levels are near, they have been recorded and fitted with a unique background, as suggested by Biesinger [25]. The peak fitting is shown in Figure 6.c: O 1s signal presents two contributions, centered at 528.8 and 530.7 eV, corresponding to O-La and O-V binding energies respectively. The V 2p signal exhibits two peaks corresponding to 3/2 and 1/2 spin-orbit splitting, with an energy difference of 7.5 eV. It appears that several contributions have to be used to fit these peaks, indicating different oxidation states of vanadium as previously reported [26, 27]. Three contributions have been used for the V 2p^{3/2} peak fitting, centered at 514.1, 515.6 and 516.2 eV, that corresponds to +II, +III and +IV vanadium oxidation states. As La/V ratio increases, two major effects occur. First, the O-V binding contribution extinguishes (see Figure 6.a) due to the lower concentration of vanadium at the surface. Contrary to previous works dealing with LaVO₃ elaborated by PLD [27, 28, 29], the O-V binding contribution to the O 1s level compared to the O-La one seems to be higher, which could be explained by the possible presence of vanadium oxides VO_x at least at the surface of the V-richer samples. The effect is predominant from a ratio of 1.22. Secondly, a shift from 528.8 to 529.4 eV of the O-La contribution is observed for ratios higher than 1.22 (Figure 6.a and 6.b). This difference is attributed to the presence of La₂O₃ which appears with this high ratio as confirmed by XRD measurements meaning that the O-La contribution shift could be attributed to the La₂O₃ phase apparition and

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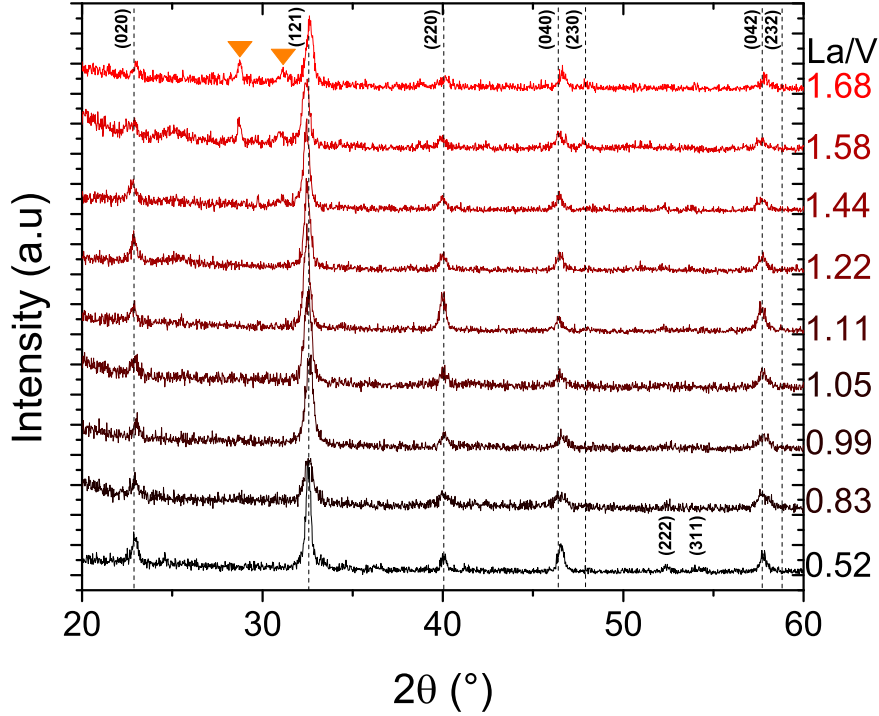


Figure 5: X-ray diffractogram in 2θ geometry of samples elaborated for different La/V atomic ratio. Two new peaks are appearing with the lanthanum richer samples (see the two orange triangles) which can be attributed to the La_2O_3 cubic structure.

not associated with a variation of the La-O coordination among the LaVO_3 perovskite phase. The signal corresponding to the perovskite phase is shifted around 0.6 eV compared to La_2O_3 .

The evolution of the La 3d signal for the different La/V ratios is reported in Figure 7.a. The signal exhibits a doublet due to the splitting of La 3d into 5/2 and 3/2 contributions. Then, a second multiplet splitting is observed in each contribution, that is attributed to the interatomic charge transfer of the O 2p to La 4f level, by the shake-up process, that ends in $3d^9f^1$ final state [30, 31]. The delta between these two contributions (main peak and satellite) is widely dependent on the species, and may vary in a wide range (from 3.37 to 4.27 eV, see [32]), while the main peak position is only slightly affected [33]. The plot of the energy difference ΔE between the main contribution of La $3d_{5/2}$, centered at 833.6eV, and its satellite is shown in Figure 7.b. The evolution

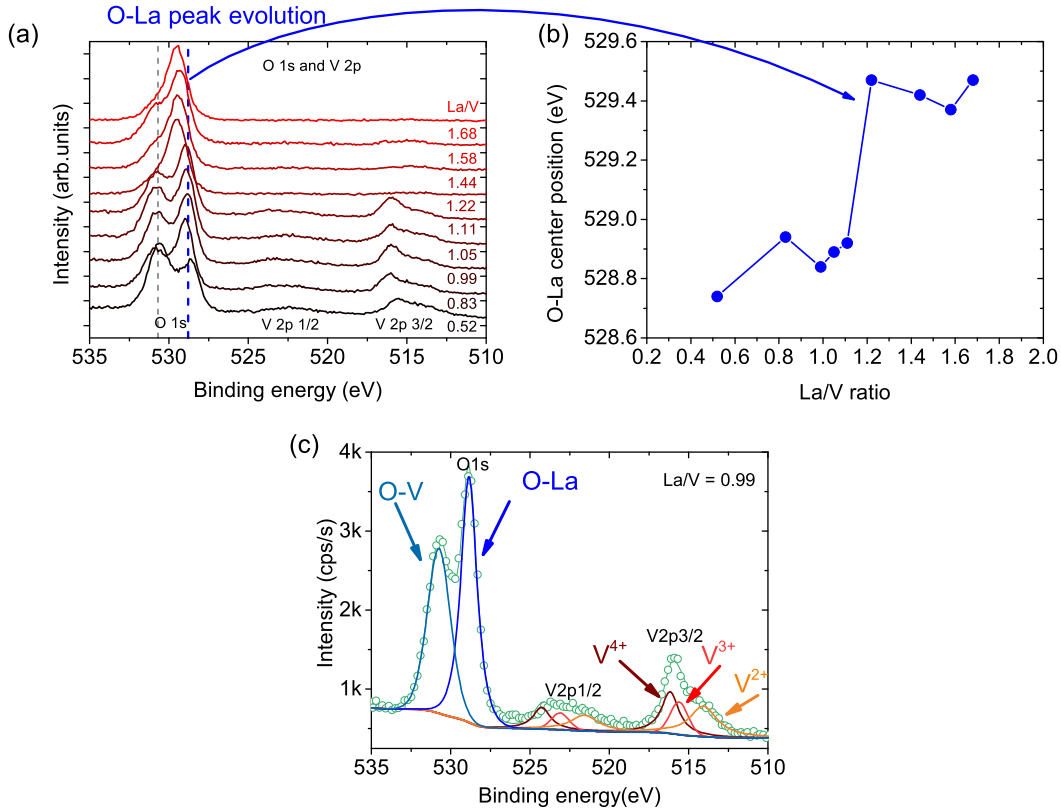


Figure 6: O1s and V2p core level spectra for sample with different La/V ratio (a). Evolution of the O-La binding energy as a function of the different La/V ratio (b). Example of peak fitting with the six contributions of V2p signal and the two contribution of O1s signal (c).

confirms the previous observation, with a drop of ΔE from 3.71 to 3.57 eV, when the atomic ratio reach 1.22 or higher values. As previously, this drop is attributed to the apparition of La_2O_3 .

In order to see the effect of the La/V ratio variation, cell parameters refinements were performed (Fullprof Suite). Figure 8 presents the cell-volume evolution with the La/V ratio obtained after the refinement (varying from 233 to 241 \AA^3 with an error of almost 4 \AA^3). The refined volume does not evolve with this two-step synthesis in opposition to films obtained by molecular beam epitaxy [6] where the out-of-plane parameter decreases when La/V ratio differs from one. In our case, this means that all the lanthanum in excess introduced in the lanthanum-richer samples is not incorporated in the LaVO_3 phase but in the La_2O_3 phase. The mean cell-volume value is 240 \AA^3

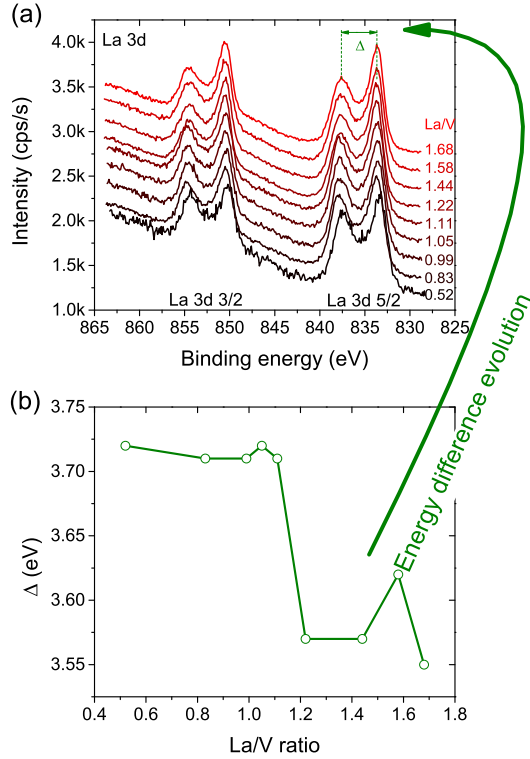


Figure 7: Evolution of the XPS La 3d spectra with the different La/V atomic ratio (a), and evolution of the energy gap between the two contributions of La 3d 5/2 (b).

close to the 242 \AA^3 value calculated with the cell-parameters found by Bordet et al. [34].

In addition to chemical and structural investigation, a study of infrared properties has been carried out (Figure 9). Three major peaks are visible at $17.9 \mu\text{m}$ (559 cm^{-1}), $27.9 \mu\text{m}$ (358 cm^{-1}) and $59.9 \mu\text{m}$ (166 cm^{-1}) attributed to the three vibration modes of the perovskite, namely V-O stretching, V-O-V bending and La translation respectively [35]. These vibration modes are not affected by stoichiometry variations. However, the La/V ratio modification leads to the appearance of a peak at $11.13 \mu\text{m}$ (885 cm^{-1}) attributed to La-O-Si vibration mode [36] and suggests a different structure at the interface with the silicon substrate. A slight contribution at $20.5 \mu\text{m}$ (487 cm^{-1}) appears for La/V ratio of 0.52 and may be attributed to a vanadium oxide. FTIR spectra thus confirm the XPS and XRD analyses with LaVO_3 -type formation without additional phases for La/V ratio ranging from somewhere between 0.52 and 0.83 up to a ratio of 1.22.

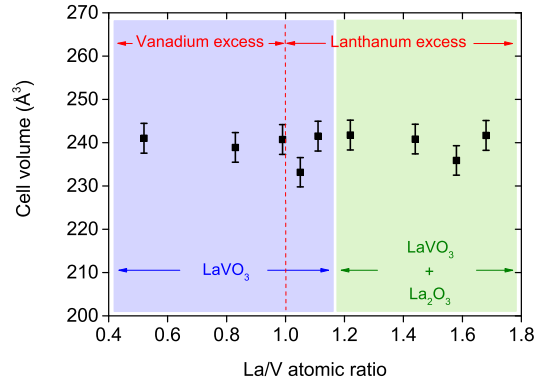


Figure 8: Evolution of the orthorhombic unit cell-volume with the La/V atomic ratio. The red dashed-line distinguishes the vanadium or lanthanum-richer samples while the blue and green boxes give the structures in presence.

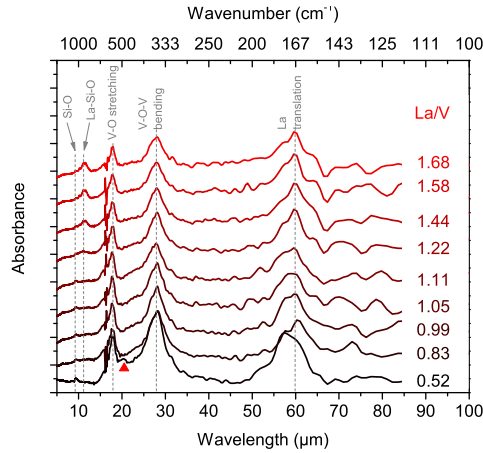


Figure 9: Absorbance of $\text{La}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_3$ films at different La/V ratios.

XRD diffractograms in Figure 5 reveal the presence of La_2O_3 cubic structure and the XPS spectra shown in Figure 6 reveal the $2p_{3/2}$ vanadium contribution extinguishment with increasing La/V atomic ratio. Those facts are motivating a TEM investigation in order to locate both structures and element positions using respectively fast Fourier transforms of HRTEM images or EELS analyses on three FIB lamellae and both cut using the FIB technique; the first for the V-richer sample with a La/V ratio of 0.52, the second for the La/V = 0.99 sample closest to the stoichiometry and the third for the lanthanum-richer La/V = 1.68 sample.

Several STEM images have been taken with the high angle annular dark field (HAADF) detector in order to select regions for EELS spectrum acquisitions. Figure 10 exhibits the presence of carbon and platinum elements, both used for lamella preparation. Between the lanthanum-vanadium-oxygen film and the silicon substrate, we detect a thin silica film corresponding to native silicon oxide.

Figure 10 shows two HAADF cross-section images and for selected regions, the corresponding elemental maps of lanthanum $M_{4,5}$ edges and vanadium $L_{2,3}$ edges. Colored intensities depend on the area of the selected characteristic energy-loss peaks and respectively correspond to lanthanum M_4 or vanadium L_3 rays among the different EELS spectra acquired for each pixel of the maps. Then intensities are proportional to the elemental contents. The right color bar representing the total signal of the lanthanum and vanadium EELS peak intensities (in cyan color in the Figure 10.a, 10.b and 10.c) seems to have the same brightness on the whole thickness of the sample with a La/V ratio close to 0.52 (Figure 10.a) meaning that both vanadium and lanthanum are present whatever the depth in the film. Nevertheless, the EELS spectra shown at the right of the figure clearly brings out a region where there is less lanthanum than the others. In the case of the sample with a La/V ratio close to 1 (see Figure 10.b) the right color bar has an almost constant brightness except for the film-substrate border where a lake of vanadium which is confirmed by the lower EELS spectrum at the right of the same figure is observed on a thickness smaller than 3 nm (where the total film thickness is close to 260 nm). However, for the La-rich sample with a ratio near 1.68 and a total film thickness close to 192 nm, the total signal (shown in Figure 10.b) highlights a lake of vanadium close to the film borders, namely up to approximately 6 nm in depth at the surface and 35 nm at the layer-substrate interface, which represents almost 20 percents of the total film thickness could be a potential localization for the formation of La_2O_3 .

In order to study the crystallographic structure, Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT) on HRTEM images or diffraction patterns (not shown) were recorded on different crystallites. As expected, for the La/V = 0.99, only the $LaVO_3$ phase was found. For the lanthanum-deficient sample with the La/V ratio of 0.52, we have only observed the $LaVO_3$ phase, despite that the regions with less lanthanum were revealed by EELS for this V-richer sample (see Figure 10.a) and even more, that a signature of vanadium oxides was visible when using on the infrared spectrum (see Figure 9). This fact could be explained by small crystallite sizes of the potential vanadium oxides. On the other hand, for the La/V = 1.68 sample, at the surface (interface between the layer and the carbon,

Figure 10.b) we found La_2O_3 cubic crystallites (using lattice parameters given in [24]) for almost three nanometers i.e. approximately the thickness without vanadium found using EELS. At the center of the layer only LaVO_3 orthorhombic crystallites were identified, surrounded by amorphous domains. The transition between La_2O_3 and LaVO_3 regions is not abrupt since a mixture of La_2O_3 and a very few LaVO_3 orthorhombic crystallites (identified with lattice parameters of [23]) is present on a thickness of three nanometers despite the low vanadium EELS signal (EELS signal in Figure 10.b). Finally, close to the native silica between the film and the substrate we only detected the presence of the La_2O_3 cubic structure too. Another surprising fact is the presence of silicon from the substrate at the interfaces but only for this sample, with a large lanthanum excess which is not occurring before annealing. This fact may be attributed to the possible insertion of the silicon into the La_2O_3 structure that is confirmed by a La-O-Si infrared vibration mode (Figure 9). The $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3/\text{LaVO}_3$ non negligible thickness ratio close to 20 % justifies the La_2O_3 phase present at the surface and the interface revealed by XRD, XPS and FTIR.

To summarize, the growth window of LaVO_3 structure ranges from La/V ratio around 0.5 up to 1.7. The increase of the lanthanum content induces the formation of La_2O_3 phase containing silicon at each perovskite film boundaries whereas when increasing the vanadium concentration, vanadium oxides seem to be present in volume, where a lake of lanthanum was observed.

4. Conclusion

The LaVO_3 growing window has been investigated by the means of $\text{La}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_3$ thin films synthesis, by using three complementary characterization methods. The thin films have been elaborated using a two-step method based on the magnetron co-sputtering followed by an ex-situ reducing thermal treatment (under Ar/ H_2 mixture). Surprisingly, the structure presents a high tolerance, even using an annealing step. FTIR, XPS and XRD analyses clearly demonstrate structural modifications at La/V ratios higher than 1.2 whereas for the La/V ratio of 0.52 the FTIR highlights a new vibration mode, related to the presence of vanadium oxide(s). According to TEM and FTIR observations, vanadium oxide crystallites are present in volume contrary to the La_2O_3 lanthanum oxide observed at the interface meaning that in the case of a vanadium excess no oxide layer is preferentially formed at the interfaces. This is an interesting fact for photovoltaics applications because stabilizing an unique crystallographic structure means a constant and stable 1.1 eV indirect optical gap in such materials and also since the presence of the La_2O_3 oxide at the interfaces (out of the determined

growth window) could affect the physical properties of a solar cell [37]. Furthermore, the use of magnetron sputtering makes up-scalable process over a large surface possible for example in the solar panels realization.

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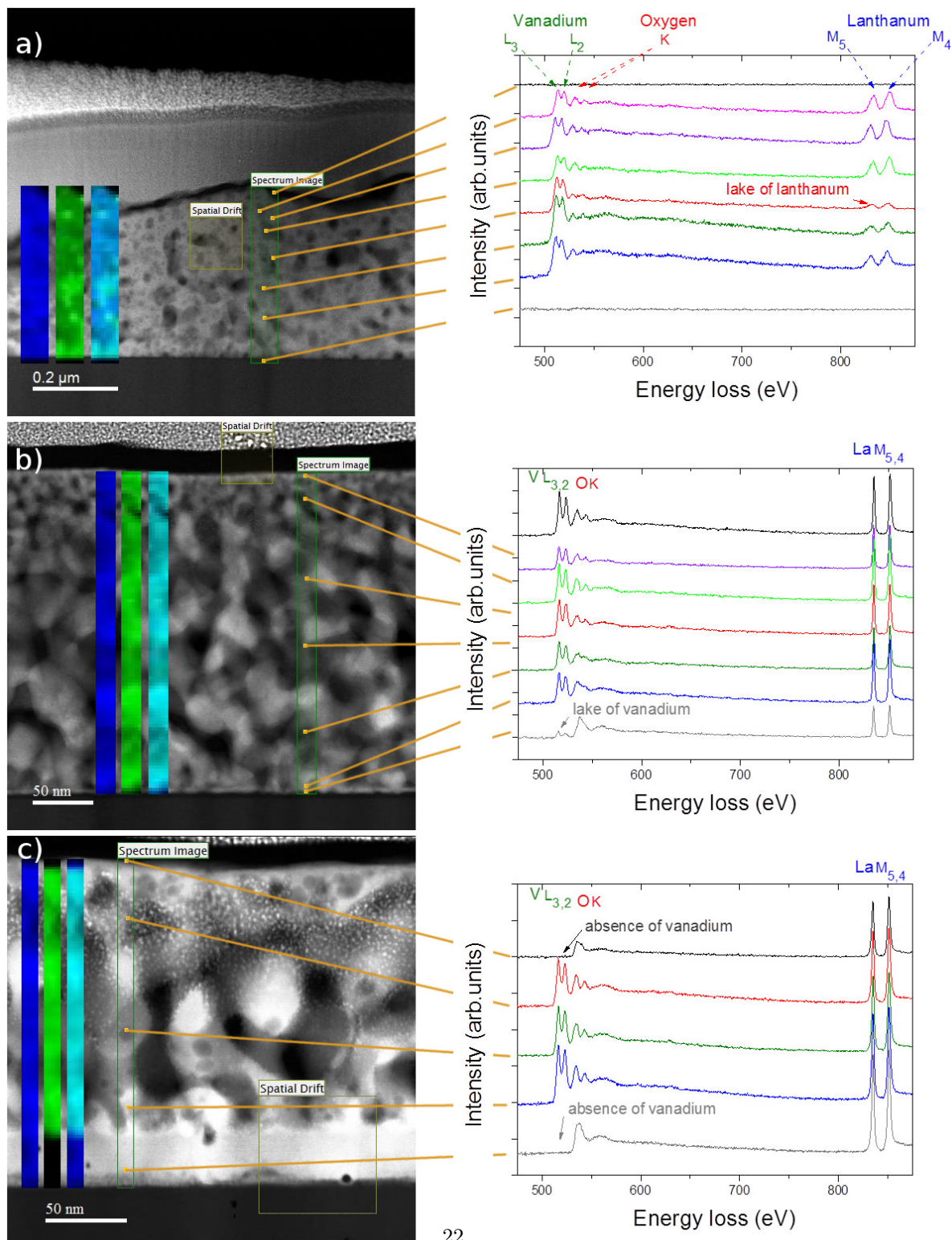
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Figure 10: HAADF images of the (a) $La/V = 0.52$, (b) $La/V = 0.99$ and (c) $La/V = 1.68$ sample cross-sections. For the selected area an EELS spectrum was taken each 2 nanometers and elemental maps of both lanthanum and vanadium were then constructed with colored intensities; the more bright it is the more the element is present. The "spatial drift" is used for the correction of any sample displacement due to vibration during the measure.