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Sequential Spin State Transition and Intermetallic Charge Transfer in PbCoO₃

Zhehong Liu^{⊥, //}, Yuki Sakai^{§, ^}, Junye Yang[⊥], Wenmin Li^{⊥, //}, Ying Liu^{⊥, //}, Xubin Ye^{⊥, //}, Shijun Qin^{⊥, //}, Jinming Chen^{*, °}, Stefano Agrestini[∞], Kai Chen[∞], Sheng-Chieh Liao[∞], Shu-Chih Haw[°], Francois Baudalet[◇], Hirofumi Ishii[°], Takumi Nishikubo[^], Hayato Ishizaki[^], Tatsuru Yamamoto[^], Zhao Pan[^], Masayuki Fukuda[^], Kotaro Ohashi[^], Kana Matsuno[^], Akihiko Machida[◆], Tetsu Watanuki[◆], Saori I. Kawaguchi,[⊕] Angel M. Arevalo-Lopez^{●, #}, Changqing Jin^{⊥, //}, Zhiwei Hu[∞], J. Paul Attfield[●], Masaki Azuma^{*, ^},
§ & Youwen Long^{*, ⊥, //, ⊕}

[⊥]Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China

^{//}School of Physics, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

[§]Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, 705-1 Shimoimaizumi, Ebina 243-0435, Japan

[^]Laboratory for Materials and Structures, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan

[°]National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, 101 Hsin-Ann Road, Hsinchu 30076, Taiwan, R.O.C

[∞]Max-Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solids, Nöthnitzer Straße 40, 01187 Dresden, Germany

[◇]Synchrotron SOLEIL, L'Orme des Merisiers, Saint-Aubin-BP48, 91192 GIF-sur-YVETTE CEDEX, France

[◆]Quantum Beam Science Research Directorate, National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5148, Japan

•Centre for Science at Extreme Conditions and School of Chemistry, University of Edinburgh, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom

⊕ Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute, SPring-8, 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan

⊕ Songshan Lake Materials Laboratory, Dongguan, Guangdong 523808, China

ABSTRACT

Spin state transition and intermetallic charge transfer can essentially change material structural and physical properties with a fashion of excluding external chemical doping. However, these two effects have **rarely** been found to occur sequentially in a specific material. In this article, we show the realization of these two phenomena in **a perovskite oxide** PbCoO_3 **with a simple ABO_3 composition** under high pressure. PbCoO_3 possesses a peculiar A- and B-site ordered charge distribution $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{Pb}^{4+}_3\text{Co}^{2+}_2\text{Co}^{3+}_2\text{O}_{12}$ with insulating behavior at ambient conditions. The high spin Co^{2+} gradually changes to low spin with increasing pressure up to about 15 GPa, leading to the anomalous increase of resistance magnitude. Between 15 GPa and 30 GPa, the intermetallic charge transfer occurs between Pb^{4+} and Co^{2+} cations. The accumulated charge-transfer effect triggers a metal-insulator transition as well as a first-order structural phase transition toward a Tetra.-I phase at the onset of ~ 20 GPa near room temperature. On further compression over 30 GPa, the charge transfer completes, giving rise to another first-order structural transformation toward a Tetra.-II phase and the reentrant electrical insulating behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transition-metal oxides exhibit a wide variety of intriguing physical properties and versatile functionalities such as ferroelectricity, ferromagnetism, catalysis,

superconductivity, colossal magnetoresistance, and magnetoelectric multiferroicity *etc* [1-9]. All these properties are closely related to the *d*-electron configurations of transition metals which involve the number of unpaired *d*-electrons as well as the detailed electronic distributions at different orbitals. Chemical substitution is a widely used method to modify the electronic configurations and thereby manipulate materials structures and properties. However, the external element doping may inevitably cause some inhomogeneous chemical disorders, which are unfavorable to understanding the intrinsic physical properties. On the other hand, there exist some “internal” effects that can also change the electronic configurations without the introduction of any doping element. A spin state transition is a typical example of one of these effects. As is well known, on heating the spin state of Co^{3+} in LaCoO_3 gradually changes from low spin (LS) to high spin (HS) via a possible intermediate spin (IS) state, accompanied by magnetic and electrical transport variations [10-17]. Some other compounds containing Mn, Fe, and Co also show spin state transitions by changing the environment conditions such as temperature, pressure, and/or light radiation *etc* [18-26].

Intermetallic charge transfer is a more interesting manner to change the electronic configurations without introducing external element. In sharp contrast to spin state transitions, which only change the electronic states for a single cation, intermetallic charge transfer takes place between two different metals, so that much more drastic variations in structure, magnetism, and electrical transport properties are expected to jointly occur. Compared with a spin state transition, intermetallic charge transfer is only observed in a few transition-metal oxides. An interesting example is $\text{LaCu}_3\text{Fe}_4\text{O}_{12}$, where Cu-Fe intermetallic charge transfer occurs on heating to 393 K or pressuring to 3.6 GPa at room temperature (RT), resulting in the change of charge combination from $\text{LaCu}^{3+}_3\text{Fe}^{3+}_4\text{O}_{12}$ to $\text{LaCu}^{2+}_3\text{Fe}^{3.75+}_4\text{O}_{12}$ accompanying with insulator-to-metal and antiferromagnetism-to-paramagnetism transformations as well as the presence of negative thermal expansion [27,28]. Similarly, intermetallic charge

transfer is also observed in BiNiO₃ between Bi and Ni, causing the charge format change from Bi³⁺_{0.5}Bi⁵⁺_{0.5}Ni²⁺O₃ to Bi³⁺Ni³⁺O₃ [29].

Although spin state transition and intermetallic charge transfer have received much attention in the past, these two phenomena are **rare** to occur together in a specific material. **The only report is in a perovskite oxide family with a complicated composition, (Pr_{1-x}R_x)_{0.7}Ca_{0.3}CoO₃ (R=Y, Sm) composed of mixed Co³⁺/Co⁴⁺ and Pr³⁺/Pr⁴⁺ states [30-36].** The high-pressure synthesized **perovskite oxide** PbCoO₃ provides a unique opportunity for **such a discovery in a compound with a simple ABO₃ composition.** On account of the peculiar A- and B-site charge orderings, PbCoO₃ crystallizes in an AA'₃B₂B'₂O₁₂-type quadruple perovskite structure (Fig. 1) with the charge combination of Pb²⁺Pb⁴⁺₃Co²⁺₂Co³⁺₂O₁₂, where the Co²⁺ is confirmed to be HS with the spin value $S = 3/2$ while Co³⁺ is LS with $S = 0$ [37]. The former has a magnetic frustration owing to the tetrahedral arrangement and orders antiferromagnetically below 7.8 K. HS Co²⁺ is sensitive to external stimuli like high pressure, at which a HS-to-LS transition is highly likely to occur, as observed in CoO and other Co²⁺(HS)-containing compounds [18,38]. In addition, the 6s states of Pb have similar energy levels with those of the *d* orbitals of Co [37]. As a result, moderate stimuli may also trigger the Pb-Co intermetallic charge transfer, causing different charge combination and physical properties [37, 39]. In this paper, we report the realization of both spin state transition and intermetallic charge transfer accompanying with double metal-insulator and crystal structure phase transitions in PbCoO₃ as evidenced by a series of *in situ* high-pressure measurements including electrical transport, neutron diffraction, synchrotron X-ray diffraction, emission, and absorption spectroscopies.

2. METHODS SECTION

Polycrystalline PbCoO₃ samples were prepared at high pressure and high temperature

conditions as reported before [37]. High purity (>99.9%) PbO, PbO₂ and Co₃O₄ starting materials with a mole ratio of 1:2:1 were well mixed in an agate mortar. The mixed powders were then pressed into a gold capsule with 3 mm in diameter and length for further treatment at 12 GPa and 1323 K for 30 min using a Walker-type multianvil high pressure apparatus. When the heating time was finished, the sample was quenched to room temperature, and then the pressure was slowly released to ambient pressure. X-ray powder diffraction was performed to identify the sample quality using a Huber diffractometer (Cu K α ₁ radiation, 40 kV, 30 mA).

The electronic transport properties of PbCoO₃ at high pressure were measured using the standard four-probe method with a screw type diamond anvil cell (DAC) made of nonmagnetic Be-Cu alloy as described elsewhere [40]. The diamond culet was 300 μ m in diameter and a T301 stainless steel gasket was pre-indented from 250 μ m to 40 μ m thickness with a center hole of 150 μ m in diameter. The gasket was then covered by cubic BN fine powders to be the insulating layer which drilled with a diameter of 80 μ m hole served as sample chamber. The PbCoO₃ fine powders pressed with a dimension of 50 \times 50 \times 10 μ m³ was loaded with soft NaCl fine powder surrounding as pressure transmitting medium. We used slim Au wire of 18 μ m diameter as electrodes. Pressures were calibrated by ruby fluorescence shift method for all the DAC-related experiments used in this paper [41]. The DAC was placed inside a Mag-Lab system to perform the experiments. A thermometer located around the sample in the DAC was used for monitoring the sample temperature.

High-pressure synchrotron x-ray emission spectroscopy (XES) and absorption spectroscopy (XAS) were measured using DAC techniques at RT. The pressure dependent Co-*K* XAS spectra were measured at the ODE beamline of the synchrotron SOLEIL, France. The Co-metal foil was used as reference for the cobalt chemical shift. The high pressure Co *K* β x-ray emission spectra with an overall resolution of \sim 0.9 eV and high resolution partial fluorescence yield Pb-*L*₃ XAS spectra measured at Pb *L*₁ emission line with an overall resolution of \sim 2.5 eV were obtained at the

Taiwan inelastic x-ray scattering BL12XU beamline at SPring-8 in Japan. The Co K_{β} x-ray emission and Pb $L_{\alpha 1}$ emission signals were analyzed with a spectrometer (Johann type) equipped with a spherically bent Ge(444) crystal and Si(555) (radius 1 m), respectively, arranged on a horizontal plane in a Rowland-circle geometry. The strong x-ray absorption of Pb ion leads to relative large error bar in Co K_{β} x-ray emission spectra of PbCoO_3 as compared with that of $\text{SrCo}_{0.5}\text{Ru}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$ [42].

The high-pressure synchrotron x-ray diffraction (SXR) experiment was performed at beamline BL22XU in SPring-8 by using DACs with rhenium and stainless-steel gaskets. Helium was used as a pressure medium. The wavelengths of 0.4964 and 0.4961 Å were used in the room- and low-temperature experiments, respectively. The RIETAN-FP program was used to analyze the SXR data [43]. Time-of-flight neutron powder diffraction (NPD) data at high pressure and RT conditions were recorded with the instrument PEARL/HiPr at the ISIS facility, U.K. About 90 mm³ of the sample was loaded into a Paris-Edinburgh cell [44] with 4:1 methanol-ethanol as a pressure medium and a small pellet of lead as the pressure calibrate. Rietveld profile refinements of the structural models were performed with the GSAS software [45].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 1 shows the schematic crystal structure for the quadruple perovskite oxide $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{Pb}^{4+}_3\text{Co}^{2+}_2\text{Co}^{3+}_2\text{O}_{12}$ with space group $Pn-3$ at ambient conditions. In this crystal symmetry, the Pb^{2+} and Pb^{4+} are 1:3 ordered at the A and A' sites, forming $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{O}_{12}$ and square-planar Pb^{4+}O_4 coordinated units, respectively. In spite of the smaller charge difference, the large discrepancy of ionic radius between the HS $\text{Co}^{2+}(t_{2g}^5e_g^2)$ and the LS $\text{Co}^{3+}(t_{2g}^6e_g^0)$ makes them ordered at the octahedral coordinated B/B' sites with a rocksalt-type manner. This is similar with that observed in $\text{La}_{1.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{CoO}_4$, where the hopping of charge carriers between these two types of Co ions is confirmed

to be severely suppressed due to the spin-blockade effect [46]. PbCoO_3 thus also shows electrical insulating behavior at ambient pressure. For most $3d$ transition-metal oxides, applying physical pressure can often enhance the p - d hybridization and extend the d -electron bandwidth. As a consequence, the resistance under high pressure is expected to decrease. In sharp contrast, however, the resistance of PbCoO_3 gradually increases as the pressure raises from 0.8 to 12.8 GPa, as shown in Fig. 2a. This unusual feature can be attributed to the continuous spin state transition of Co^{2+} from high spin to low spin, as will be further confirmed by synchrotron XES and NPD studies. Once the HS Co^{2+} to LS transition is complete, the electronic configuration will vary from $t_{2g}^5 e_g^2$ to $t_{2g}^6 e_g^1$. In the $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$ -site rocksalt-type ordered crystal structure, electron hopping between the low-spin Co^{2+} and Co^{3+} is also forbidden, or the ordered structure will be broken into a disordered one. Our SXRD reveals that the A- and B-site ordered $Pn-3$ structure of PbCoO_3 is unchanged up to ~ 20 GPa near RT (shown later). Since the possible carrier hopping via the Co^{2+} -O-O- Co^{2+} pathway should be significantly reduced when the HS-LS transition of Co^{2+} occurs, the resistance of PbCoO_3 exhibits an unusual increase with pressure up to 12.8 GPa. Above 15.2 GPa, however, the magnitude of resistance starts to decrease. More strikingly, the temperature dependence of resistance changes in nature. One finds that the resistance sharply increases by several orders of magnitude as the temperature decreases from 270 K to 50 K at pressures below ~ 15 GPa, whereas a weak temperature dependence with the change less than one order is found to occur once the pressure exceeds 15 GPa, although the insulating conductivity still shows up until to 18.4 GPa, as characterized by the raising resistance on cooling (Fig. 2a). These observations suggest that the spin state transition should complete around 15 GPa and other effects (such as Pb-Co charge transfer shown later) lead to the essential variation of resistivity in PbCoO_3 above this pressure.

Under further compression to 21.0 and 27.1 GPa, metallic electrical transport behavior occurs at higher temperatures as shown in Fig. 2a and more clearly in Fig.

2b, indicating the melting of the ordered LS-Co²⁺ and -Co³⁺ states near RT. Moreover, lowering temperature changes the metallic state back to an insulating state, implying that the electronic states of Co²⁺ and/or Co³⁺ ions further change at lower temperatures. The critical temperature for the metal-insulator (MI) transition (T_{MI}) at 21.0 GPa is about 214 K. In general, higher pressures will reduce the T_{MI} and eventually realize the metallization at a wider temperature region. Unexpectedly, however, the T_{MI} of PbCoO₃ shifts towards higher temperatures with further compression. For example, the value of T_{MI} increases to 244 K at 27.1 GPa. Furthermore, in the whole temperature range we measured, the MI transition disappears and only the electrical insulating behavior is observed from 32.2 GPa up to 48.9 GPa, the maximum pressure we applied for electrical transport measurement as presented in Fig. 2a. Therefore, if we plot the resistance values collected near RT as a function of pressure (Fig. 2c), one can distinguish several different electrical characteristic features. Below about 15 GPa, the compound shows insulating behavior, and the resistance linearly increases due to the HS-LS transition of Co²⁺. Above 15 GPa, there is an essential variation in electrical transport, and the resistance starts to decrease with pressure, indicating that a new mechanism rather than the spin state transition dominates the electrical transport, while the compound still maintains insulating behavior below ~20 GPa. Between 20 and 30 GPa, the MI transition appears, and the T_{MI} unusually shifts towards higher temperature with further compression. Above 30 GPa, the reentrant insulating behavior is found to occur in the whole temperature region we measured, and the values of resistance linearly decrease with pressure up to 48.9 GPa due to the normal physical pressure effect. Note that during the pressure release, the electrical transitions are all reversible (see Supplementary Fig. S1).

To further understand the series of interesting variations observed in electrical transport measurements, we performed pressure dependent XES and XAS measurements at RT for characterizing the spin states and valence states of Co and Pb.

Fig. 3 shows the Co- K_{β} emission spectra of PbCoO_3 measured at different pressures. At 0.5 GPa, the spectrum represents a main peak located at $\sim 7,650$ eV corresponding to the $K_{\beta_{1,3}}$ line, and a pronounced satellite peak at $\sim 7,637$ eV corresponding to the $K_{\beta'}$ line. The intensity ratio of the low-energy $K_{\beta'}$ line to the main emission $K_{\beta_{1,3}}$ line is proportional to the number of the unpaired electrons in the incomplete $3d$ shell [47,48] and can be used to determine the spin state of Co ion as a function of temperature [17,49] and/or pressure [17,42,49-51]. With increasing pressure, the intensity of the low-energy $K_{\beta'}$ line decreases and almost disappears above ~ 15 GPa (Fig. 3), suggesting a decreasing spin moment of Co^{2+} ion. The inset of Fig. 3 contains a plot of the integrated absolute difference (IAD) as a function of pressure [17,42,49-51]. To get the IAD, all of the XES spectra were normalized with respect to the area under the curves and then shifted to have centers of mass at the same position. As an instance, the differential curve between 0.5 and 22.1 GPa is shown in Fig. 3. In this situation, the IAD value presents a linear relationship with the average spin number. In PbCoO_3 , the total IAD changes by about 0.043(10) in going from 0.5 to 22.1 GPa. In comparison, for a complete HS- Co^{3+} to LS- Co^{3+} transition with spin change $\Delta S = 2$, the IAD value is 0.15 as observed in $\text{Sr}_2\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{Ir}_{0.5}\text{O}_4$ [49]. In the present PbCoO_3 , when the HS Co^{2+} changes into the LS one, the average ΔS for the four Co ions per unit cell is 0.5, suggesting that the IAD value should be about 0.05. This value is comparable with the experimental observation, confirming the HS-LS transition of Co^{2+} in PbCoO_3 . Since the IAD almost becomes naught with pressure going to about 15 GPa, we conclude that the spin state transition should complete around this pressure, in agreement with the electrical transport result. In addition, the continuous spin state transition was further supported by NPD under pressure as shown in Supplementary Table S1 and Fig. S2, where the observed shrinkage of Co^{2+} -O bond can be attributed to the HS to LS variation.

It is well known that the XAS at the transition metal K edge is very sensitive to the valence state of transition metal [52,53]. This technique is generally used to identify

the valence states of $3d$ transition metals. Fig. 4a shows the Co- K XAS spectra of PbCoO_3 measured at different pressures and normalized intensity $\mu = 0.8$ [50]. At pressures below 15 GPa or above 30 GPa one can see a relatively weak linear higher-energy shift of the absorption edge with increasing pressure without changing line shape. Such shift was well studied in RMnO_3 as a physical pressure effect due to shortening Mn-O bond length under pressure [54-56]. On the other hand, there is an abrupt higher-energy shift from 20.2 to 29.3 GPa accompanying a variation of spectral profile, indicating the changes of valence state and crystal structure as shown later. After subtracting the physical pressure effect, the pressure dependent energy shift relative to 0.2 GPa as presented in Fig. 4b (left scale) reflects a change of valence state of Co in PbCoO_3 . One can see a considerable energy shift by about 1.1 ± 0.1 eV from 15 GPa to 30 GPa. As a reference, when the valence change from Co^{2+} to Co^{3+} , the energy shift is about 2.5 eV [52]. The observed Co- K edge energy shift in PbCoO_3 suggests the average valence change by about 0.5 (*i.e.*, from $\text{Co}^{2.5+}$ to $\text{Co}^{3.0+}$ in average), as illustrated in Fig. 4b (right scale). To fulfil charge balance requirement, one expects some Pb^{4+} changing to Pb^{2+} correspondingly.

Fig. 4c presents the pressure dependent Pb- L_3 XAS spectra of PbCoO_3 . Unlike the XAS spectra at the transition metal L and K edges, where the energy positions of the strong white line and the absorption edge are very sensitive to the number of localized d valence electrons, at the Pb- L edge there is no clear white line and energy position. Moreover, the Pb- L absorption edge is strongly affected by crystal structure, so it is less sensitive to the Pb valence state. Therefore it is not a trivial matter to determine the Pb valence state by using the chemical shift of the absorption edge. Fortunately, the Pb- L_3 XAS spectrum taken from the high resolution partial fluorescence yield (PFY) mode provides an opportunity to identify the valence state of Pb. As shown in Fig. 4c, one finds that there is a sharp lower energy shoulder S_d at 13,030 eV in the PFY spectrum. This lower energy pre-edge peak is assigned to the dipole allowed transition from the $2p^{3/2}$ core level to the unoccupied $6s$ states, while the main peak at

13,040 eV are assigned to the transitions from the $2p^{3/2}$ core level to the empty Pb-6d t_{2g} and e_g states, respectively [57, 58]. It was found that the pre-edge peak S_d can be observed for Pb^{4+} ion with two 6s holes, but is absent for Pb^{2+} ion with fully occupied 6s states. Thus, the spectral intensity of the pre-edge peak S_d represents the number of 6s holes and can be used to determine the valence change of Pb as a function of pressure. After subtracting the background (see the pink dash curve in Fig. 4c) originated from the edge jump and the Pb-5d states [59], the spectral integral area of S_d as a function of pressure is presented in Fig. 4d. The sharp reducing intensity with pressure going from 15 GPa to 30 GPa indicates the valence decrease of Pb. Given the initial average valence state of $Pb^{3.5+}$ at lower pressure ($Pb^{2+}Pb^{4+}_3Co^{2+}_2Co^{3+}_2O_{12}$), the relative variation of the integral area of S_d suggests the change from $Pb^{3.5+}$ to $Pb^{3.0+}$. The Co-K edge ($Co^{2.5+} \rightarrow Co^{3.0+}$) and Pb-L edge ($Pb^{3.5+} \rightarrow Pb^{3.0+}$) XAS spectra thus confirm the Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} intermetallic charge transfer which sets in around 15 GPa with a sharp change near 20 GPa and finishes at about 30 GPa. It should be noted that Ni-K and Bi- L_3 XAS was used to confirm the pressure induced intermetallic charge transfer transition in $BiNiO_3$ as well [60].

To get deeper insight into the structural features during the spin state and metal-insulator transitions as well as the Pb-Co intermetallic charge transfer, high-pressure SXRD was carried out. Fig. 5a shows the room-temperature SXRD patterns obtained at different pressures. With increasing pressure to 18.8 GPa, all the diffraction peaks systematically shift towards higher angle as expected from the volume contraction, and there is no visible trace for structural phase transition. Therefore, the A- and B-site ordered $Pn-3$ cubic crystal structure with a $2a_p \times 2a_p \times 2a_p$ supercell remains unchanged during the HS-LS transition of Co^{2+} (where a_p is the lattice parameter for a simple cubic ABO_3 perovskite). This can also account for the electrical insulating behavior observed below 20 GPa shown in Fig. 2a. Once the room-temperature metallization takes place between 20 and 30 GPa (Fig. 2c), a new high-pressure phase (Tetra.-I phase) appears in this pressure range. As shown in Fig.

5a, the SXRD pattern collected at 21.2 GPa displays essentially different profile from that measured at 18.8 GPa. For example, the single (220) peak around $2\theta = 10.8^\circ$ in the cubic $Pn-3$ phase separates into two sharp diffraction peaks (400) and (222) in the Tetra.-I phase. Although the data can be indexed with a $2\sqrt{2}a_p \times 2\sqrt{2}a_p \times 2a_p$ tetragonal unit cell and possible space groups of $P4_2$ (No. 77), $P4_2/m$ (No. 84), or $P4_222$ (No. 93), we cannot determine the exact crystal structure (symmetry and atomic positions) for the new Tetra.-I phase because of the unreliable intensity ratio caused by the limited number of particles in a small space of DAC. However, Le Bail fitting was conducted to understand the structural variations. As shown in Fig. 5b, during the structural phase transition from the cubic $Pn-3$ to the Tetra.-I phase around 20 GPa, the normalized a -axis lattice constant expands whereas the c -axis shrinks. Moreover, the c/a ratio experiences a steep drop (Fig. 5c). If the cell volume normalized to each formula unit is plotted as a function of pressure (Fig. 5d), a considerable volume collapse is found to occur by about 1.76% at 20 GPa, implying that the structural transition is first-order in nature. The presence of coexisting two phases (cubic and Tetra.-I) at 19.7 GPa and 300 K supports the first-order transition (see Fig. S3).

When the pressure further increases to 29.5 GPa at RT, a second crystal structure phase transition (Tetra.-II phase) takes place as presented in Fig. 5a and b. Le Bail analysis indicates another tetragonal lattice for this new phase with a $2a_p \times 2a_p \times 2a_p$ supercell with possible space groups of $P4_2mc$ (No. 105), $P-42c$ (No. 112) or $P4_2/mmc$ (No. 131). During the structural transition from the Tetra.-I to II phase, the normalized a -axis is reduced in a large degree while the c -axis expands slightly (Fig. 5c). As a result, the c/a ratio increases remarkably. As seen from the relationship between pressure and the normalized cell volume in Fig. 5d, the volume also experiences a discontinuous change from the Tetra.-I to II phase by about 1.12% at 30 GPa. The discontinuous decrease in the unit cell volume and the coexisting two phases (Tetra.-I and II) at 29.5 GPa indicate that the Tetra.-I to II phase transition is also first order (see Fig. S3). Since charge transfer essentially changes the charge

states and electronic configurations for two different metals, it usually leads to drastic magnetic and electrical variations as well as a sharp first-order structural phase transition, as reported in La/BiCu₃Fe₄O₁₂, BiNiO₃ and PbCrO₃ [28-29,38,61-64]. The Tetra.-I to II transition of PbCoO₃ is also from the Pb⁴⁺-Co²⁺ intermetallic charge transfer.

As shown in Fig. 5e, the pressure dependence of cell volume for the three structural phases at RT can be well fitted by the isothermal Birch-Murnaghan equation of state with the function $P(V) = 1.5B_0[(V_0/V)^{7/3}-(V_0/V)^{5/3}] \times \{1+0.75(B_0'-4)[(V_0/V)^{2/3}-1]\}$, where the B_0 and B_0' are the bulk modulus and its pressure derivative, respectively [65,66]. In the case of $B_0' = 4$, which is a typical value for elastic lattices, the fitting gives $B_0 = 164(3)$ GPa for the cubic $Pn-3$ phase, 187(8) GPa for the Tetra.-I phase, and 203(3) GPa for the Tetra.-II phase. The value of B_0 in the cubic phase of PbCoO₃ is similar with that observed in the simple cubic perovskite SrCoO₃ [67].

As seen from the temperature dependent electrical measurements at different pressures (Fig. 2), the high-pressure Tetra.-I phase is metallic whereas the Tetra.-II phase is insulating. Moreover, for the Tetra.-I phase occurring between about 20 and 30 GPa, lowering temperature triggers a metal-to-insulator transition. To understand the origin of this MI transition, low-temperature SXR D was performed at different pressures. As shown in Figure S4, at a pressure near 22 GPa, one finds that the insulating Tetra.-II phase emerges and coexists with the metallic Tetra.-I phase at temperatures below T_{MI} (e.g. at 150 and 100 K). As the pressure increases to about 27 GPa, these two tetragonal phases coexist at higher temperatures such as 200 K. These observations indicate that lowering temperature favors the Pb⁴⁺-Co²⁺ charge transfer as well as the formation of the insulating Tetra.-II phase, giving rise to the metal-to-insulator transition with unusual T_{MI} shift. One may notice that the phase boundary determined by SXR D study doesn't agree well with the M-I transition observed at 21 GPa and 214 K (see phase diagram shown later). It is most probably owing to the presence of temperature/pressure hysteresis at the first-order Tetra.-I to

Tetra.-II transition as evidenced in the wide two phases coexisting region. The SXRD data points at 200 K were collected by pressure scan measurements at a constant temperature while the resistivity measurement were conducted on heating at a constant pressure. Although the exact structural determination for both high-pressure phases remains for future resolution, the present pressure and temperature dependent SXRD results reveal significant structural variations accompanying with the pressure-induced metallization and the Pb-Co intermetallic charge transfer in PbCoO_3 .

On the basis of the peculiar charge combination and crystal constitution, we now discuss the origin for the sensitive pressure dependence of the spin and charge states in PbCoO_3 , as schematically shown in Fig. 6. At ambient pressure, PbCoO_3 has a $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{Pb}^{4+}_3\text{Co}^{2+}_2\text{Co}^{3+}_2\text{O}_{12}$ charge format as well as the A- and B-site ordered perovskite structure. Usually, a considerable charge difference (≥ 2) is needed between the B- and B'-site cations to form an ordered perovskite structure [68]. In the case of PbCoO_3 , it is the large ionic size discrepancy between the HS Co^{2+} and LS Co^{3+} that stabilizes the rocksalt-type ordered perovskite structure, although the charge difference is only 1. In most ABO_3 perovskites with the average B-O-B bond angle larger than 160° , the pressure induced volume shrinking is mainly attributed to the BO_6 octahedral tilting and/or rotation in addition to the B-O bond length decrease. In the current PbCoO_3 , however, the initial $\text{Co}^{2+}\text{-O-Co}^{3+}$ bond angle has already decreased to about 140° to fill the small-size Pb^{4+} into the perovskite A-site. As a result, when the compound encounters external physical pressure, the Co^{2+}O_6 octahedra with significantly longer Co-O bond length than that of Co^{3+}O_6 have to reduce the volume by majorly decrease the $\text{Co}^{2+}\text{-O}$ distance (see Fig. S2), giving rise to remarkable increase of Co^{2+}O_6 octahedral crystal field energy. Since the crystal field overcomes the Hund coupling energy, the high spin state of Co^{2+} changes to low spin. Therefore, a continuous HS-LS transition is found to occur in PbCoO_3 at pressure below 15 GPa, which is responsible for the unusual increase of resistance with pressure because the electronic density of state of PbCoO_3 near the Fermi surface is dominated by Co^{2+} [37]. In

addition, first-principle calculations show that there exist visible hybridization between Pb^{4+} and Co^{2+} at ambient pressure, indicating that the empty $6s$ orbitals of Pb^{4+} have similar energy level with that of the e_g orbitals of Co^{2+} [37]. As mentioned above, high pressure increases the crystal field energy and induces the HS-LS transition of Co^{2+} . Correspondingly, the enhanced crystal field will also lift the energy level of the e_g orbitals. Thus, following the HS-LS transition, it is energetically favorable for electrons transfer from the e_g orbitals of Co^{2+} to the $6s$ orbitals of Pb^{4+} under higher pressure, as we observed in experiment by the continuous Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} intermetallic charge transfer between 15 and 30 GPa. Since the charge transfer decreases the component of Co^{2+} and therefore reduces the average ionic radius at this atomic site, the accumulated effect of charge transfer eventually breaks the B-site ordered perovskite structure to a disordered one, resulting in the first-order structure phase transition as well as the metallization with pressure up to 20 GPa near RT. Once the charge transfer completes at about 30 GPa, all the LS Co^{2+} changes to the LS Co^{3+} with $S = 0$. As a consequence, the compound displays another first-order structure transition and reenters an electrical insulating state. In addition to external pressure, lowering temperature also favors the Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} intermetallic charge transfer, leading to the coexistence of the insulating Tetra.-II phase and the metallic Tetra.-I between 20 and 30 GPa at lower temperatures.

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to the high-pressure resistance, XES, XAS and SXRD results described above, we obtain an interesting pressure and temperature dependent phase diagram for PbCoO_3 as shown in Fig. 7. i) Below ~ 20 GPa, the compound maintains the A- and B-site ordered quadruple perovskite structure in the cubic $Pn-3$ symmetry with the charge combination of $\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{Pb}^{4+}_3\text{Co}^{2+}_2\text{Co}^{3+}_2\text{O}_{12}$ ($\text{Pb}^{3.5+}\text{Co}^{2.5+}\text{O}_3$ in average). However, the HS state of Co^{2+} sensitively depends on external pressure. It sluggishly changes to a LS state with increasing pressure up to about 15 GPa. When the spin state transition

finishes, pressure induced intermetallic charge transfer starts to occur between Co^{2+} and Pb^{4+} ions, leading to essentially different electrical transport properties at pressures below and above 15 GPa. ii) Between approximate 20 and 30 GPa, metallization is observed due to the accumulated effect of Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} charge transfer near RT, strongly suggesting the melting of the ordered low-spin Co^{2+} and Co^{3+} states into a mixed $\text{Co}^{2.5+}$ in average. This is consistent with the first-order structural phase transition to the Tetra.-I phase. The Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} charge transfer still takes place in the Tetra.-I phase, making the LS- Co^{2+} state be oxidized to the LS- Co^{3+} one. Since the composition of the strongly insulating LS- Co^{3+} is enhanced by the charge transfer, the T_{MI} of PbCoO_3 exhibits an unusual shift towards higher temperatures on compression. Moreover, at fixed pressure in this phase, lowering temperature favors the Pb^{4+} - Co^{2+} ICT as well as the formation of the insulating Tetra.-II phase, which is responsible for the observed low-temperature MI transition. iii) With pressure up to ~ 30 GPa at RT, the Pb-Co intermetallic charge transfer completes, changing the charge combination to be $\text{Pb}^{3.0+}\text{Co}^{3.0+}\text{O}_3$ in average. Accordingly, the compound experiences another first-order structure phase transition toward the Tetra.-II phase with considerable volume shrinking. In the Tetra.-II phase, all the transition-metal sites are occupied by the LS- Co^{3+} with $S = 0$. Therefore, electrical insulating behavior shows again in the whole temperature region we measured. The present PbCoO_3 provides the first example where spin state, charge state, crystal structure, and metal-insulator transitions take place collectively in the same material system, opening up a new avenue for study sequential spin state transition and intermetallic charge transfer as well as related multifunctional transformations.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Refined structural parameters for PbCoO_3 at 290 K under various pressures based on the neutron powder diffraction; Electrical transport properties of PbCoO_3 during pressure release from 48.9 to 1.6 GPa; Pressure dependence of the average bond lengths calculated from the structural parameters determined by Rietveld analysis of neutron diffraction data; Synchrotron X-ray diffraction (SXRD) patterns measured at different pressures and temperatures.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Authors

*jmchen@nsrrc.org.tw

*mazuma@mssl.titech.ac.jp

*ywlong@iphy.ac.cn

Present Addresses

#Université Lille, CNRS, Centrale Lille, ENSCL, Université Artois, UMR 8181–UCCS–Unité de Catalyse et Chimie du Solide, F-59000 Lille, France

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FIGURES AND FIGURE CAPTIONS

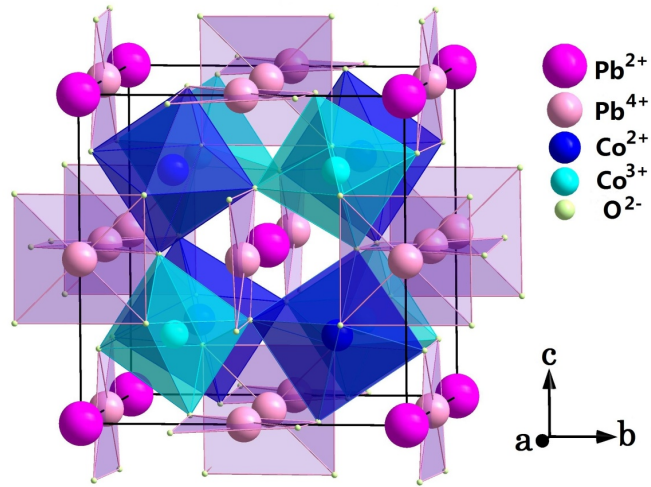


Figure 1. Schematic crystal structure of both A- and B-site ordered PbCoO₃ (Pb²⁺Pb⁴⁺₃Co²⁺₂Co³⁺₂O₁₂) quadruple perovskite with *Pn-3* symmetry. The corner-sharing Co²⁺/Co³⁺O₆ octahedra and isolated Pb⁴⁺O₄ squares are shown. Atomic positions: Pb²⁺ *2a* (0.5, 0.5, 0.5), Pb⁴⁺ *6d* (0.5, 0, 0), Co²⁺ *4b* (0.25, 0.25, 0.25), Co³⁺ *4c* (0.75, 0.75, 0.75), O²⁻ *24h* (*x*, *y*, *z*).

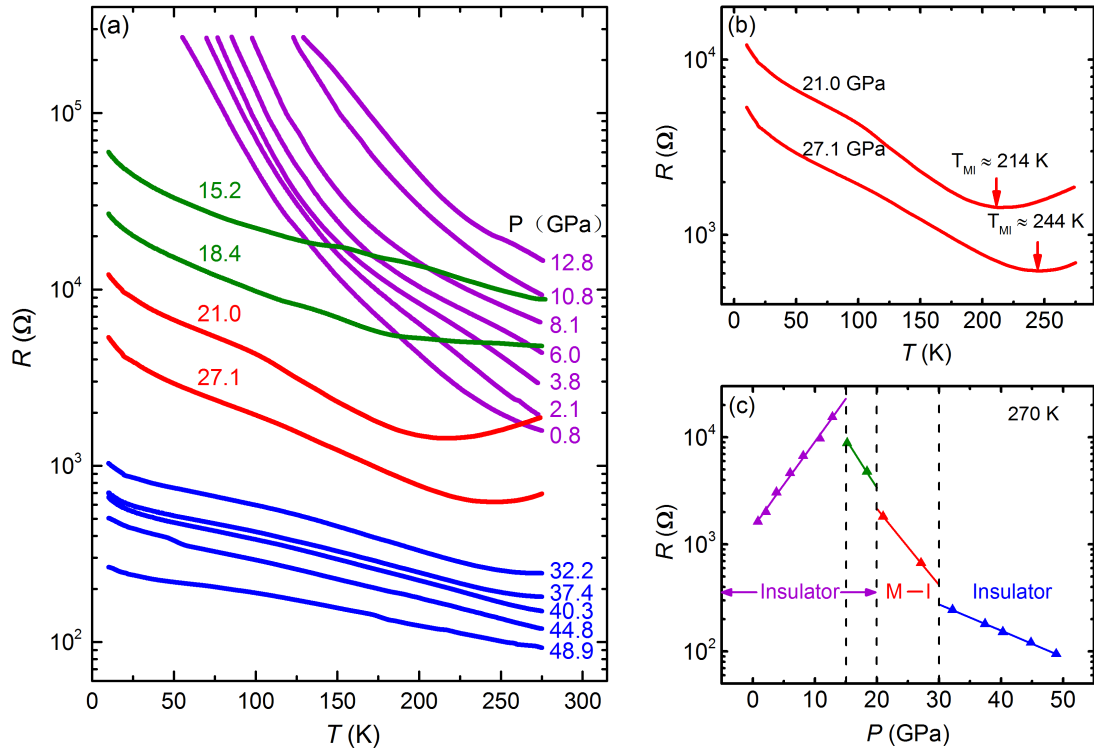


Figure 2. Electrical transport properties of PbCoO_3 . (a) Temperature-dependence of resistance at different pressures. (b) Metal-insulator transitions observed at 21.0 GPa and 27.1 GPa. The T_{MI} stands for the critical temperature for the transition. (c) Resistance values under various pressures at 270 K. The triangles show the measurement data, and the lines display the linear fitting results.

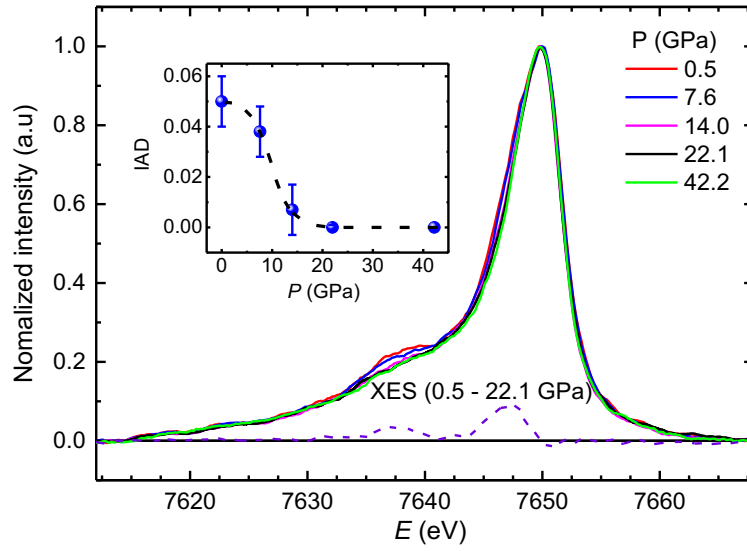


Figure 3. XES for Co- K_{β} edge of PbCoO_3 at different pressures and room temperature. The pre-edge peak decreases with increasing pressure up to 22.1 GPa, indicating a HS to LS transition of Co^{2+} . The inset shows the pressure dependence of IAD and the dash dot curve is guide for eyes.

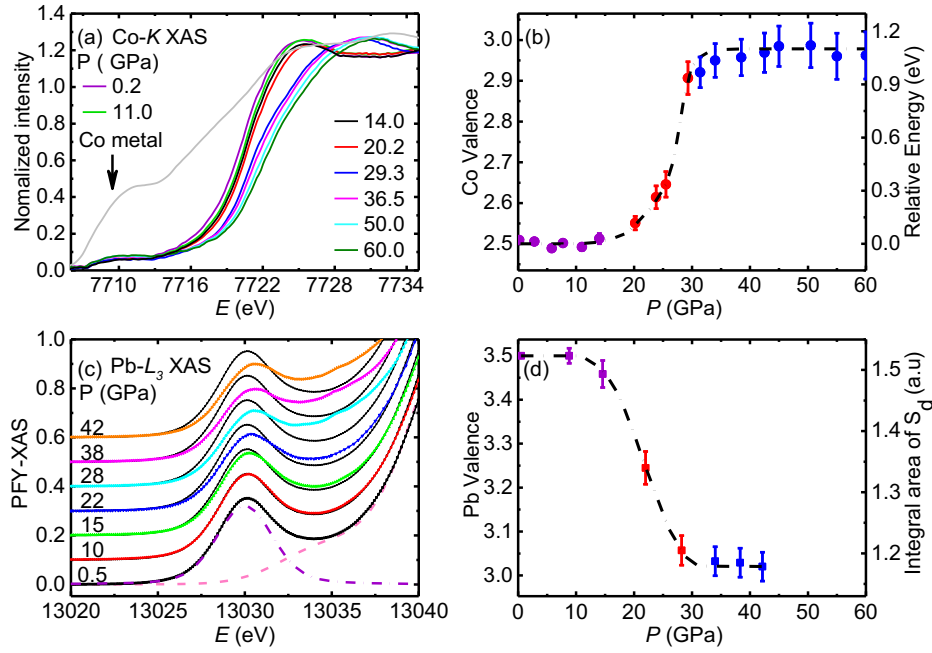


Figure 4. XAS of PbCoO_3 measured at different pressures and room temperature. (a) The Co-K XAS spectra at some representative pressures. The XAS of Co metal as a reference at ambient pressure is also shown. (b) Relative energy shift of Co-K edge as a function of pressure at the normalized intensity $\mu = 0.8$ after subtracting the background, and the valence state change of Co under pressure. The dot and dash curve is guide for eyes. (c) The pre-edge peak S_d in the Pb- L_3 XAS spectra measured using PFY mode at some representative pressures. For comparison, the XAS spectrum collected at 0.5 GPa is shown for the data taken at different pressures. The pink dash curve shows the background of PFY mode and the purple dot and dash curve shows the pre-edge peak S_d after subtracting the background. (d) The integral area of S_d and the valence state change of Pb as a function of pressure. The dot and dash curve is guide for eyes.

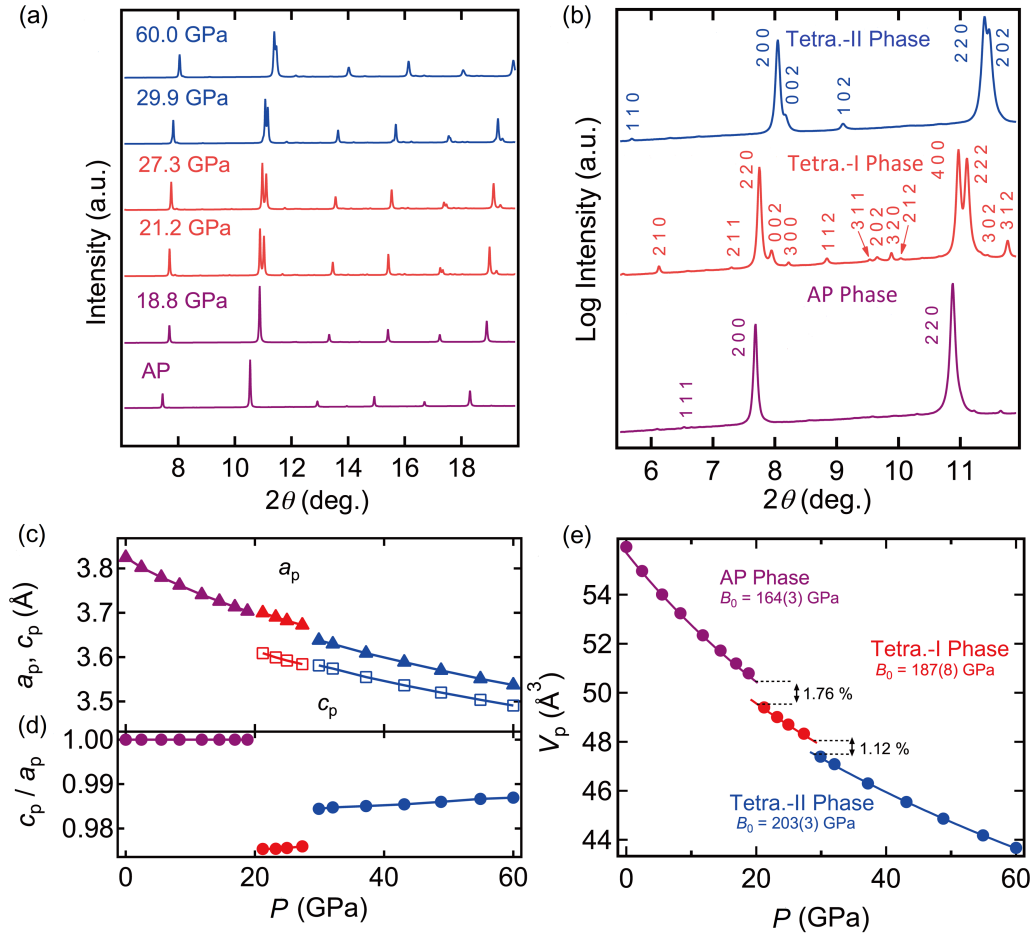


Figure 5. High-pressure SXR D patterns and related structural data. (a) Representative SXR D patterns collected at different pressures and room temperature. (b) SXR D patterns in log scale for the ambient pressure (AP) phase ($P = 18.8$ GPa), Tetra.-I phase ($P = 27.3$ GPa), and Tetra.-II phase ($P = 60.0$ GPa). The peaks of AP, Tetra.-I and Tetra.-II phases are indexed with cubic $2a_p \times 2a_p \times 2a_p$, tetragonal $2\sqrt{2}a_p \times 2\sqrt{2}a_p \times 2a_p$, and tetragonal $2a_p \times 2a_p \times 2a_p$ unit cells, respectively. Pressure dependence of (c) normalized lattice parameters, (d) the ratio of a/c , and (e) unit cell volume. The curves in (e) show the fitting results based on the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state as described in text.

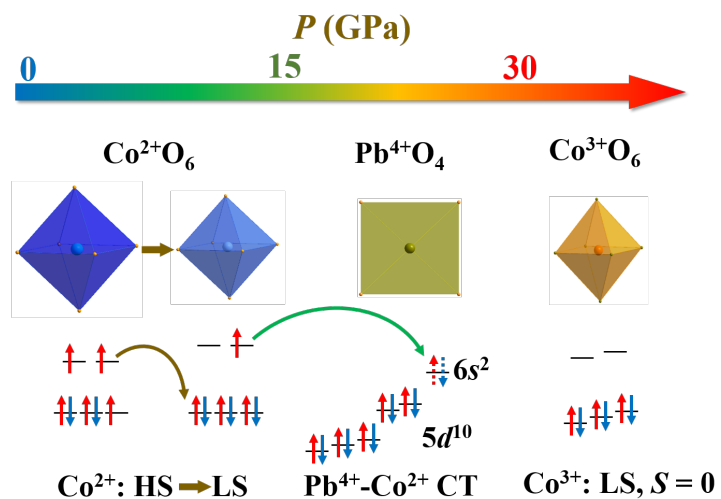


Figure 6. A schematic view for the origin of pressure induced spin state transition and charge transfer in PbCoO_3 . The dot arrows in the $6s^2$ orbitals of Pb show the transferred electrons from the LS Co^{2+} . CT = charge transfer.

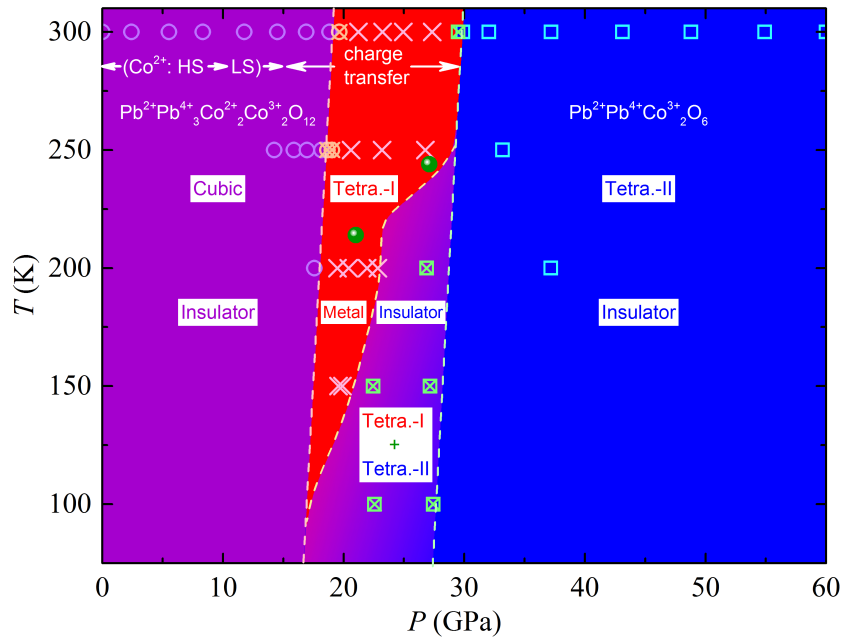


Figure 7. Pressure and temperature dependent phase diagram of PbCoO_3 . The circle (\circ), cross (\times), and square (\square) respectively stand for the cubic, Tetra.-I and Tetra.-II phases as determined from SXR D measurements. The dash curves approximately show the phase boundaries.

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