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## **Focused Ion Beam Induced Nanoscale Phase Transitions** in Layered Structures

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Specimen preparation for Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) using Focused Ion Beam (FIB) is a common method [1]. While it offers many advantages over other methods, like site specific specimen preparation, it also suffers from many disadvantages. Artifacts induced by FIB range from Ion implantation to thermal effects [2,3].

In this work, we investigate thermal effects induced by FIB milling in chalcogenide-based 2D layered  $Sb_2Te_3$  thin films covered by Cu layers.  $Sb_2Te_3$  thin layers are epitaxially grown on p-type Si (111) substrates and polycrystalline samples grown on  $SiO_2$  using pulsed laser deposition [4]. Dependent on beam current used during FIB lamella preparation and  $Sb_2Te_3$  layer thickness, hole formation in the Cu layer, thickness change in the  $Sb_2Te_3$  layer and nanoscale modifications are observed (Fig 1.). The structural changes are confirmed by in situ X-Ray Diffraction heating. The introduction of a separation layer (e.g. Pt) between the Cu and  $Sb_2Te_3$  layers hinders thermal induced structural changes by FIB (Fig 2.). Moreover, Cr -  $Sb_2Te_3$  and a Cu - GeTe layer systems show no modifications during preparation.

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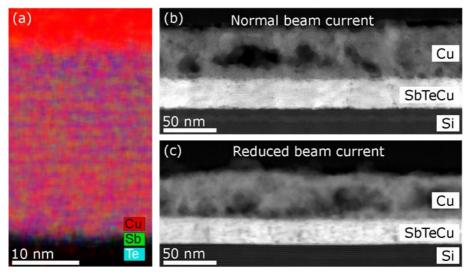


Fig. 1: (a) EDX Map of a lamella prepared with FIB, (b-c) Overview HAADF-STEM images of specimen prepared with normal and reduced FIB beam currents.

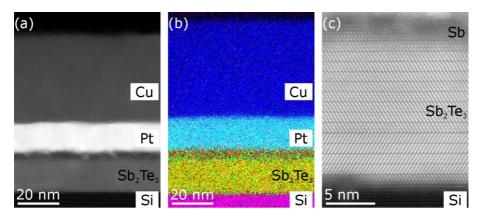


Fig. 2: Cu/Pt/Sb2Te3 layer stack. (a) Overview HAADF-STEM image. (b) Overview EDX elemental map. (c) Atomic-resolution HAADF-STEM image, showing initial Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> structure and no redeposition of Cu.