

Structural Transition Induced Enhancement of Magnetization and  
Magnetoresistance in Epitaxial  $(\text{Pr}_{0.5}\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}:(\text{CeO}_2)_x$  Vertical  
Aligned Thin Films

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## Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) Mapping

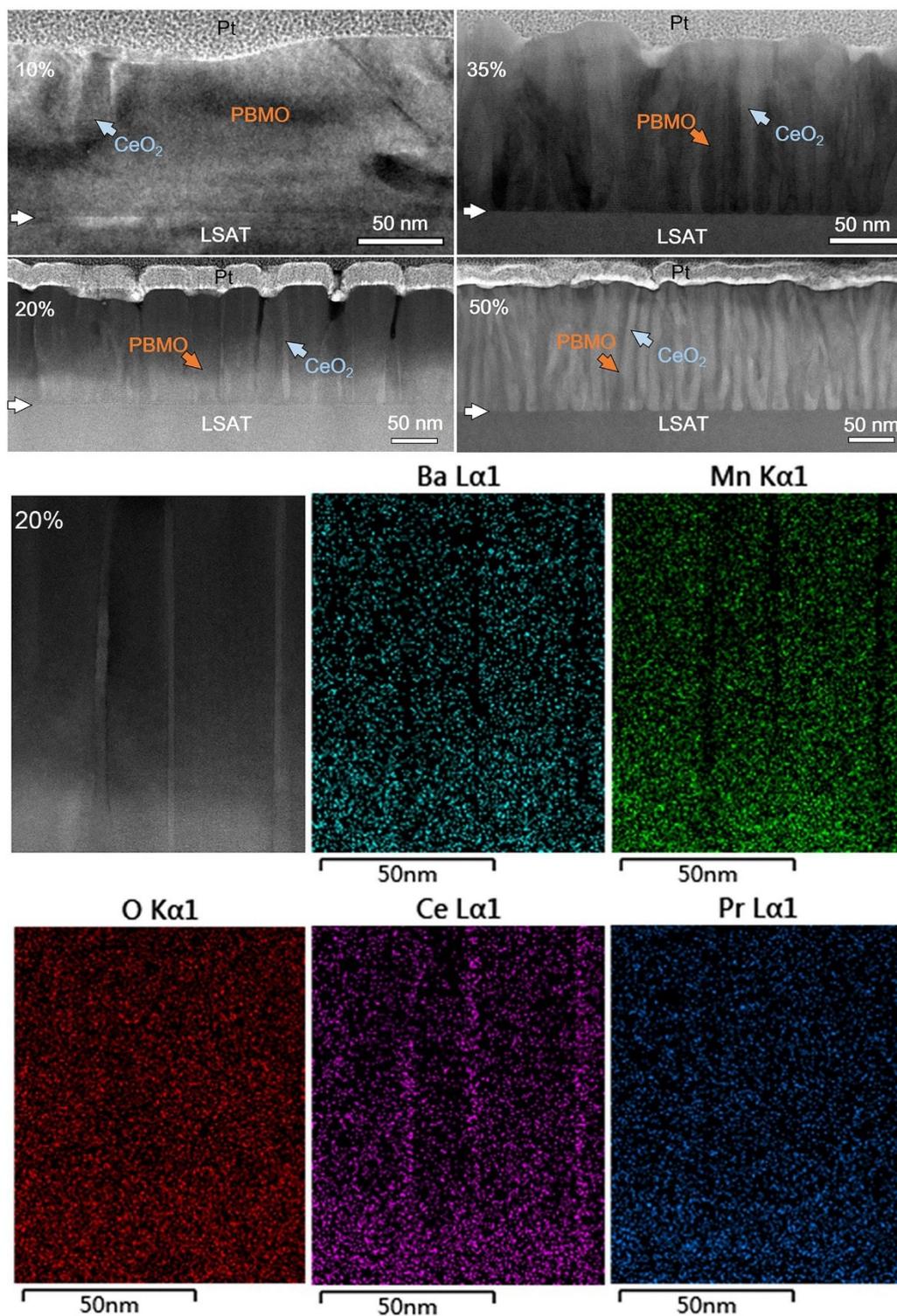


Figure S1 Low magnification cross-sectional STEM images of  $(\text{Pr}_{0.5}\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}:(\text{CeO}_2)_x$  ( $x = 10\%$ ,  $20\%$ ,  $35\%$ ,  $50\%$ ) samples and the EDS mapping of the  $x = 20\%$

sample.

## X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

In order to identify the oxidation state of Mn, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurement was carried and the Mn 2p<sub>3/2</sub> line was selected to do analysis. Theoretically, Mn cations in Pr<sub>0.5</sub>Ba<sub>0.5</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> should be at the mixed state of 50% Mn<sup>3+</sup> and 50% Mn<sup>4+</sup>. From the Figure S2, it could be clearly seen that the all the Mn 2p<sub>3/2</sub> peaks were well fitted by the sum of Mn<sup>3+</sup> and Mn<sup>4+</sup>. The atomic concentration for each state could be calculated from the area of corresponding peak as shown in the lower right panel. Taking the possible errors into consideration, we could conclude that the oxidation state of Mn is Mn<sup>3.5+</sup>, and it doesn't change with the structural transition.

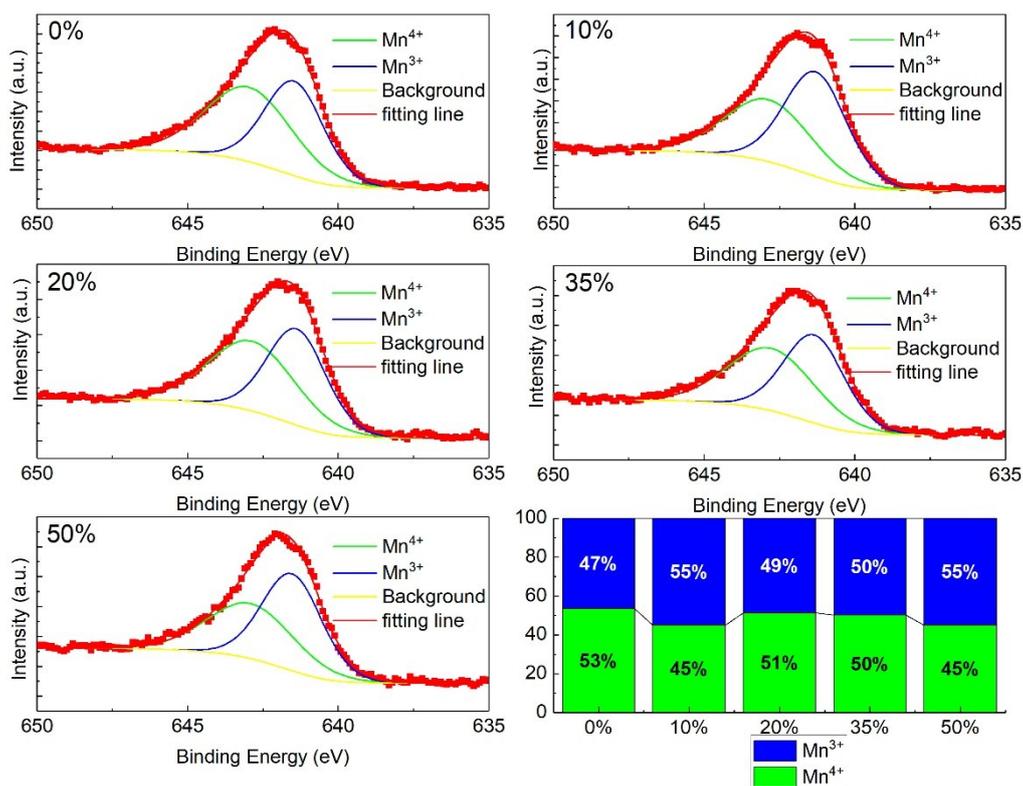


Figure S2 XPS spectra of the Mn2p<sub>3/2</sub> line and the atomic concentration of Mn<sup>3+</sup> and Mn<sup>4+</sup> for (Pr<sub>0.5</sub>Ba<sub>0.5</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>1-x</sub>·(CeO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub> (x=0, 10%, 20%, 35%, 50%) samples.

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## Raman spectroscopy

Raman spectra for  $(\text{Pr}_{0.5}\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}:(\text{CeO}_2)_x$  ( $x=0, 10\%, 20\%, 35\%, 50\%$ ) samples have been collected as shown in the Figure S3. The 532.8 nm line for an  $\text{Ar}^+$  was used for excitation and the spectra from  $75\text{cm}^{-1}$  to  $600\text{cm}^{-1}$  was measured at room temperature. Three main peaks which were labeled as  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ , and  $\omega_3$ , could be observed. Based on previous reports<sup>2-4</sup>,  $\omega_1$  is related to (Pr, Ba)-O vibrational modes,  $\omega_2$  is associated with the tilting of oxygen octahedral and  $\omega_3$  is attributed to the O-Mn-O bending modes. However, it should be noticed that the  $\omega_3$  mode could also be attributed to the Ce-O vibrational unit<sup>5</sup> in  $\text{CeO}_2$ . That's why the  $\omega_3$  mode is enhanced with the introduction of  $\text{CeO}_2$ .

Now let's focus on the  $\omega_1$  mode and  $\omega_2$  mode. It seems that the frequency of these two peaks is insensitive to epitaxial strain<sup>4</sup>, which coincide with previous report. We notice that the  $\omega_2$  mode was a little bit reduced with the increase of the content of  $\text{CeO}_2$ , which may indicate that the oxygen octahedral tilting was suppressed by the strain induced by  $\text{CeO}_2$  columns. As a result, the double exchange interaction will be enhanced so as the magnetization in Figure 4(b) in the main text.

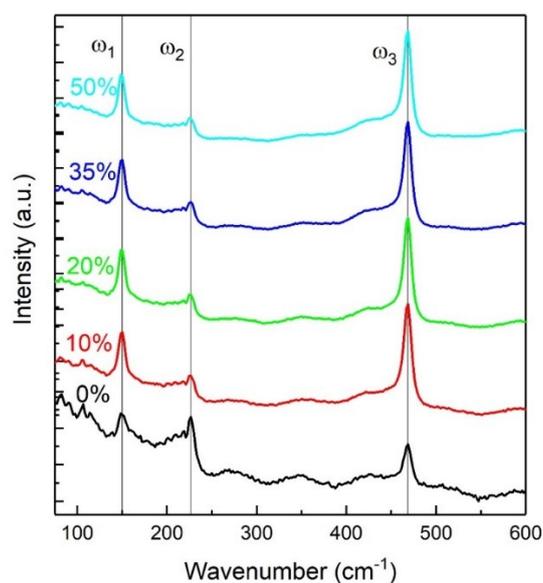


Figure S3 Raman spectra for  $(\text{Pr}_{0.5}\text{Ba}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3)_{1-x}:(\text{CeO}_2)_x$  ( $x=0, 10\%, 20\%, 35\%, 50\%$ ) samples.

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## References:

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