

Supporting Information

3D architectures of single-crystalline complex oxides

Shin-Ik Kim¹, Hyung-Jin Choi¹, Gwangyeob Lee^{2,3}, Chang Jae Roh⁴, Inki Jung^{1,5}, Soo Young Jung^{1,6}, Ruiguang Ning^{1,7}, Sung Ok Won², Hye Jung Chang², Jong Seok Lee⁴, Seong Keun Kim¹, Jin-Sang Kim¹, Chong-Yun Kang^{1,5}, Ji-Won Choi^{1,7}, Seung-Hyub Baek^{1,3,7,8}*

¹Center for Electronic Materials, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Republic of Korea

²Advanced Analysis Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Republic of Korea

³Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea

⁴Department of Physics and Photon Science, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), Gwangju 61005, Republic of Korea

⁵Nano-Bio-Information-Technology, KU-KIST Graduate School of Converging Science and Technology, Korea University, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea.

⁶Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University (SNU), Seoul 08826, Republic of Korea

⁷Nanomaterials Science & Engineering, KIST School, Korea University of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Republic of Korea.

⁸Yonsei-KIST Convergence Research Institute, Seoul 02792, Republic of Korea

*Address correspondence to shbaek77@kist.re.kr.

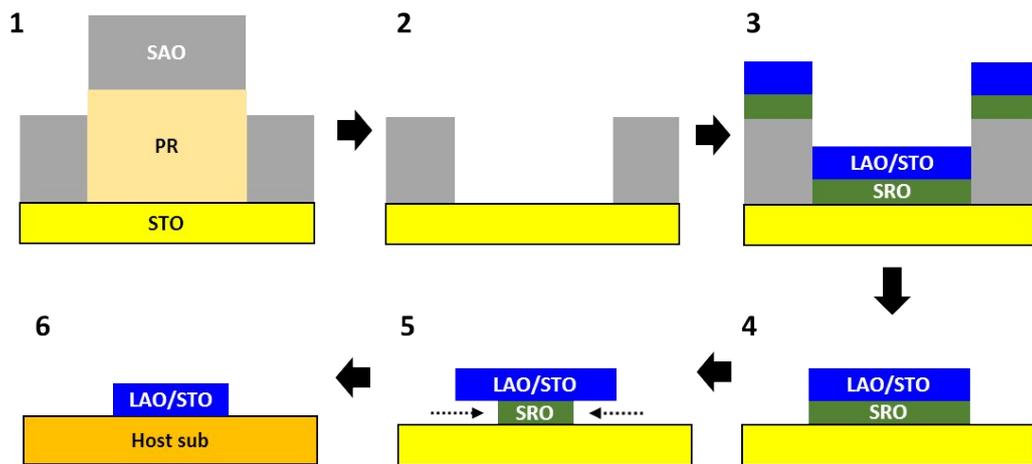


Figure S1. Free-standing membrane fabrication flow. $\text{Sr}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6$ (SAO) hard mask is deposited at room temperature to define the pattern of LAO/STO membranes (1-2). The epitaxial SRO, STO films are deposited by pulsed laser deposition (PLD) under 100 mTorr with a laser energy density of 1.5 J/cm^2 and a frequency of 2 Hz at $700 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The epitaxial LaAlO_3 films are deposited under 1 mTorr with the same laser conditions and temperature (3). SAO hard mask is removed by water (4). The membrane of LAO/STO structure is released by selectively etching the SRO thin film in NaIO_4 solution (4). When the substrate is transferred to DI water and the membrane is released, the membrane floats on the surface of the water and can be transferred to another host substrate (6).

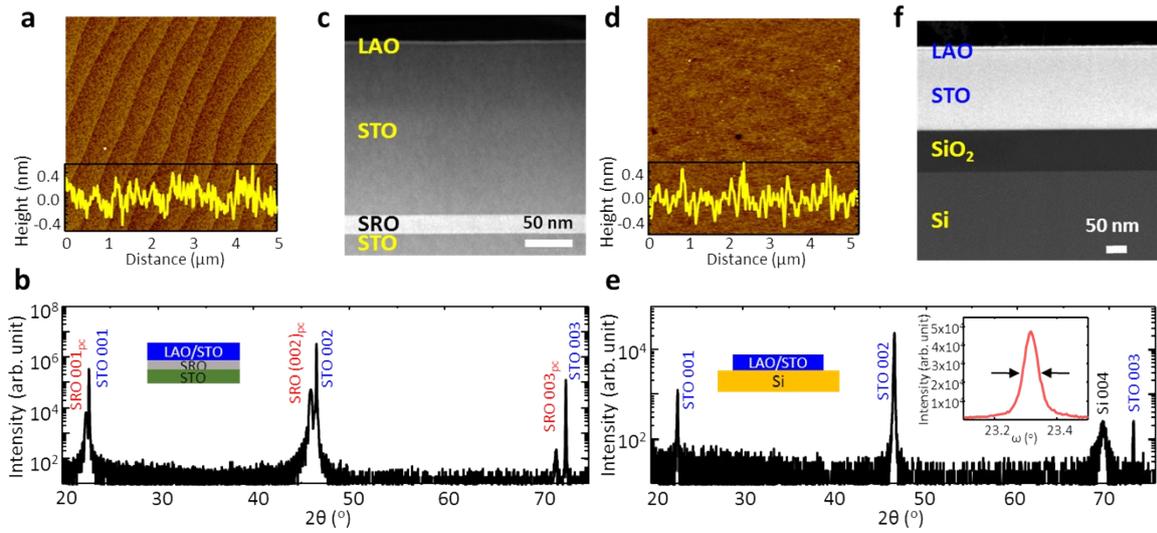


Figure S2. Structural characterization of LAO/STO/SRO/STO and free-standing LAO/STO. The surface morphology of the (a) LAO/STO/SRO/STO and (d) free-standing LAO/STO membrane measured by AFM. X-ray diffraction out-of-plane θ - 2θ scan of the (b) LAO/STO/SRO/STO and (e) free-standing LAO/STO membrane. Cross-sectional STEM images of the (c) LAO/STO/SRO/STO and (f) free-standing LAO/STO membrane. The full width at half maximum (FWHM) of rocking curve (RC) of STO 002 peak is 0.058° as shown in the inset of Fig. S2e. Considered the possible micro-wrinkles in the membrane, the actual FWHM of the STO 002 peak of the membrane may be smaller than 0.058° .

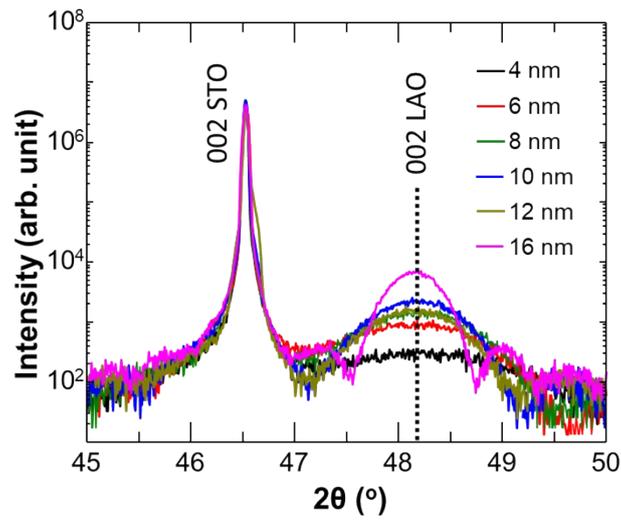


Figure S3. θ - 2θ scan of LAO/STO with various LAO thicknesses.

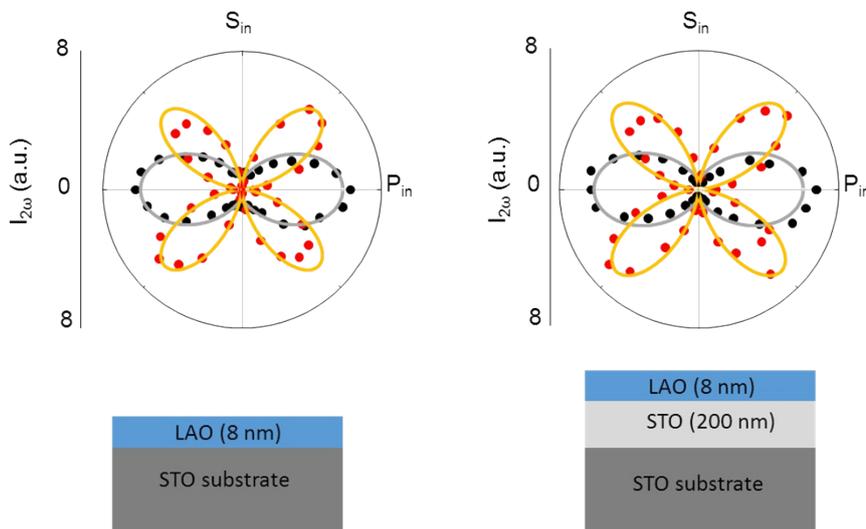


Figure S4. SHG measurements on control samples: LAO (8 nm)/STO substrate and LAO (8 nm)/STO (200 nm)/STO substrate.

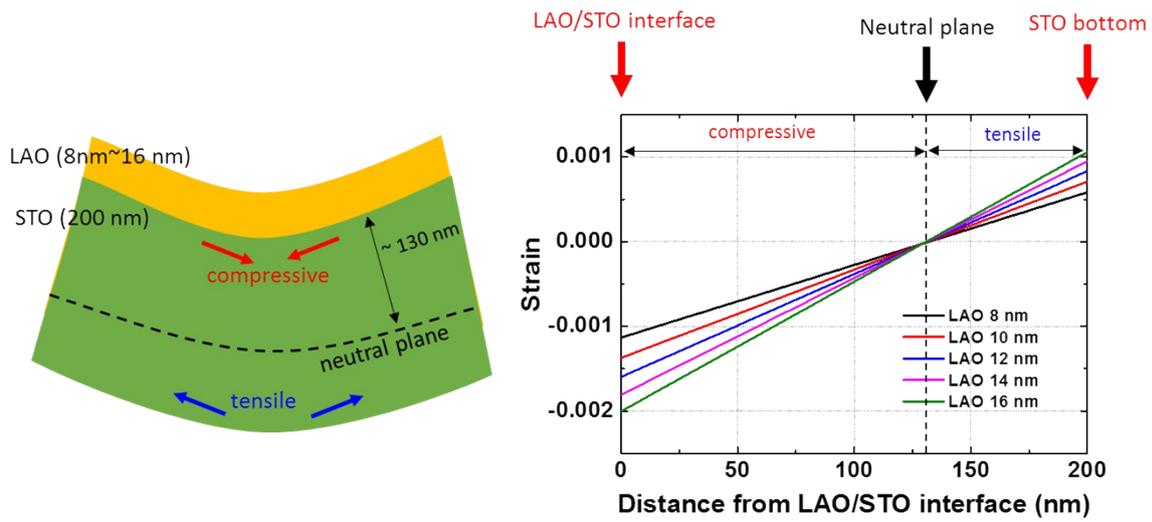


Figure S5. Lateral strain of the STO layer in the free-standing membrane of LAO (x nm)/STO (200 nm) estimated by Finite Element Analysis.

	LaAlO ₃	SrTiO ₃
Density	6520 kg/m ³	6810 kg/m ³
Young's modulus	256.07 Gpa ^a	277.44 Gpa ^b
Poisson's ratio	0.24962 ^a	0.23807 ^c

Table S1. Materials parameters of LAO and STO used for computational calculation. (^a*J. Appl. Phys.* 104, 073518 (2008), ^b*Europhys. Lett.* 50, 41 (2000), ^c*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 100, 061904 (2012))