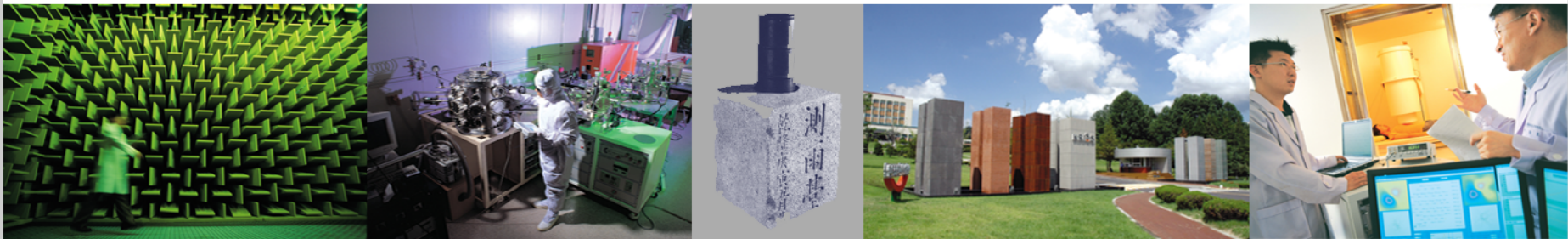


Physics in a STO-capped LAO/STO hetero-interface



김 진 희

(2017.03. 고려대 강연)

KRIS 한국표준과학연구원

목 차

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Spin transport
- 3 STO-capped LAO/STO
- 4 Future works
- 5 KRISS

Oxide electronics: an opportunity

□ Future of Electronics

All-in-one mobile phone



From Nokia

Transparent display



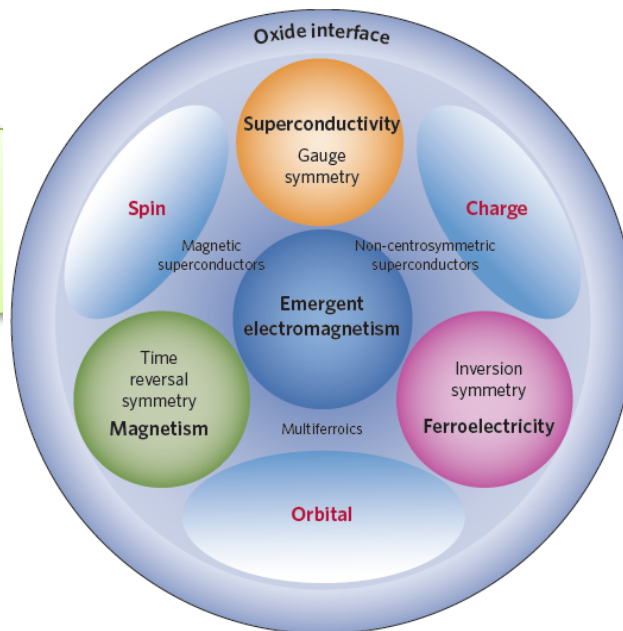
From "Avatar"

AI robot



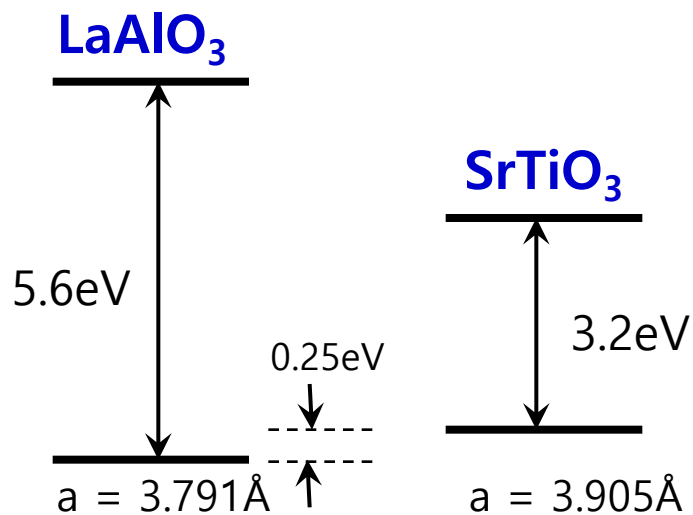
From "Transformers"

Higher speed, higher density,
smaller (thinner) size, and
multifunctionality

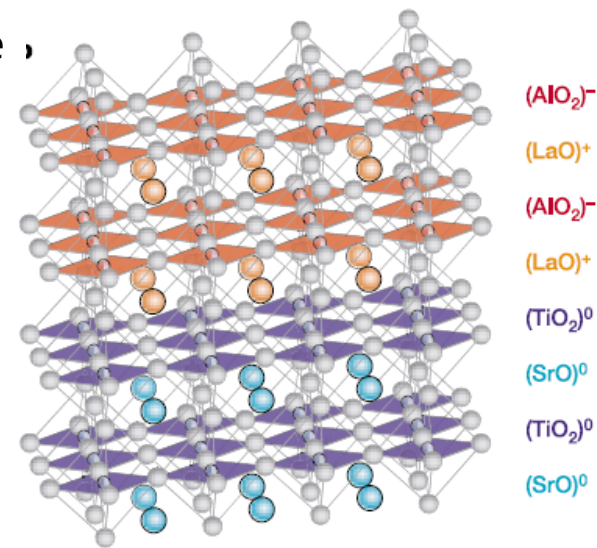


New semiconductors:
Control of electronic and spin
transports at nanoscale

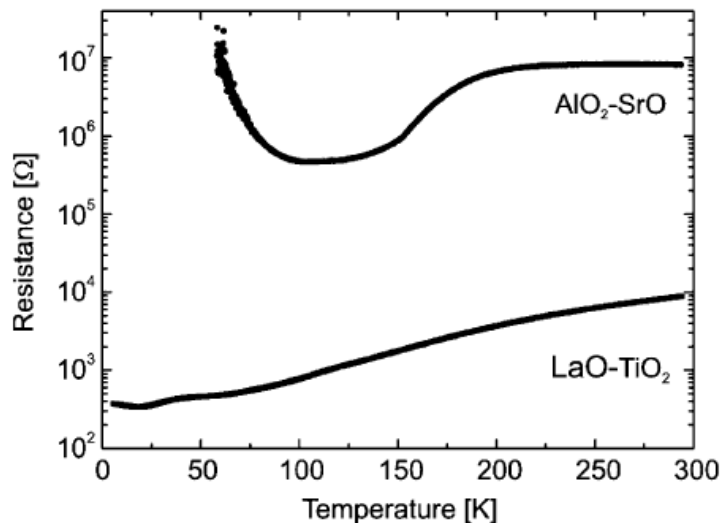
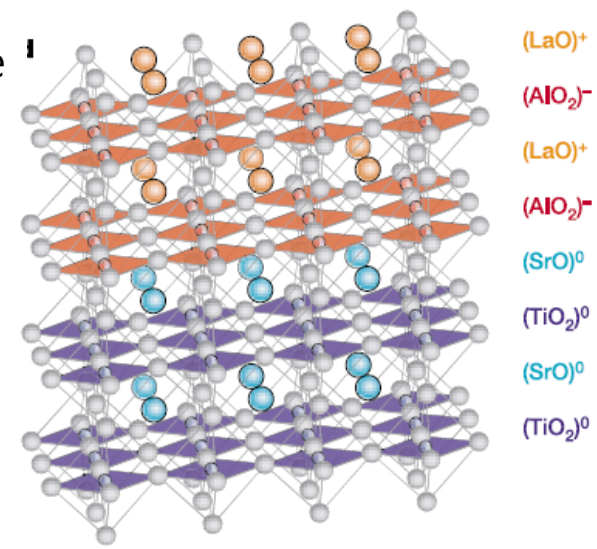
LaAlO₃/SrTiO₃ hetero-interface



n-type



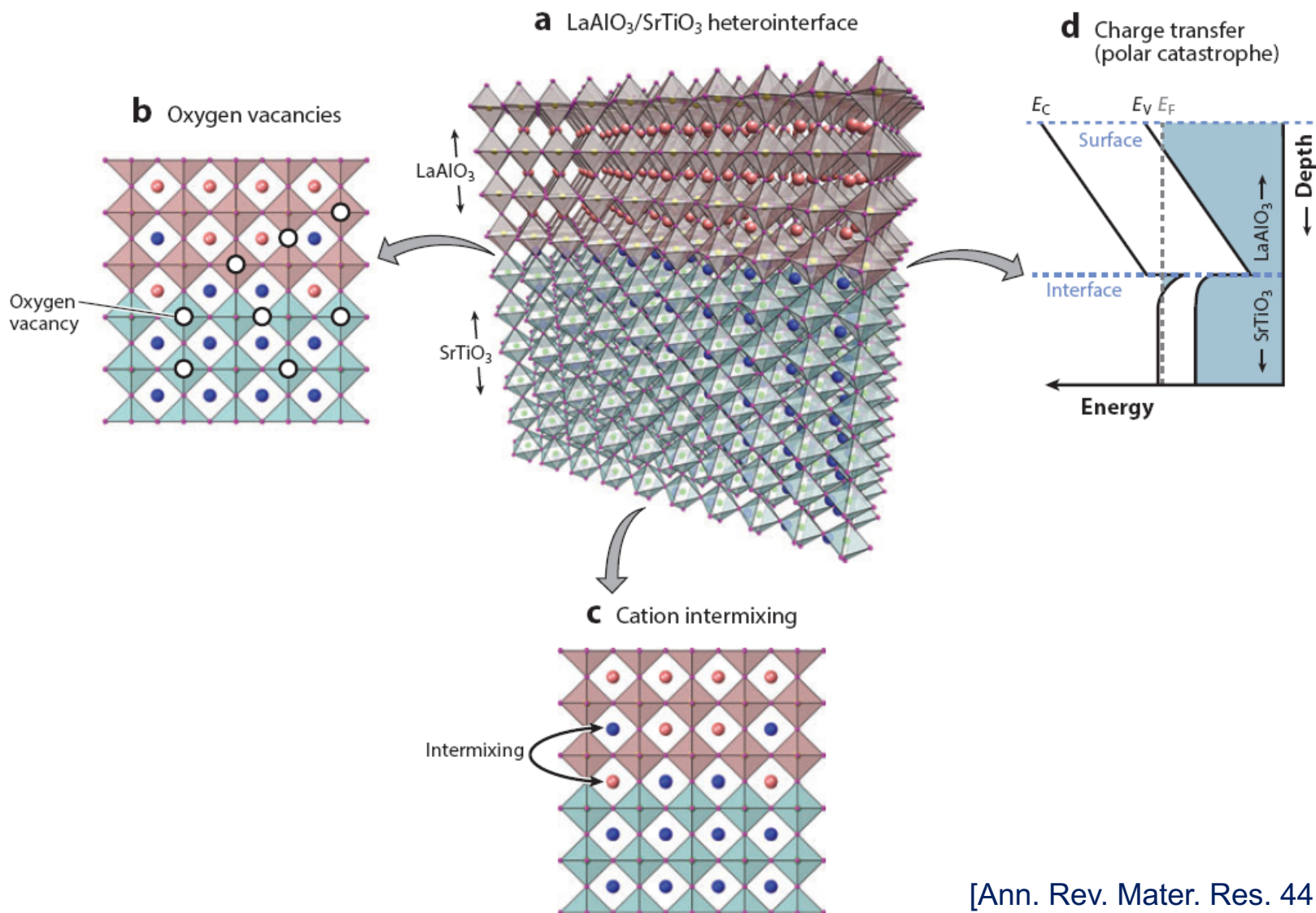
p-type



[Otomo & Hwang, Nature 427 (2004)]

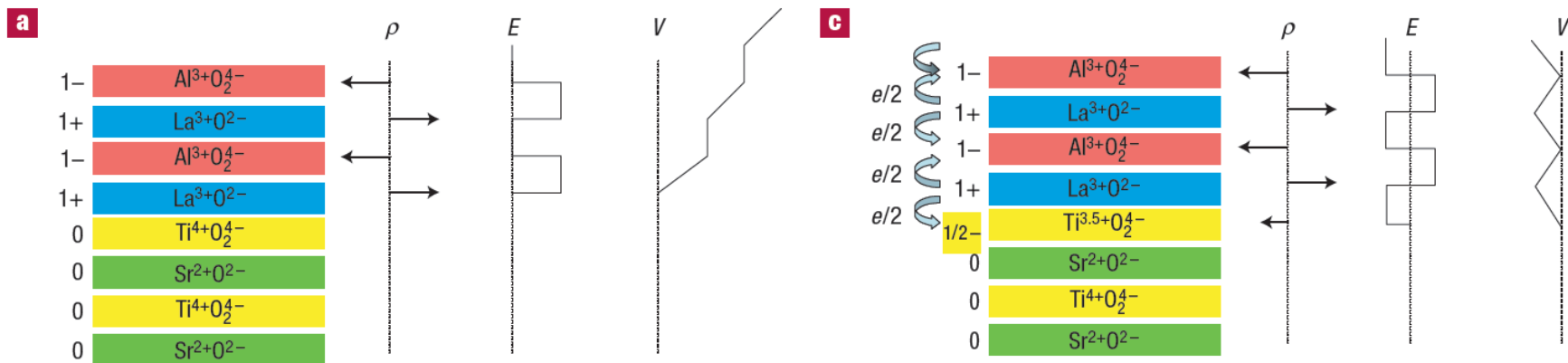
Conduction mechanism: models

Introduction



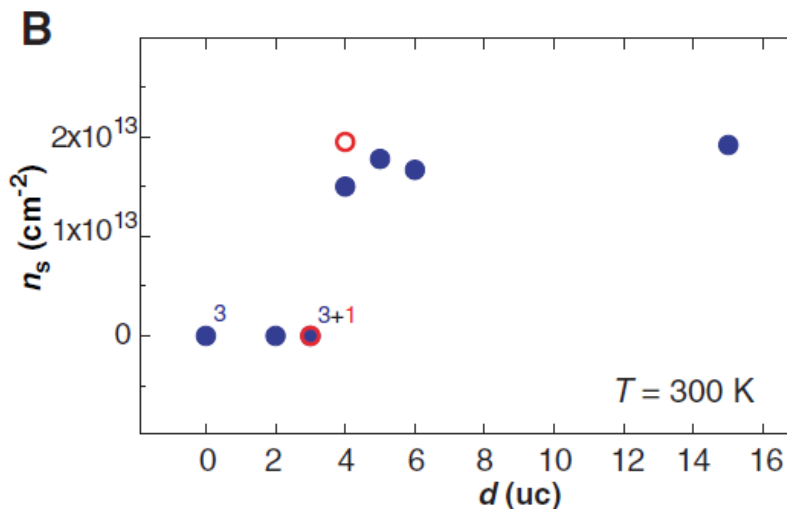
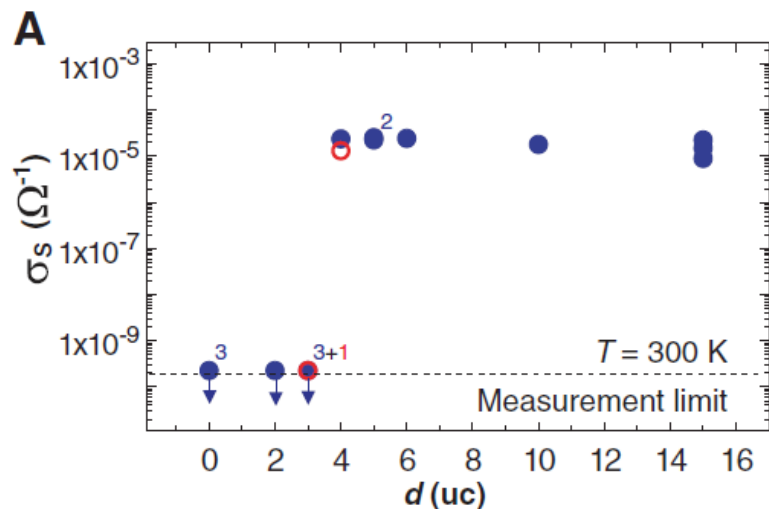
[Ann. Rev. Mater. Res. 44 (2014)]

Polar catastrophe model



[Nakagawa et al., Nat. Mater. 5, 204 (2006)]

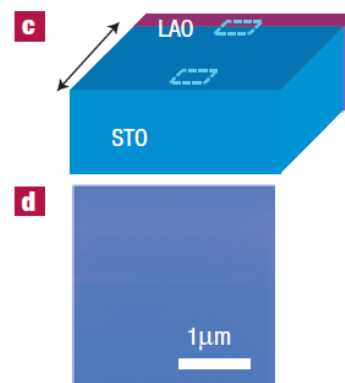
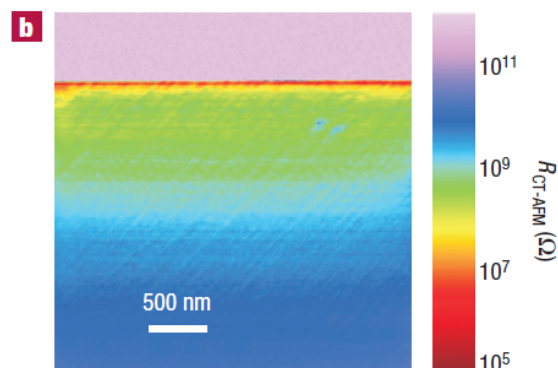
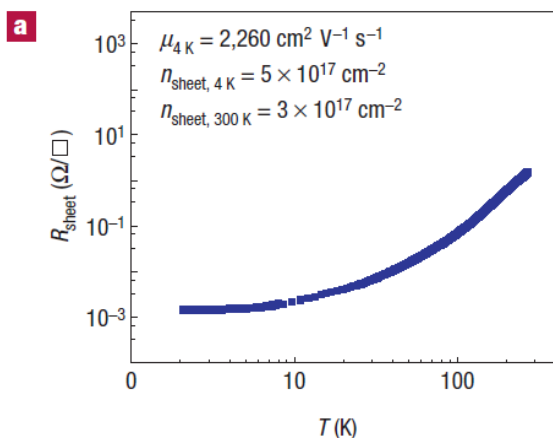
Critical thickness of conduction



[Thiel et al., Science 313, 1942 (2006)]

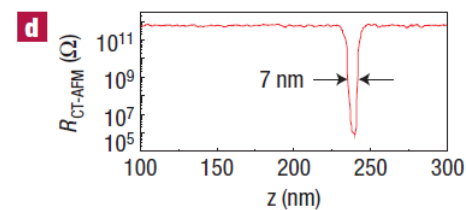
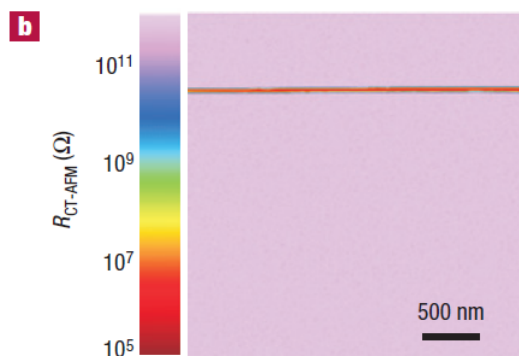
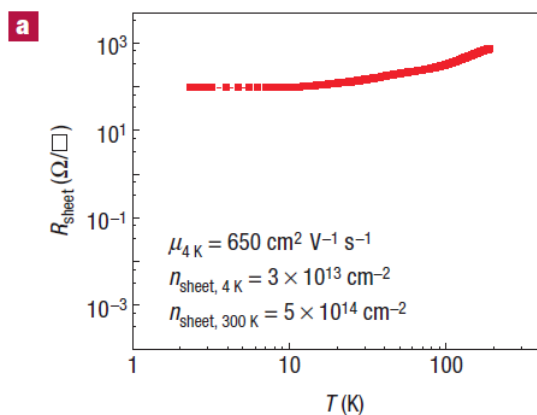
Oxygen vacancy vs. Polar catastrophe

'Non-annealed' LAO/STO interface



[Nat. Mater. 7, 621 (2008)]

'In-situ annealed' LAO/STO interface

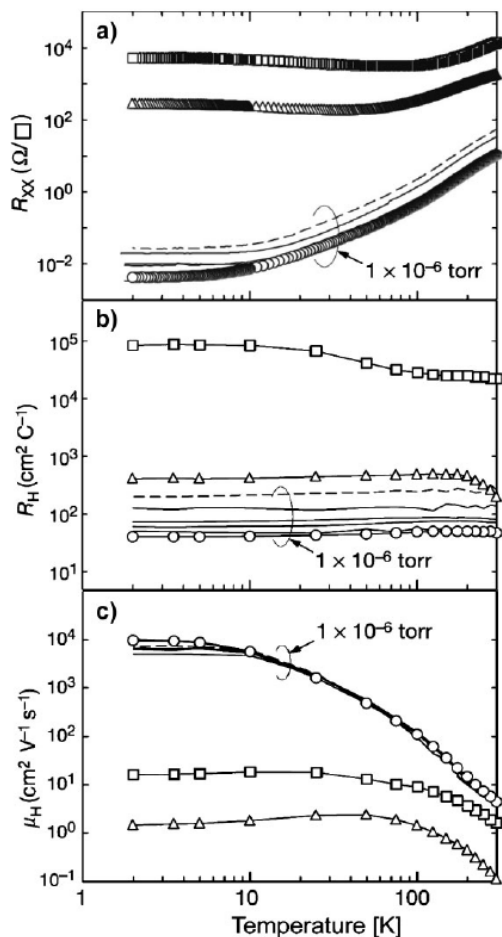


❖ Oxygen vacancies increase the carrier density.

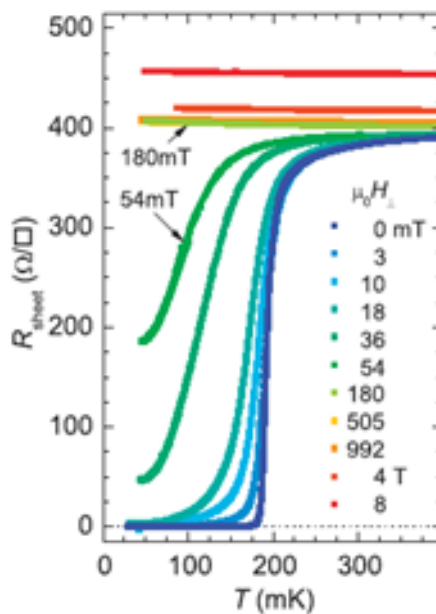
❖ Finite carrier density even after annealing : polar discontinuity and 2DEG at interface

Electrical transport properties

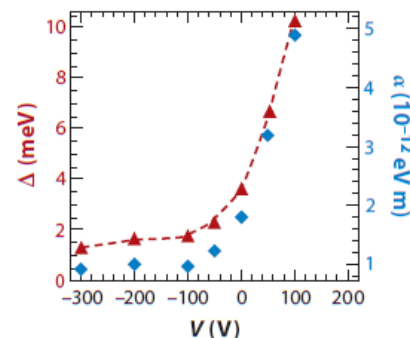
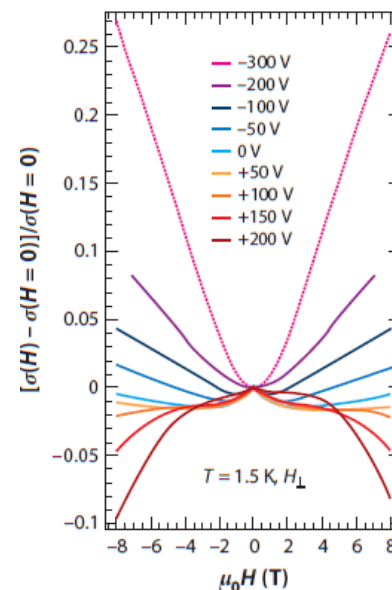
Growth condition dependence



Superconductivity



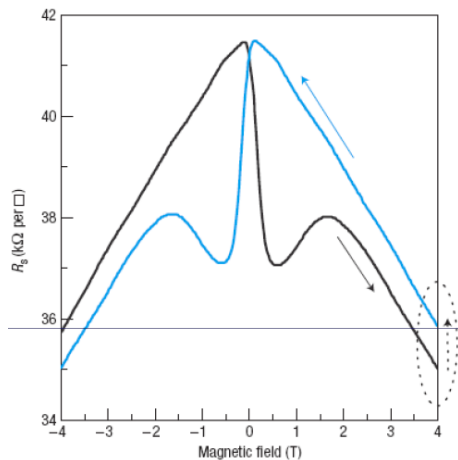
Strong SO coupling



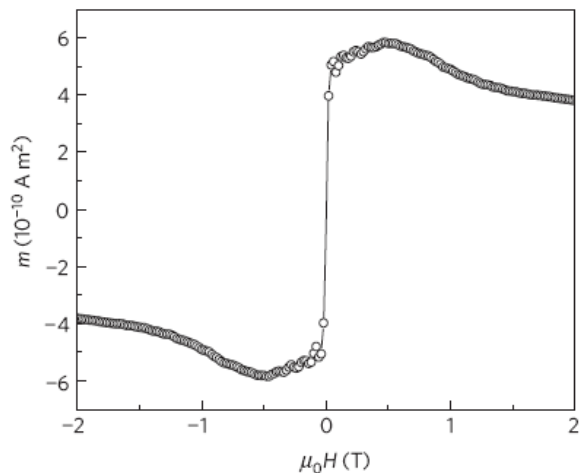
Otomo & Hwang, Nature 427 (2004)
 Thiel *et al.*, Science 313 (2007)
 Reyren *et al.*, Science 317 (2007)
 Cavaglia *et al.*, PRL 104 (2010)

Magnetic transport properties

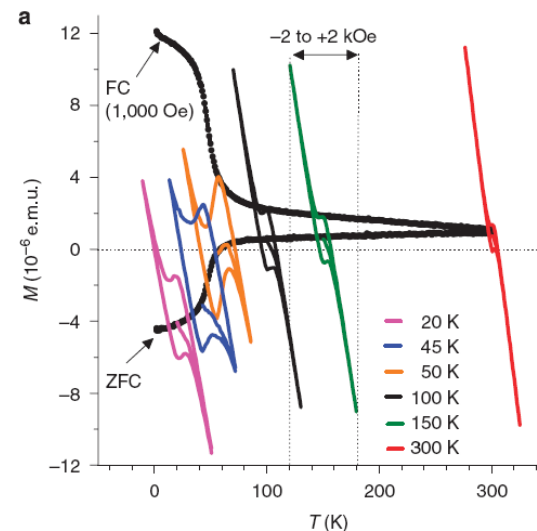
Hysteresis in MR



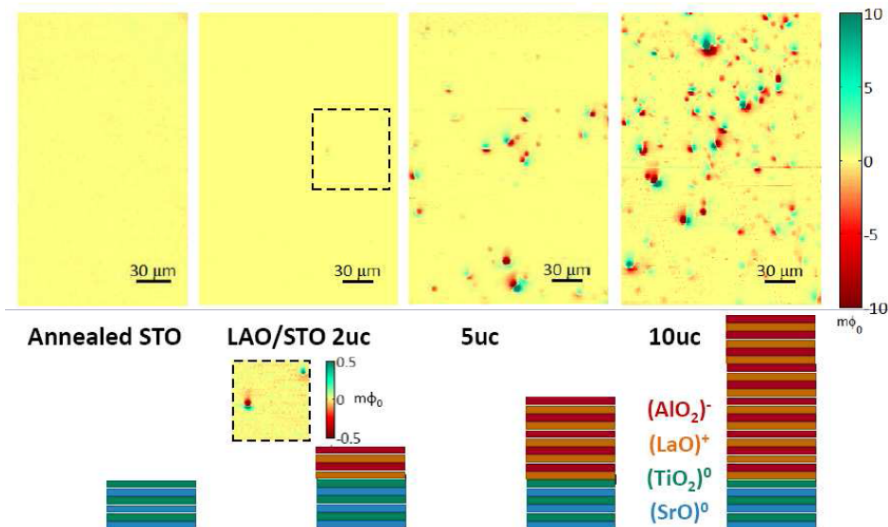
Magnetic moment



Phase separation

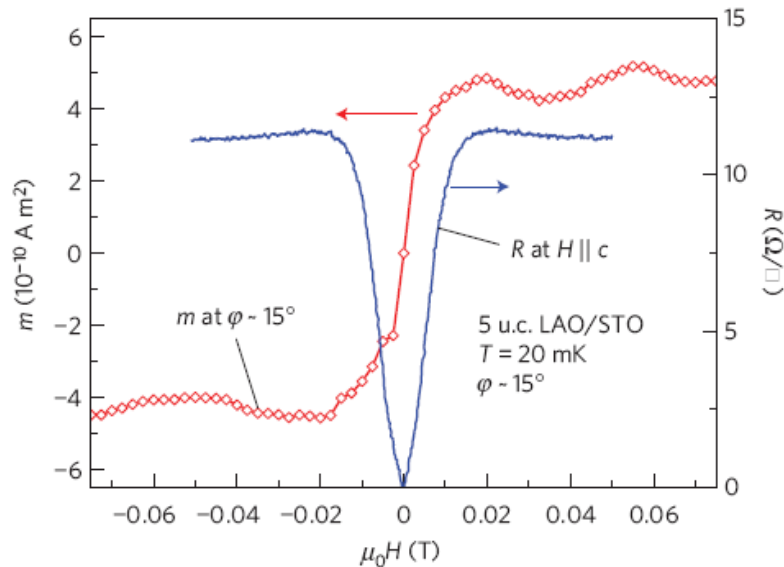


Scanning SQUID microscopy study

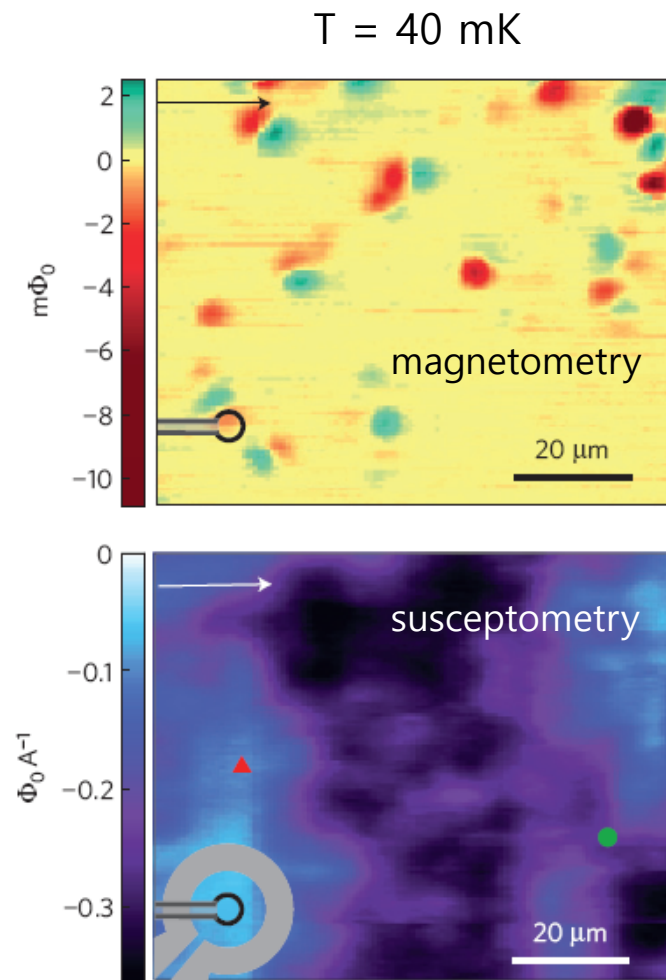


Brinkman *et al.*, Nat. Mat. 5 (2007)
 Li *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 7 (2011)
 Ariando *et al.*, Nat. Com. 2 (2011)
 Kalisky *et al.*, Nat. Com. 3 (2012)

Magnetism and Superconductivity

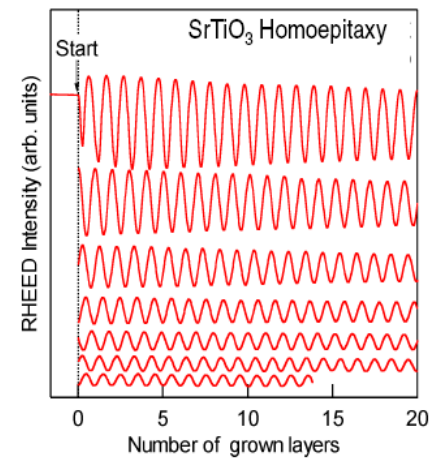
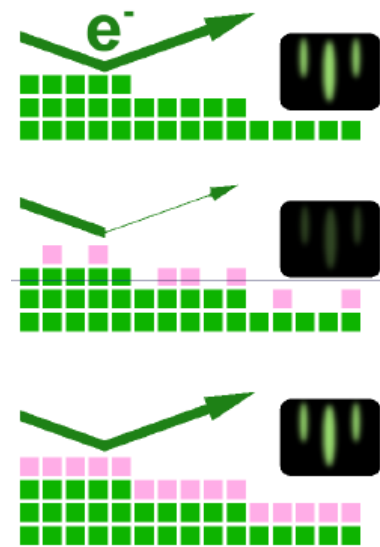
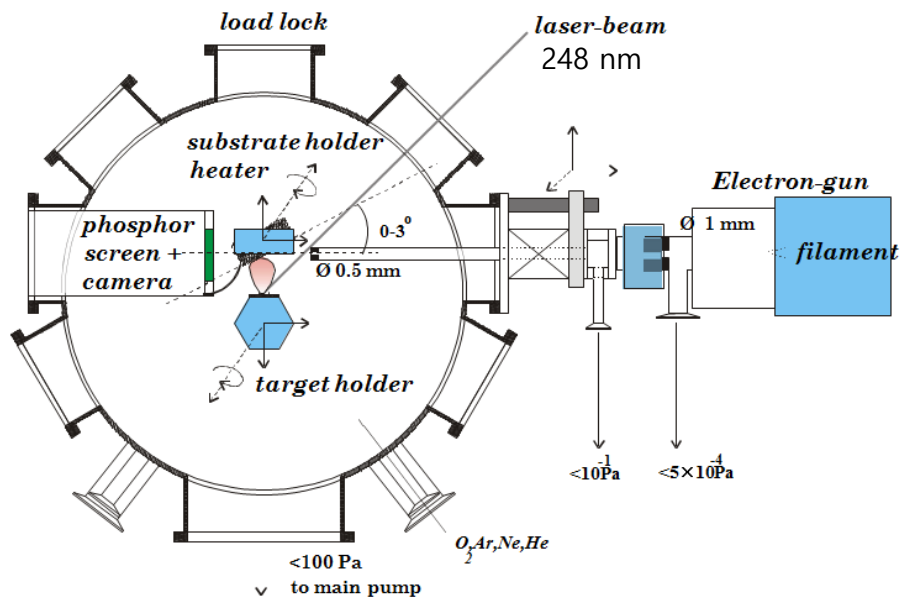


**Superconductivity and Magnetism coexist
at LaAlO $_3$ /SrTiO $_3$ hetero-interface!!**



Bert *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 7 (2011)
Li *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 7 (2011)

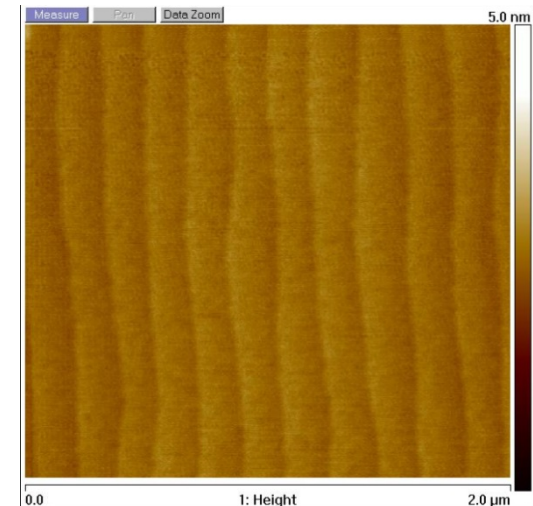
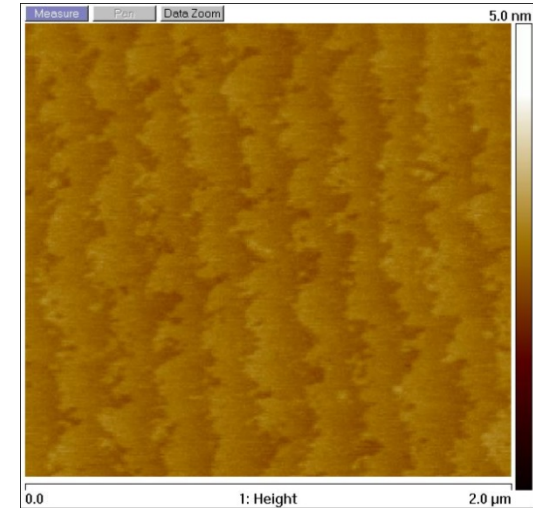
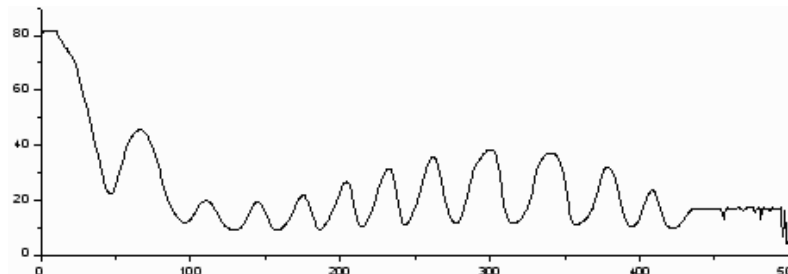
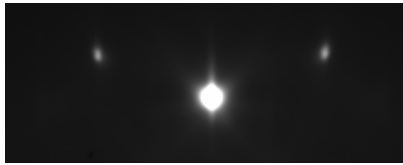
Pulsed Laser Deposition



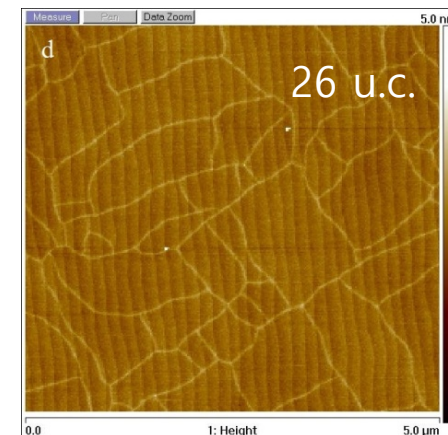
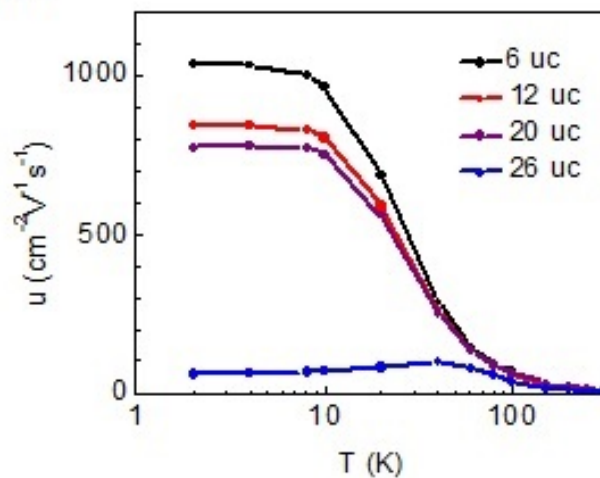
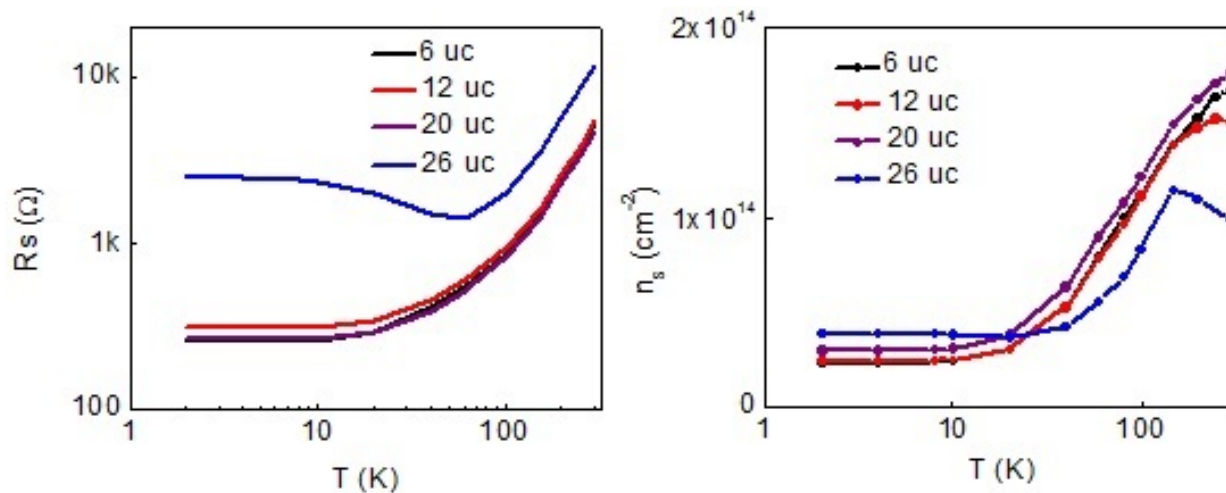
RHEED
(Reflection High-Energy Electron Diffraction)

Sample preparation

- I. Chemical treatment → TiO₂-terminated STO substrate
- II. Physical treatment 950 °C, 2 x 10⁻⁵ Torr, 2 hours
- III. Deposition 750 °C, 1 x 10⁻⁵ Torr, 4 Hz
- IV. Post-annealing 750 °C, 500 mTorr, 30 min
- V. Metal deposition Ti / Co / Au (Sputtering)



Thickness dependence of resistance

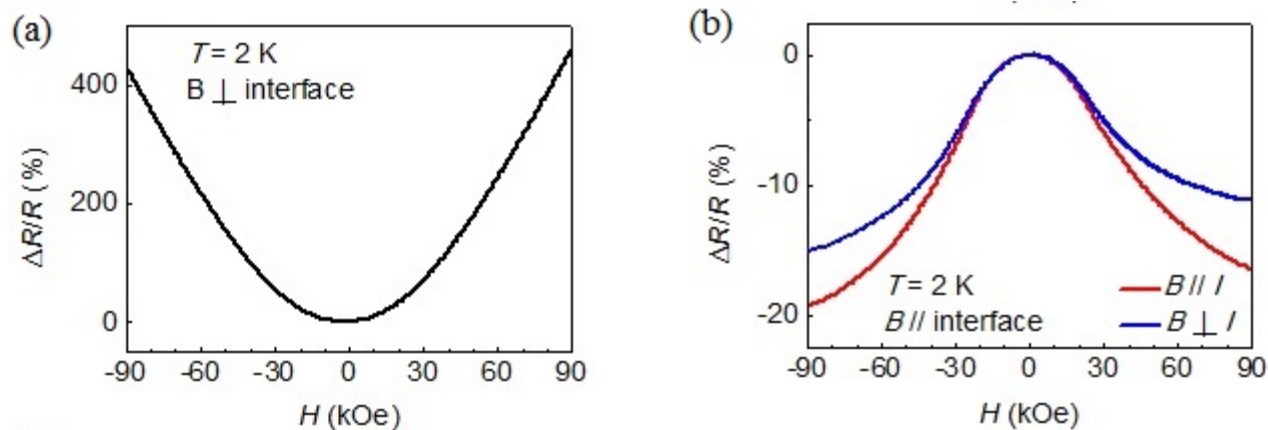


van der Pauw method

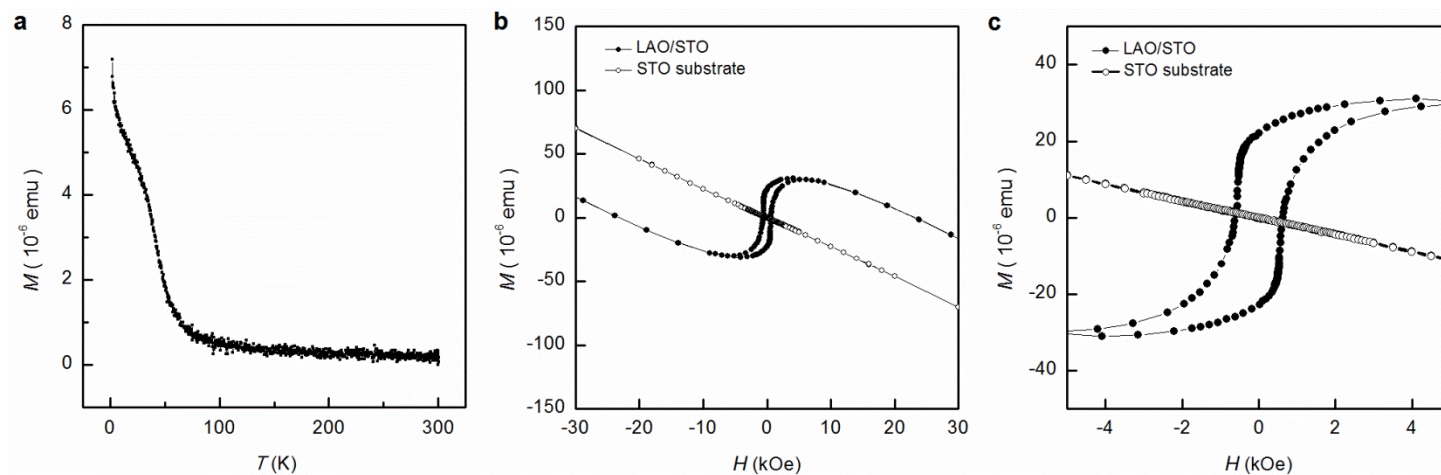
Magnetic transport properties

Introduction

Magneto-Resistance

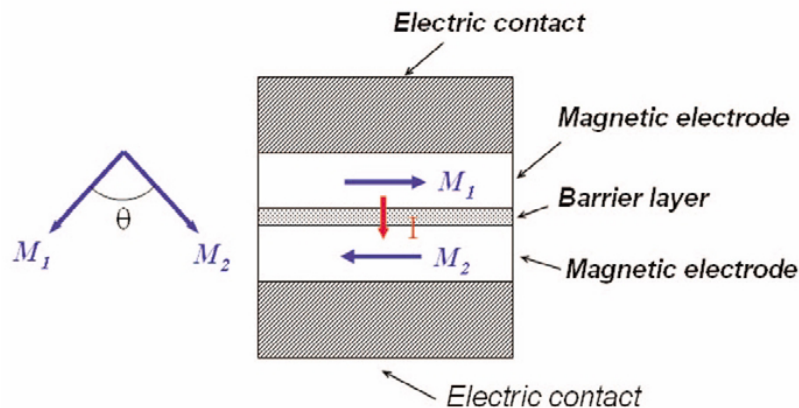


Magnetization



Tunneling Magneto-Resistance (TMR)

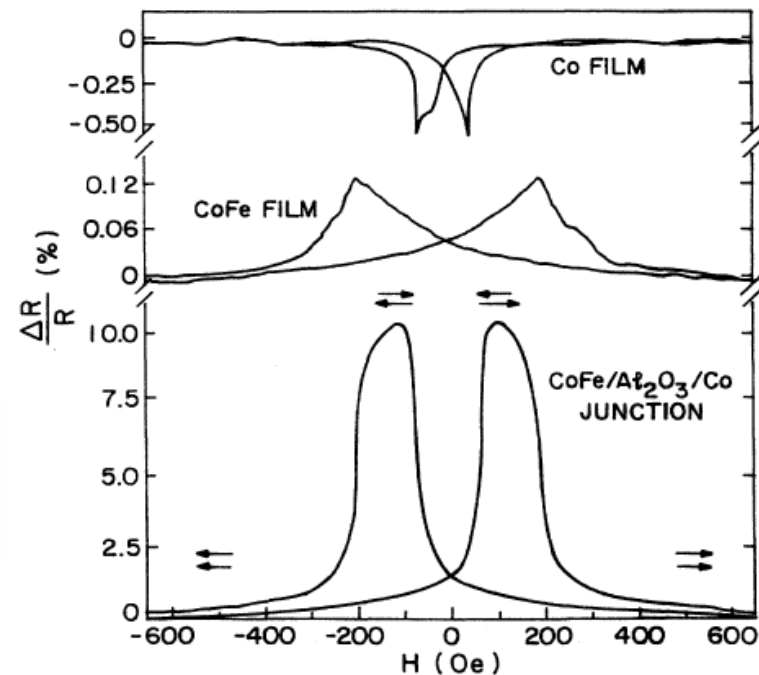
Spin transport



$$TMR \text{ Ratio} = \frac{G_P - G_{AP}}{G_{AP}} = \frac{R_{AP} - R_P}{R_P}$$

TMR dependent on :

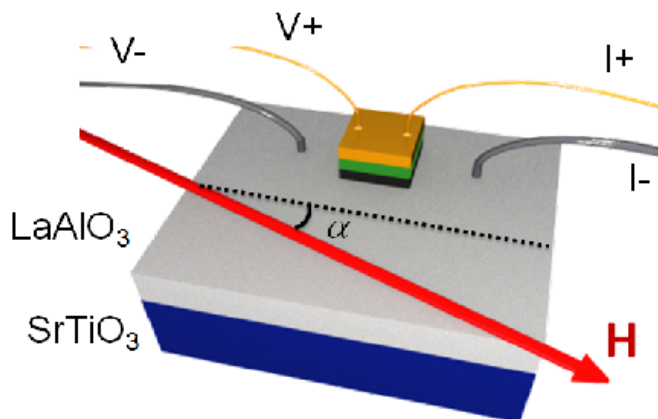
- insulator material
- barrier height and width
- barrier impurities
- ferromagnet/barrier interface



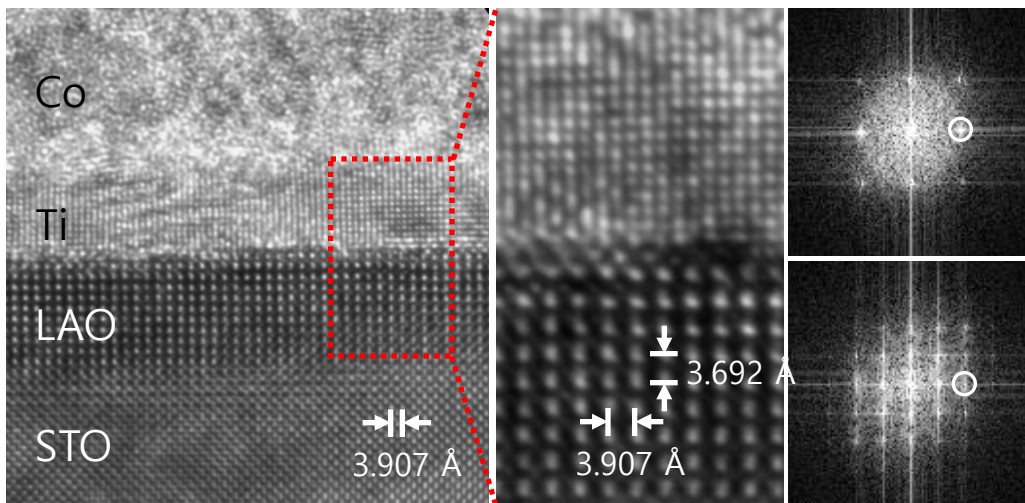
[Moodera et al., PRL 74 (1995)]

Device fabrication & optimization

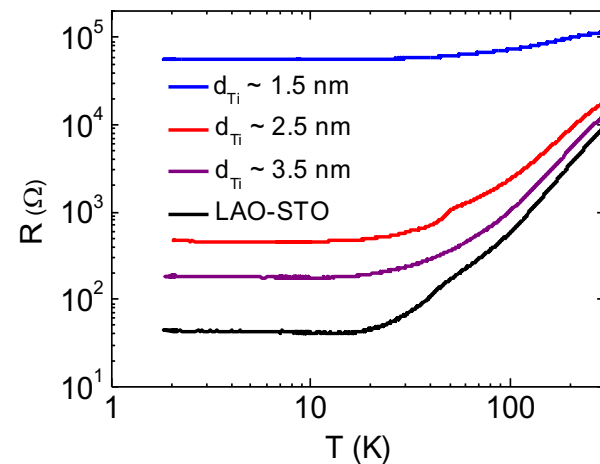
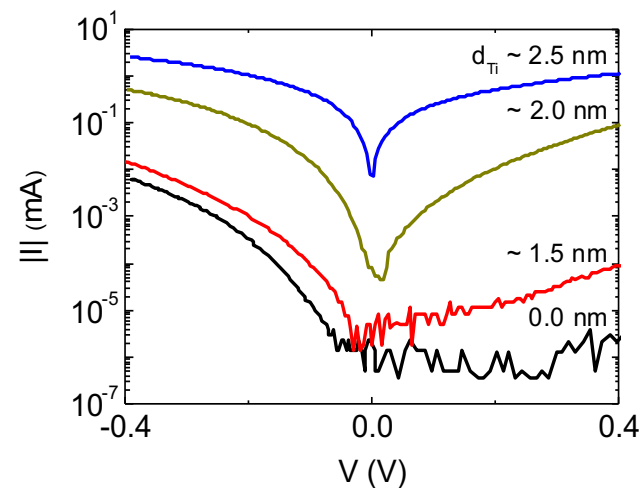
Spin transport



HR-TEM

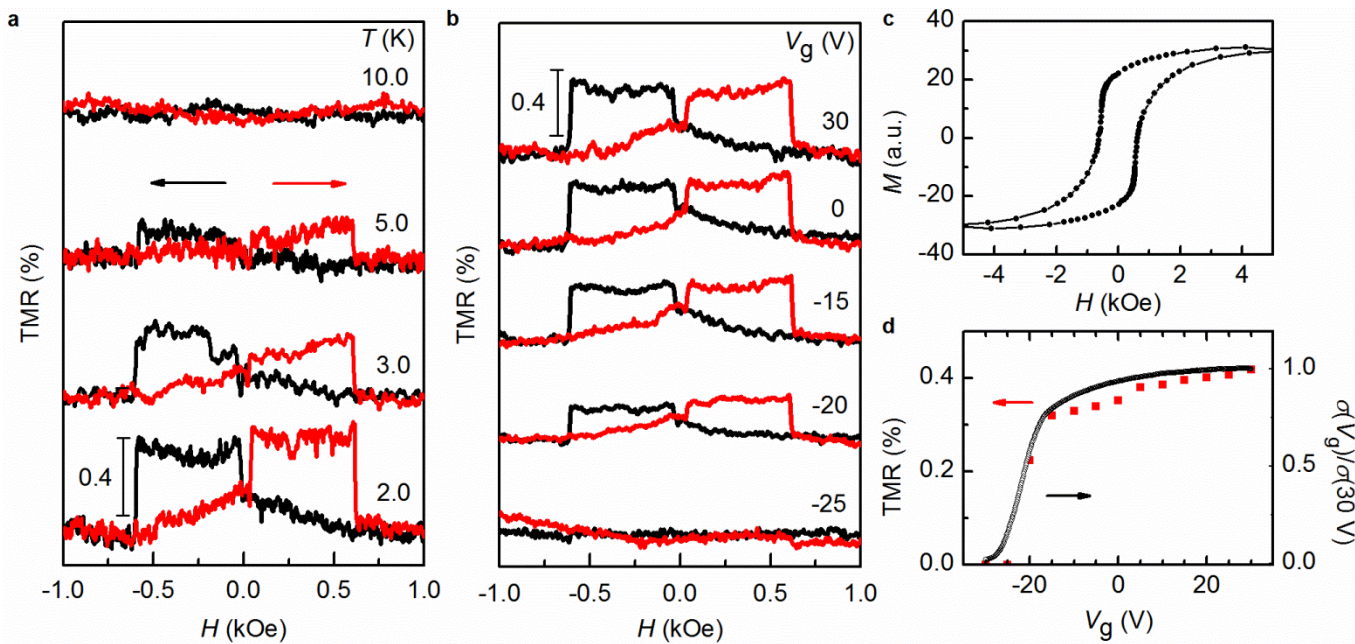
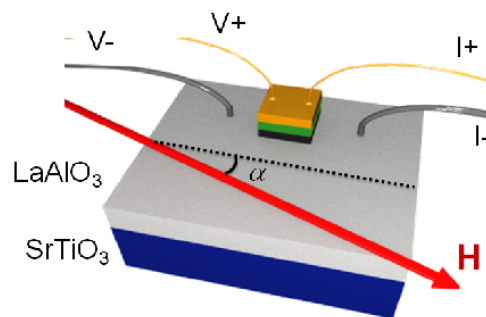


Insertion of Ti interlayer



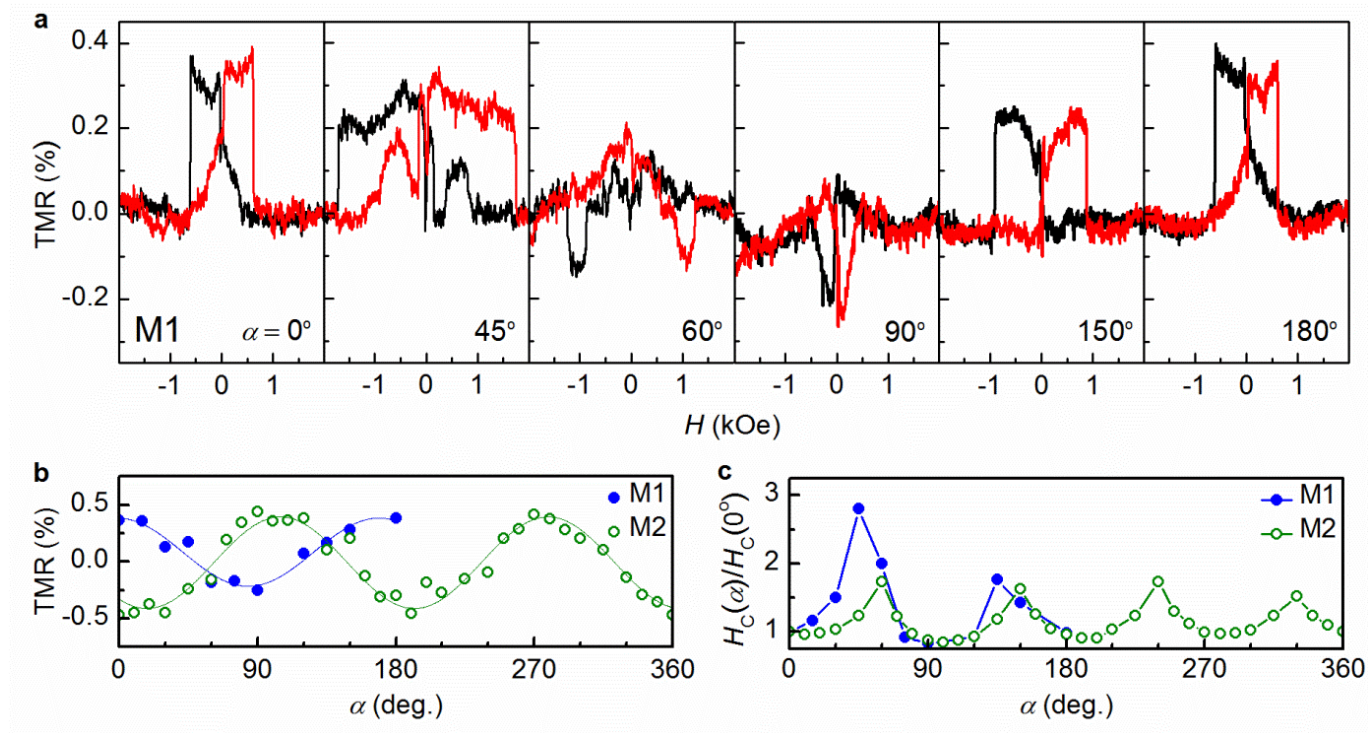
Observation of TMR

$$\alpha = 0^\circ$$



Observation of TMR \rightarrow macroscopic ferromagnetism
 \rightarrow itinerant scenario

Angular anisotropy of TMR

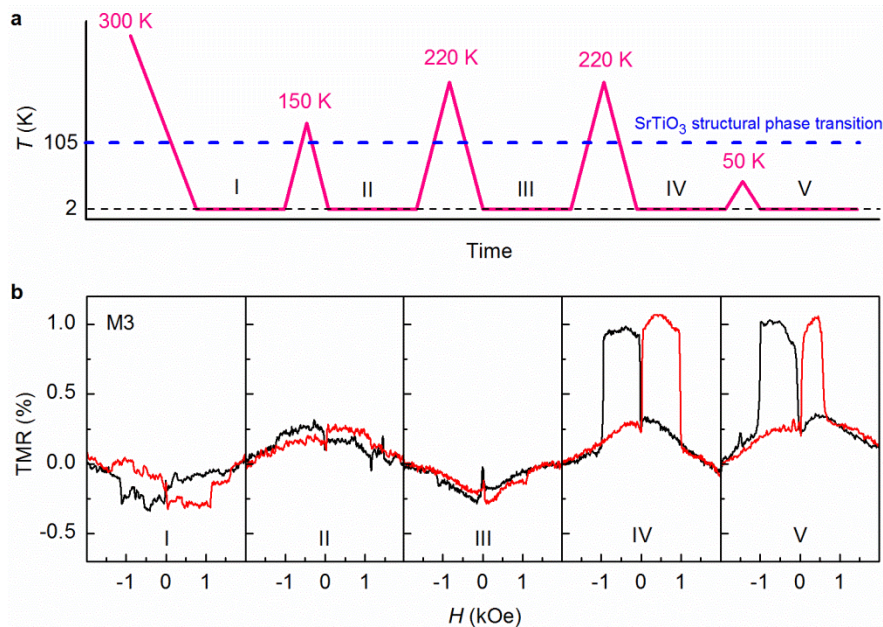
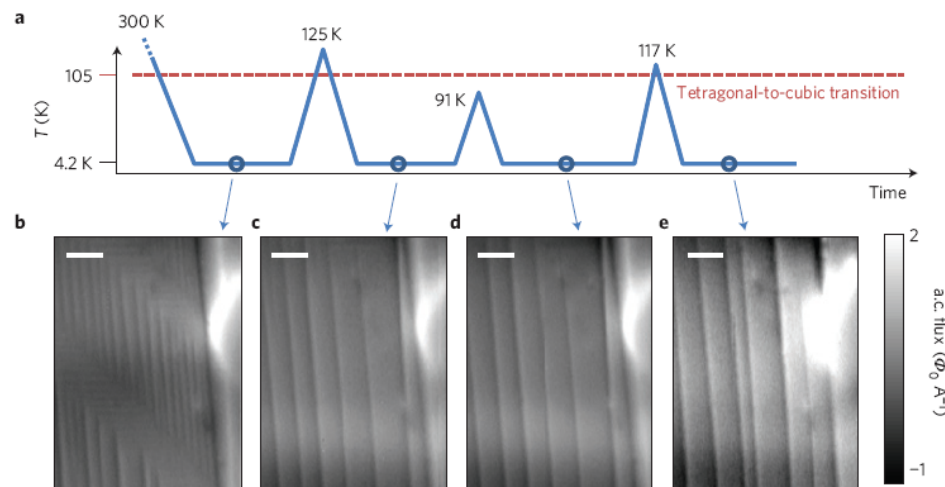
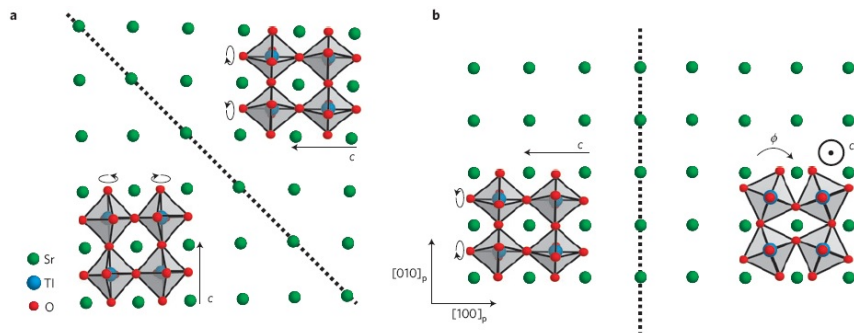


- ❖ 2-fold symmetry of TMR due to the uni-axial nature of conduction
- ❖ 4-fold symmetry of H_c due to the crystalline structure of STO

TMR and STO structure

Spin transport

Structural phase transition of STO

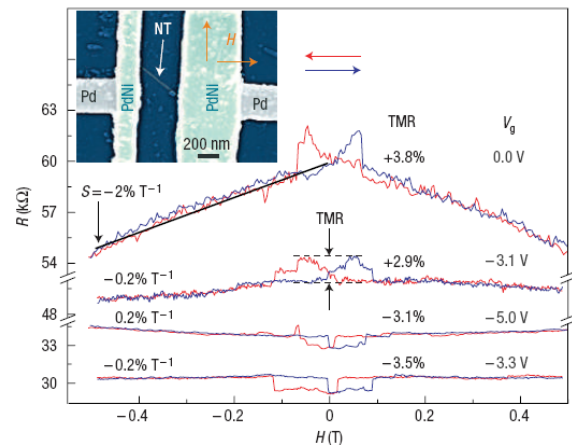


[Kalisky *et al.*, Nat. Phys. 12 (2013)]

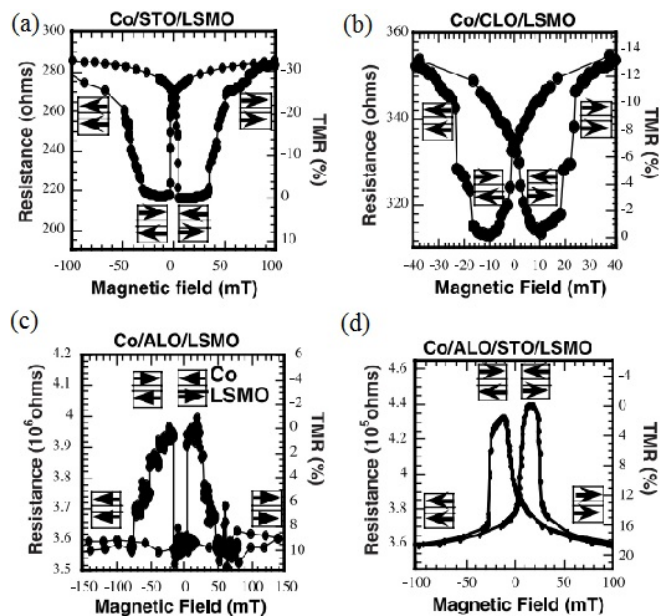
TMR sign is associated with the structure the STO substrates!!

TMR sign reversal

Electric field

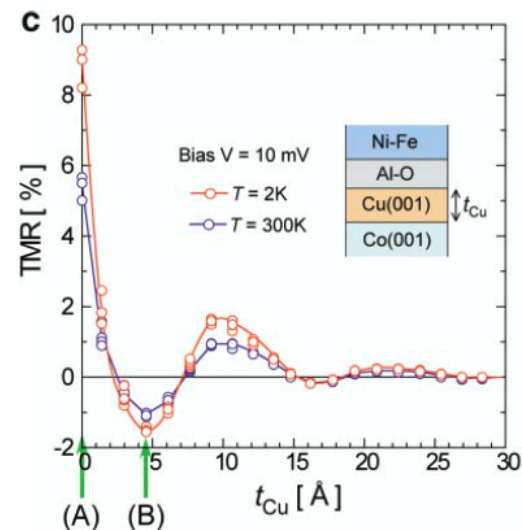
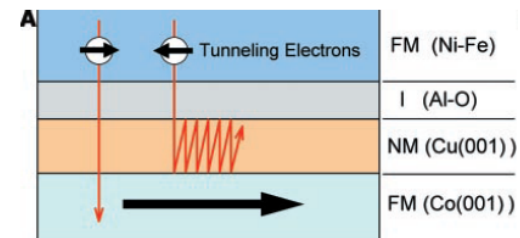


FM/I interface



d-d bonding → negative TMR
 sp-d bonding → positive TMR

Resonant tunneling effect



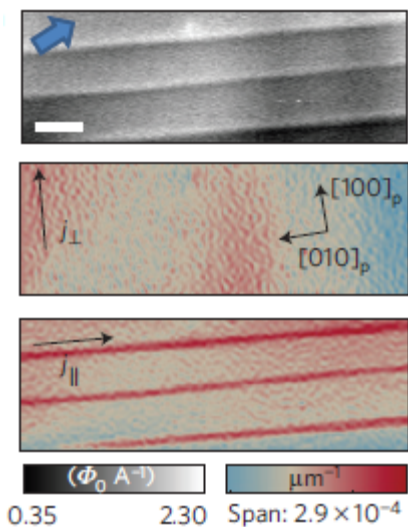
Theoretical model for our system must includes

- 1) directionality of electric conduction
- 2) strong Rashba spin-orbit coupling

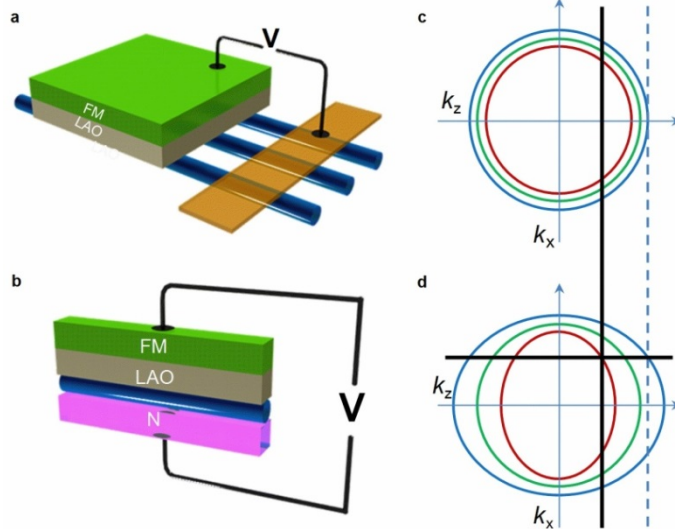
Sahoo *et al.*, Nature Phys. 1 (2005)
 De Teresa *et al.*, Science 286 (1999)
 Yuasa *et al.*, Science 297 (2002)

Model for TMR sign reversal

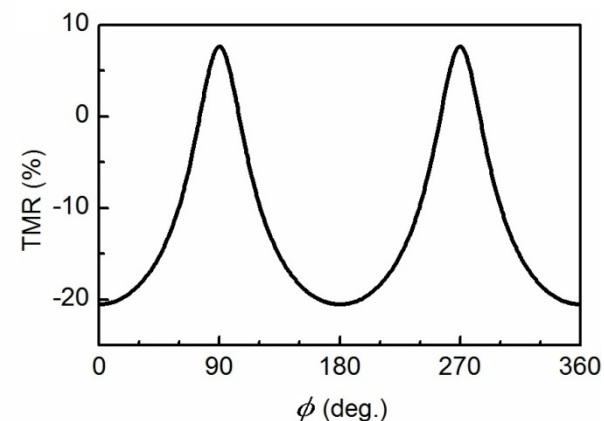
Narrow conducting paths



Model assumption



Model calculations



Hamiltonian:
$$H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_z^2) + U(z) - \frac{\alpha(z)}{\hbar} p_x \sigma_y - \mathbf{\Delta}(z) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

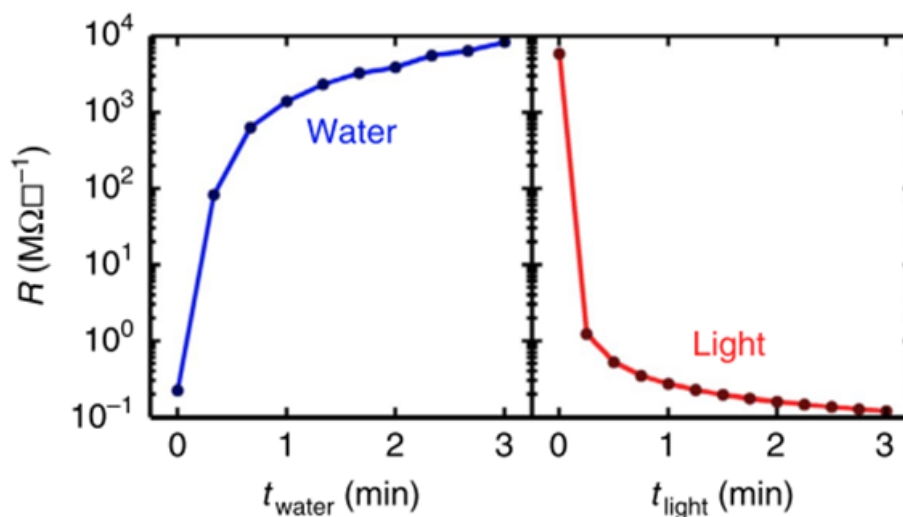
Rashba SOC at the oxide interface

$$\alpha(z) = \begin{cases} \alpha_0 & (0 < z < d) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

Zeeman spin-splitting of Co electrode

$$\mathbf{\Delta}(z) = \begin{cases} \Delta_1(-\sin \phi, \cos \phi, 0) & (z > d) \\ \Delta_2(-\sin \phi, \cos \phi, 0) & (0 < z < d) \\ 0, & (z < 0) \end{cases}$$

Degradation of the conduction channel by moisture



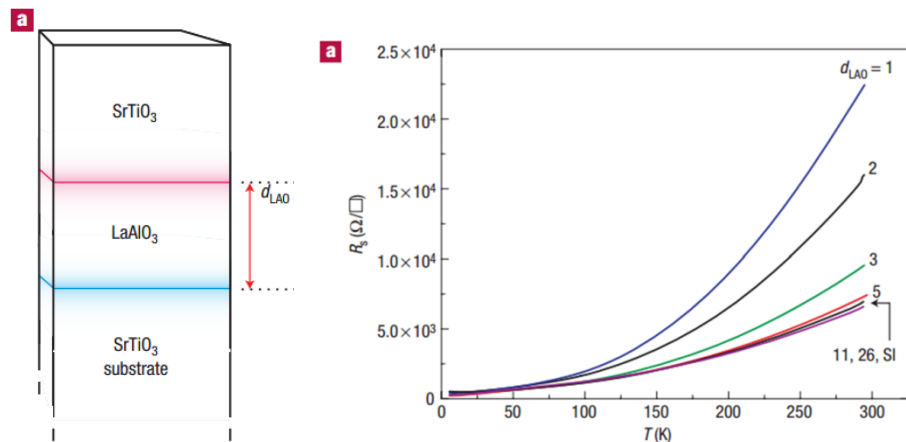
Brown *et al.*, Nat. Comm. 10681 (2015)

LAO is chemically reactive with moisture in air!!

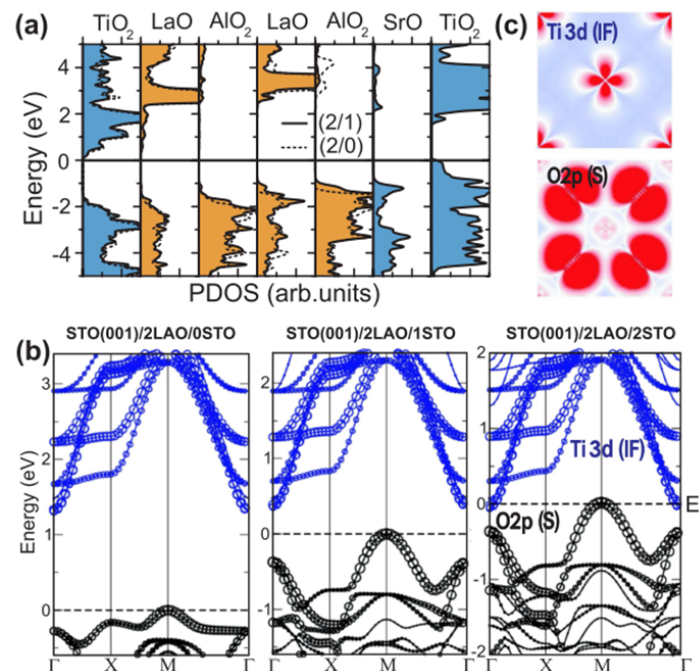
STO-capped LAO: previous results

STO/LAO/STO

Conduction in a STO-capped LAO/STO



Change of the RT characteristics with LAO thickness
(STO thickness = 10 μc)

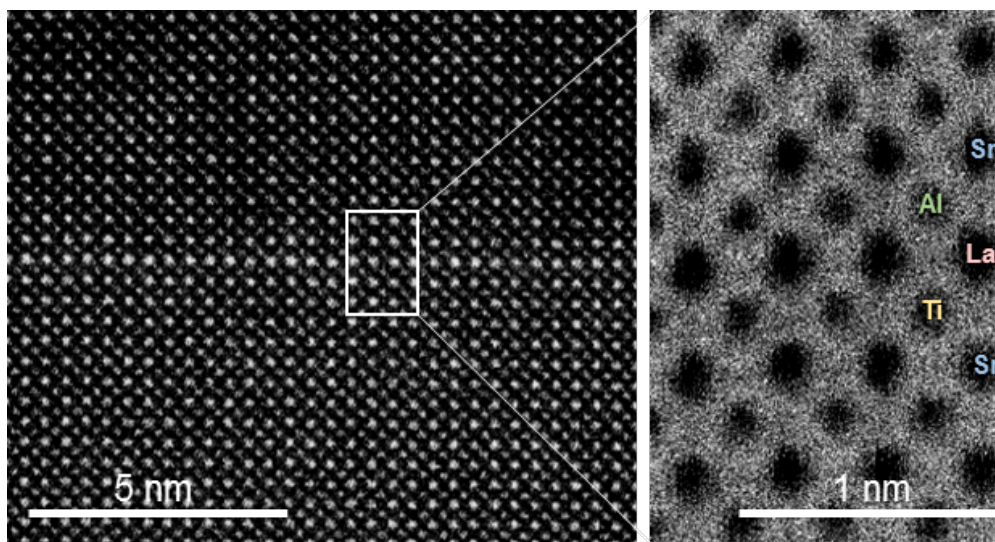
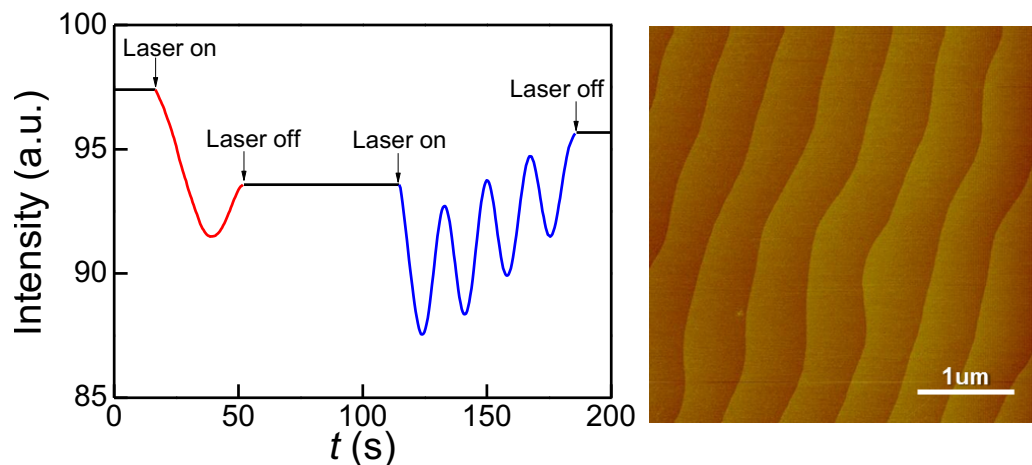


Huijben *et al.*, Nat. Mat. 5 (2006)
Pentcheva *et al.*, PRL 104 (2010)

Sample growth

STO/LAO/STO

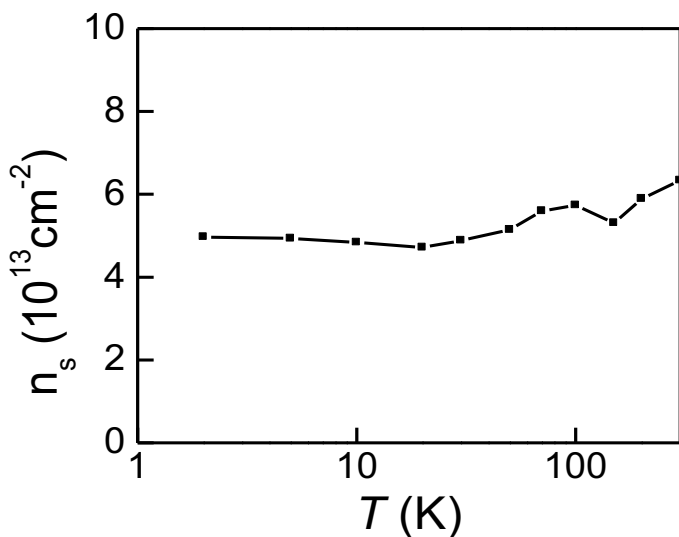
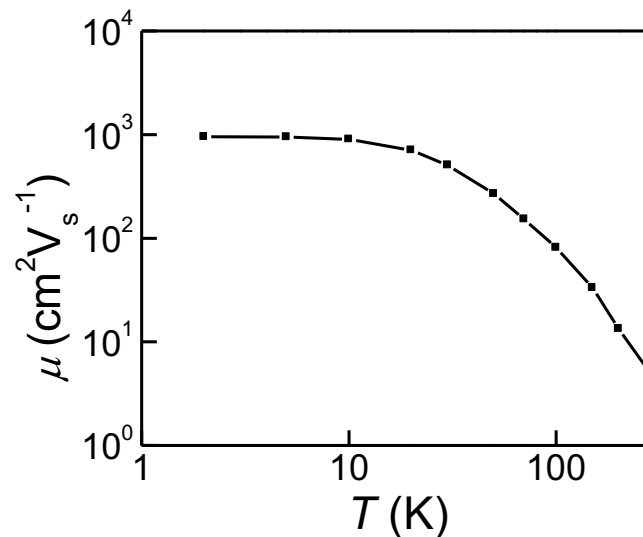
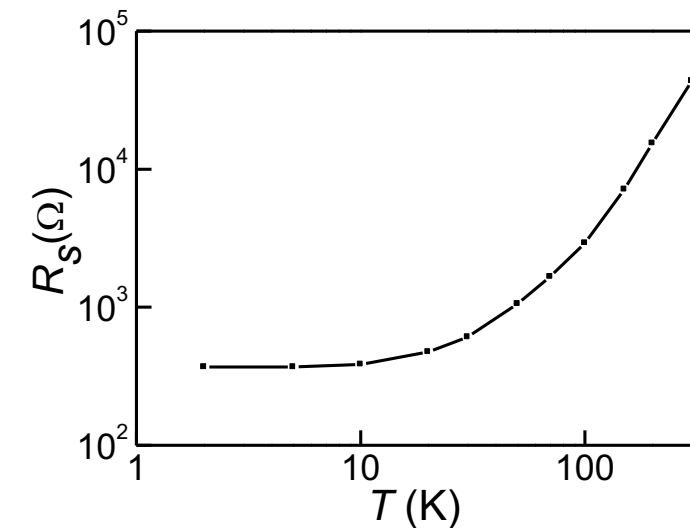
Growth of monolayer LAO capped by STO



Transport properties

STO/LAO/STO

Transport properties of monolayer LAO capped by STO

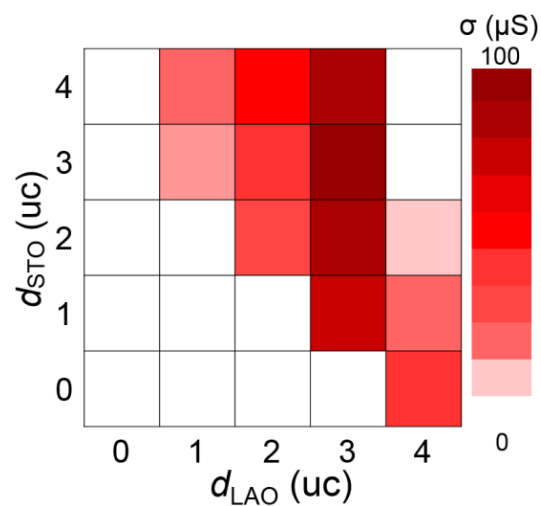
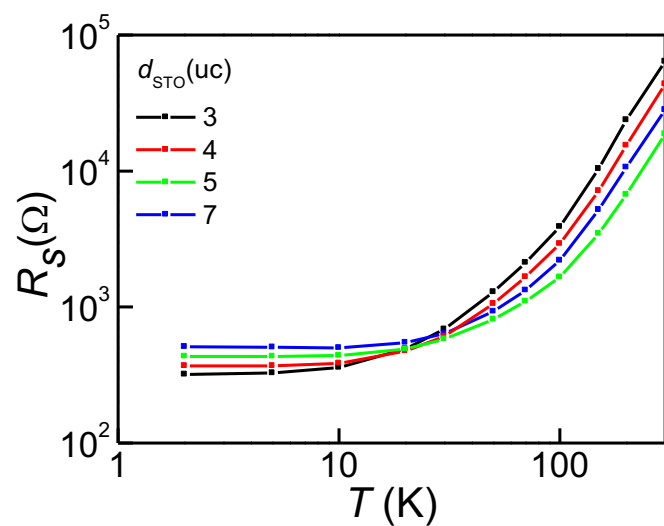


STO(4 uc)/LAO (1uc)/STO

Similar behavior with uncapped LAO/STO

Thickness dependence

STO/LAO/STO

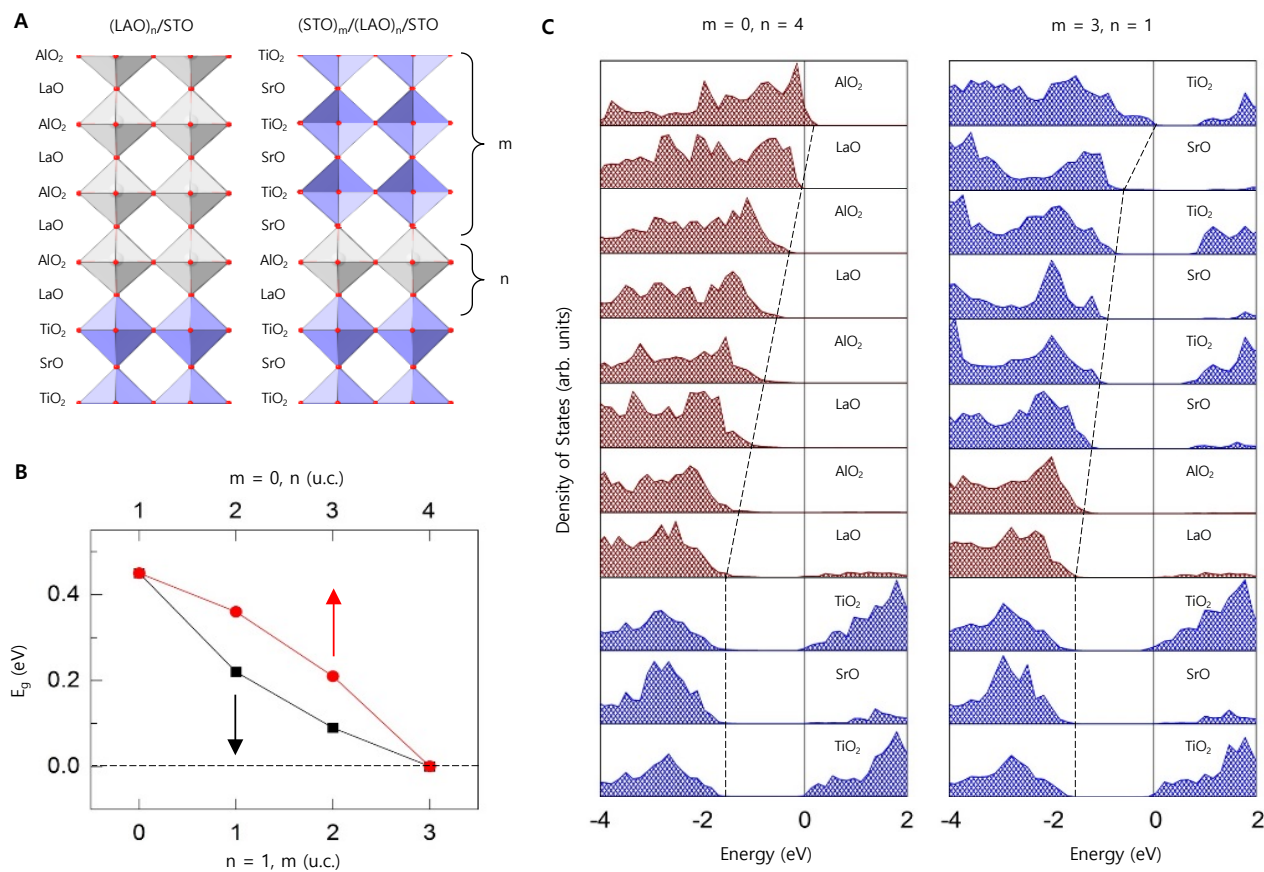


Critical thickness for conduction: $d_{\text{STO}} + d_{\text{LAO}} = 4$

Band calculation

STO/LAO/STO

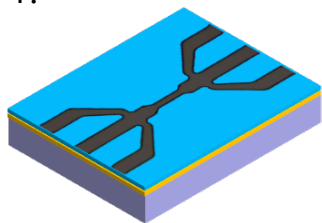
***n*-channel near interface & *p*-channel at the surface!!**



Device fabrication

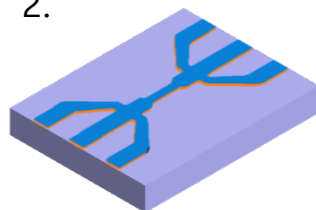
STO/LAO/STO

1.



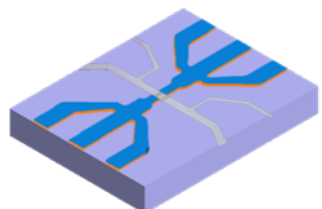
Growth of STO(7 uc)/LAO (1 uc) and photolithography

2.



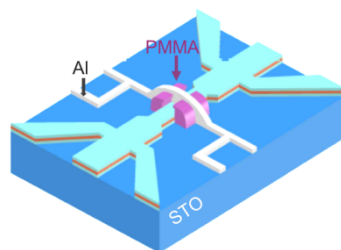
Ar-ion milling and post annealing

3.



PMMA hardening and e-beam lithography

4.



Sputtering of Ti(8 nm)/Al(140 nm)

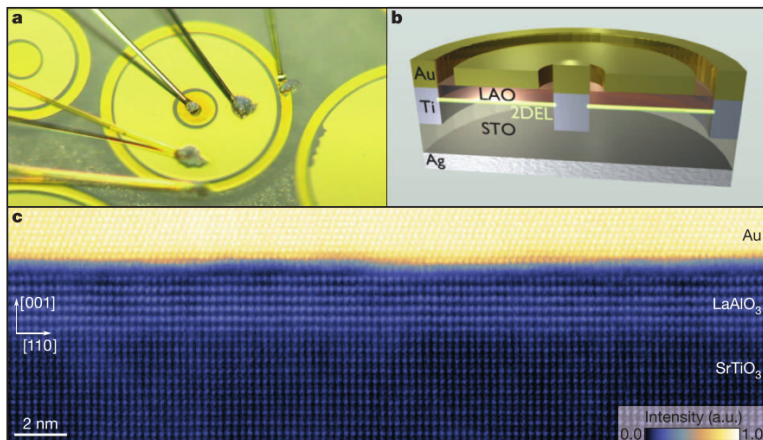
What to be overcome

- ✓ Charging effect
- ✓ Leakage through side channel
- ✓ Degradation during fabrication
- ✓ Ohmic contact to the surface

No Josephson tunnel junction yet!

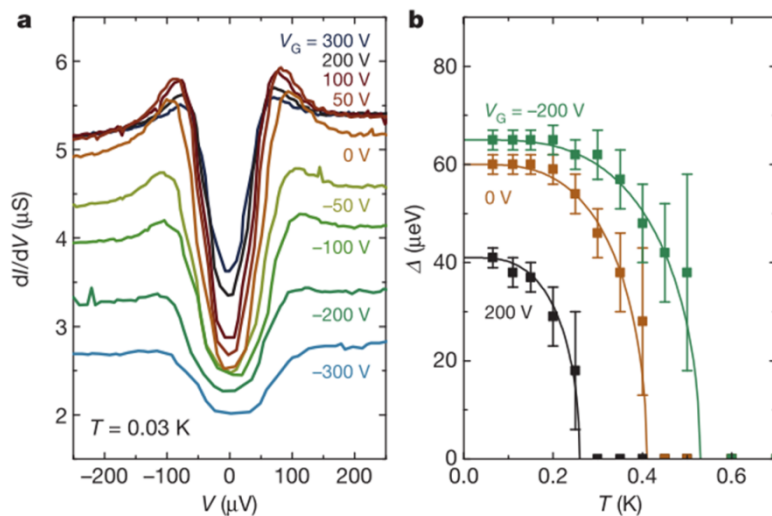
Device fabrication

STO/LAO/STO



Superconductor-Normal metal junction

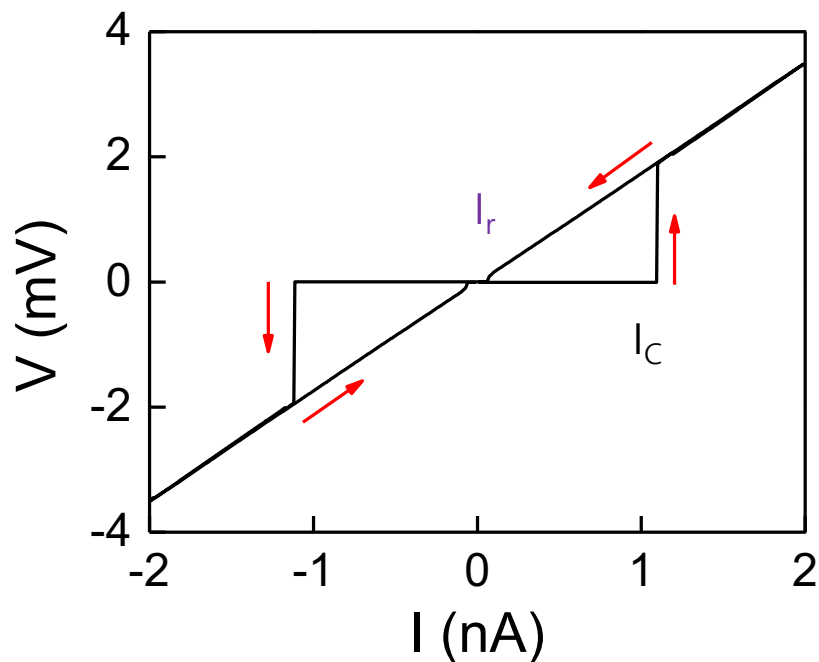
: gap estimation with large uncertainty



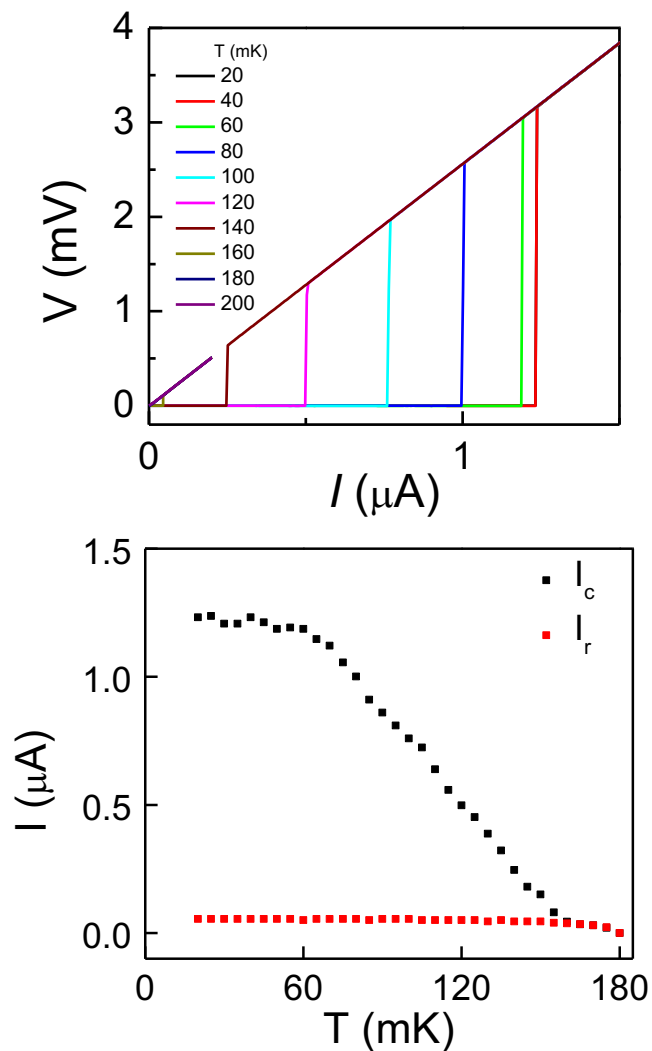
Richter *et al.* Nature **502**, 528 (2013)

Results: superconductivity

STO/LAO/STO

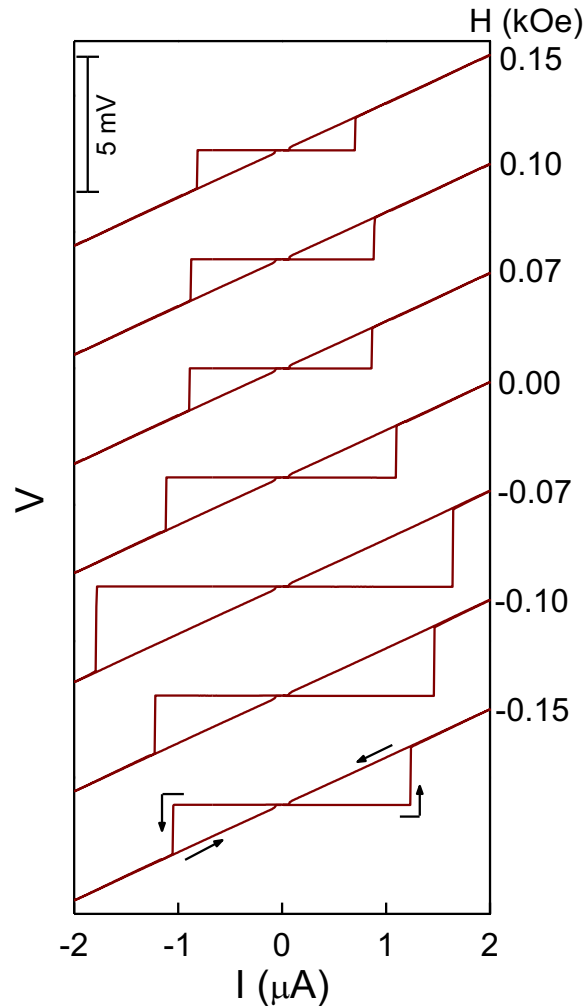
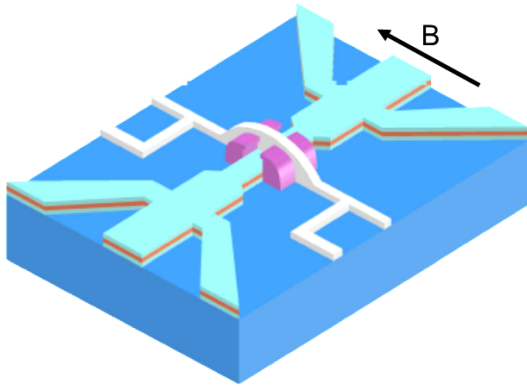


Single layer of LAO capped by STO
is superconducting!!

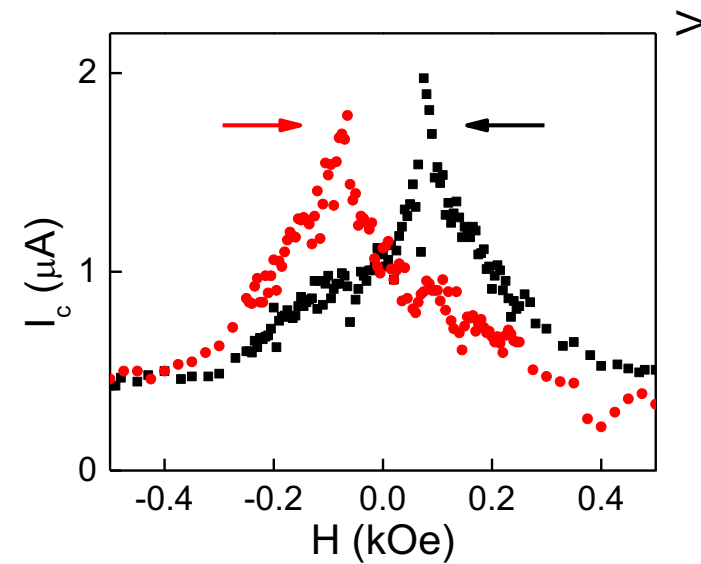


Unusual magnetic-field dependence

STO/LAO/STO

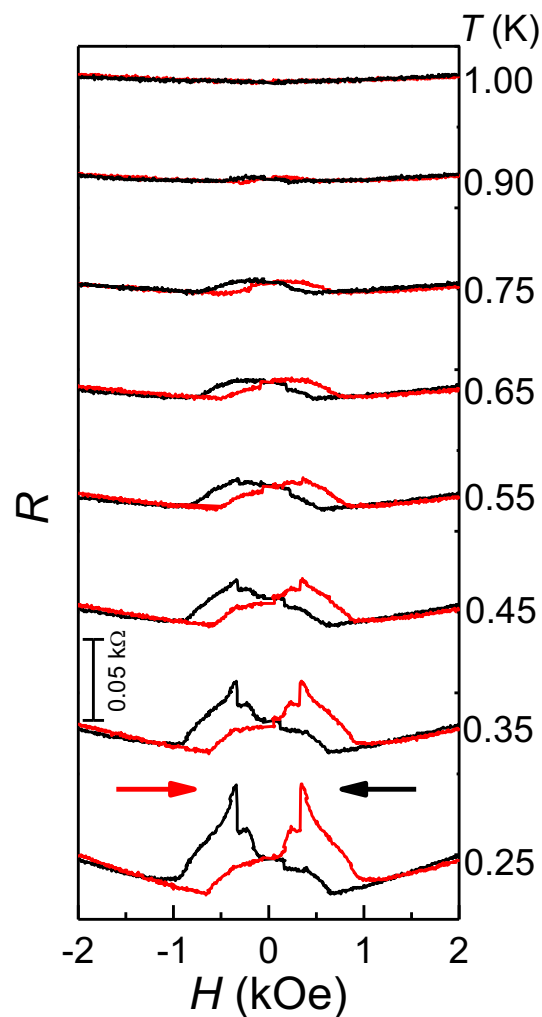
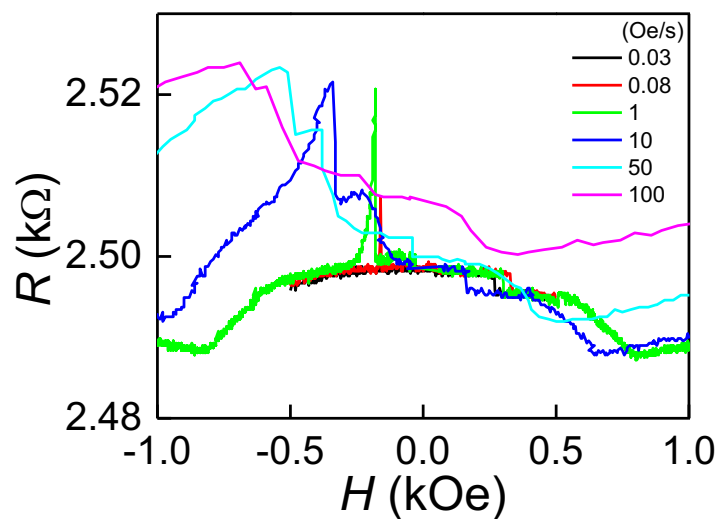


Hysteresis in $I_c(H)$
Ferromagnetism?
Inverted direction
Diamagnetic effect?



Magnetoresistance

STO/LAO/STO

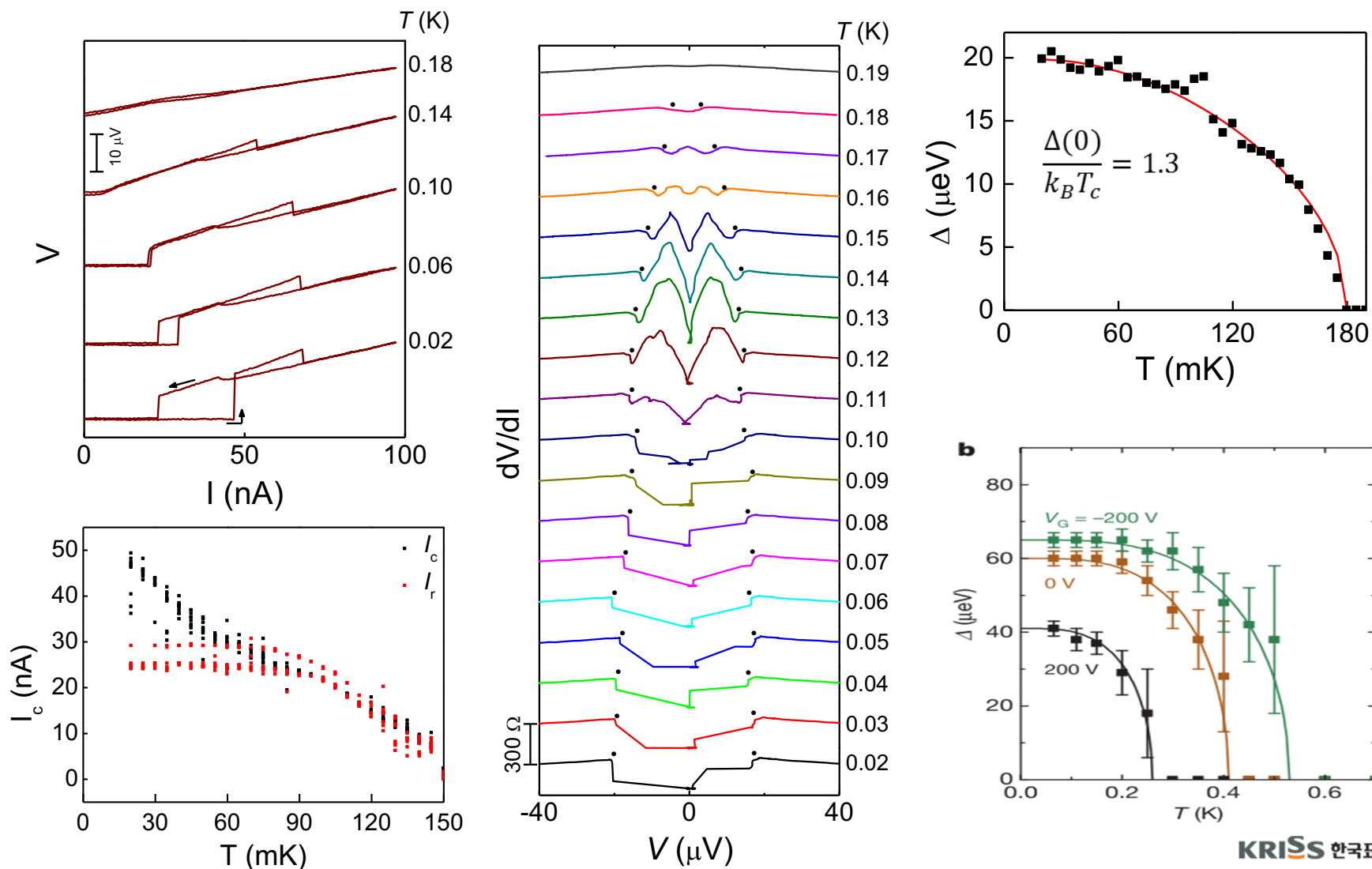


Hysteresis in MR
Dynamic effect
Ferromagnetism?
Effect of Al?

STO-capped STO/LAO: superconductivity

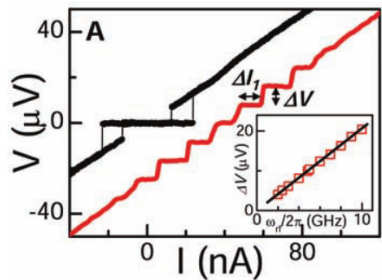
STO/LAO/STO

Gap estimation from differential resistance curves

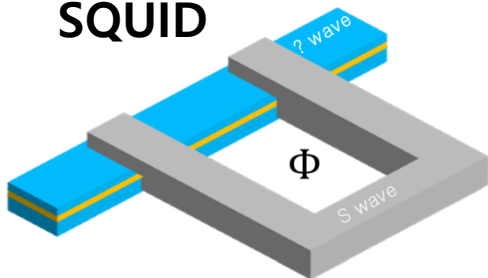


Future works

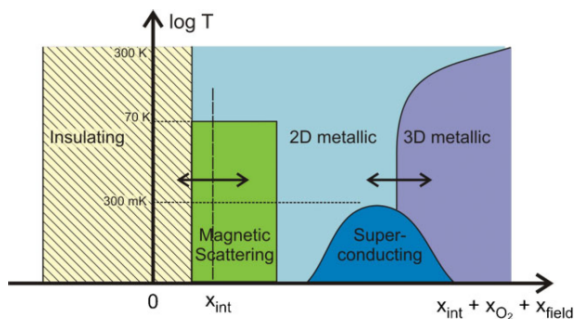
Shapiro step



SQUID

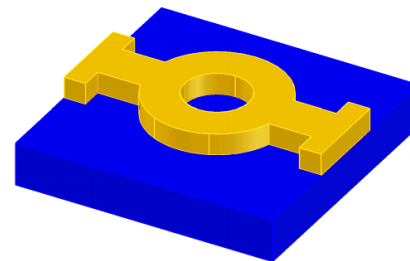


Gate dependence

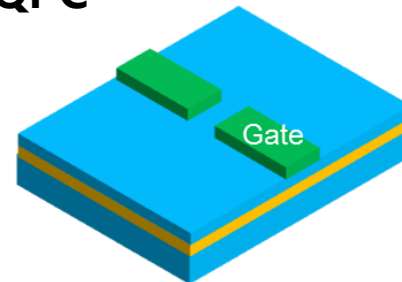


LAO/STO phase diagram

Aharonov-Bohm ring



QPC



Many things to do!!

Better Standards, Better Life!



감사합니다