

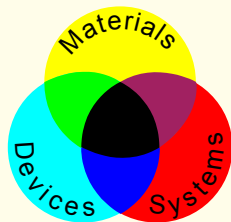
Artificial Atoms in Semiconductors

Paul Koenraad

*Department of Applied Physics
Eindhoven University of Technology*

*SPINTECH 6
Matsue, Japan*

2 August 2011



*COBRA Inter-University Research
Institute on Communication Technology*

TU/e

Atomic States Hydrogen

$$H\psi = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 r} \psi = \epsilon \psi$$

$l=0$ $l=1$ $l=2$
 $m=0$ $m=0$ $m=1$ $m=0$ $m=1$ $m=2$

$n=3$ — — —

$n=2$ — —

$n=1$ —

$$\epsilon_{n,l,m} = -\frac{\epsilon_{\text{Ryd}}}{n^2}$$

$$\psi_{n,l,m} = R_n(r/a_0) Y_{l,m}(\theta, \phi)$$

<http://www.orbitals.com/orb/index.html>

Rydberg energy

$$\epsilon_{\text{Ryd}} = -\frac{me^4}{8h^2\epsilon_0^2} = -13.6 \text{ eV}$$

Bohr radius

$$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{me^2} = 0.053 \text{ nm}$$

Hydrogenic Impurity in a Semiconductor

Ground state wavefunction

$$\psi(1s_{1/2}) = 2 / \sqrt{4\pi} \left(1 / r_B\right)^{3/2} e^{-r / r_B}$$

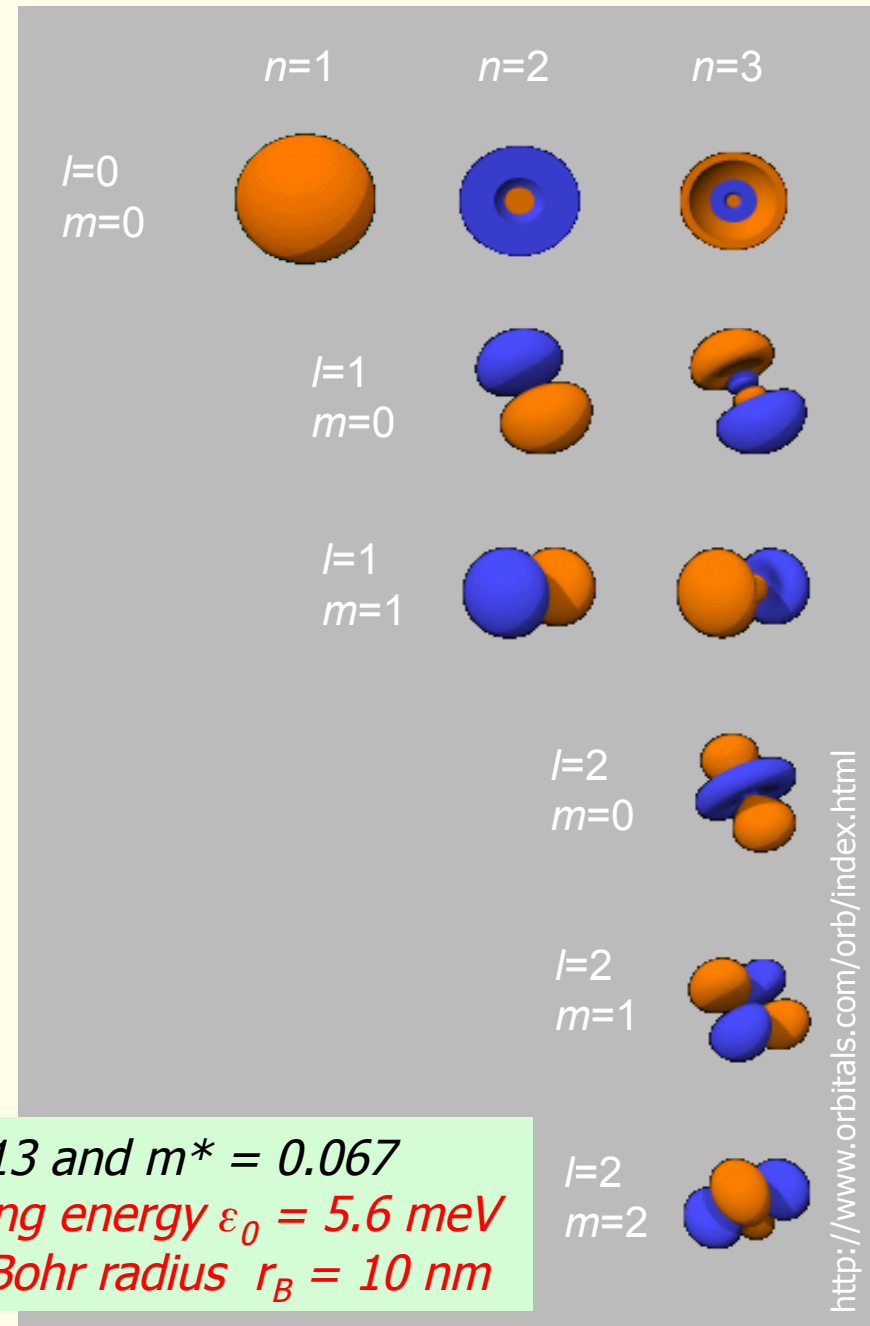
Effective Bohr-radius

$$r_B = \frac{\epsilon_r}{m^*} a_0$$

Ground state binding energy

$$\epsilon = \frac{m^*}{\epsilon_r^2} \epsilon_{\text{Ryd}}$$

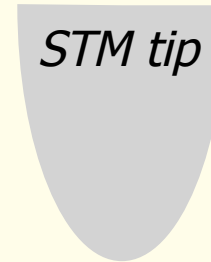
In GaAs $\epsilon_r = 13$ and $m^* = 0.067$
 ground state binding energy $\epsilon_0 = 5.6$ meV
 and the effective Bohr radius $r_B = 10$ nm



Hydrogenic Atoms in Semiconductors

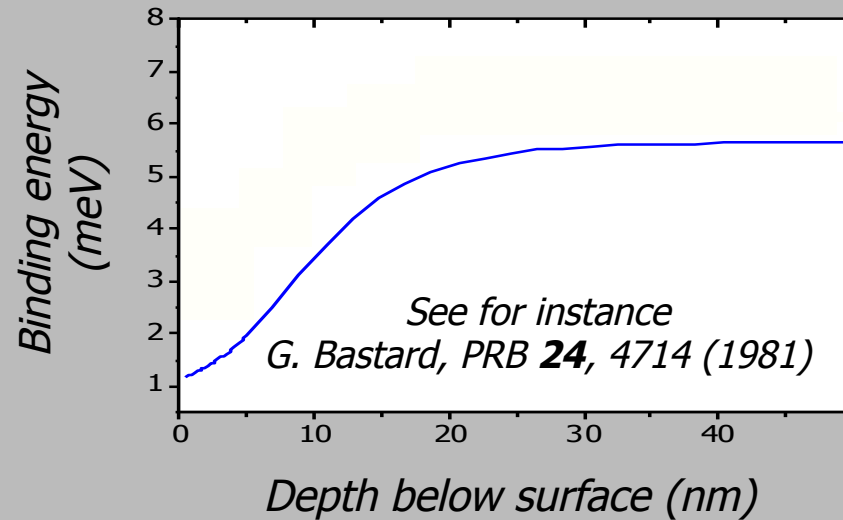
Questions:

- 1) what is the effect of the surface on the electronic and spin properties?*
- 2) What happens for non-hydrogenic like impurities?*



vacuum

semiconductor



-  *In top surface layer*
-  *Near surface*
- 
-  *Deep in the bulk*

Artificial Atoms in Semiconductors

Outline

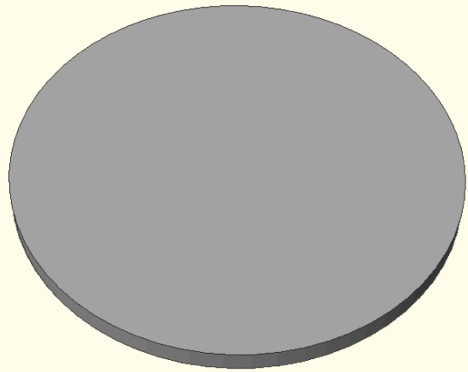
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Artificial Atoms in Semiconductors

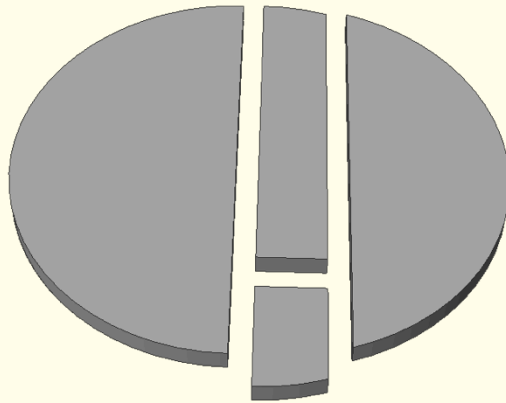
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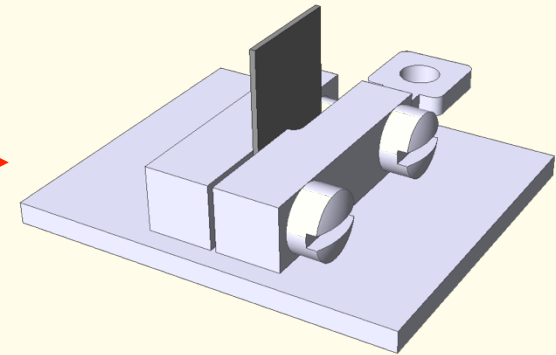
Cross-sectional STM



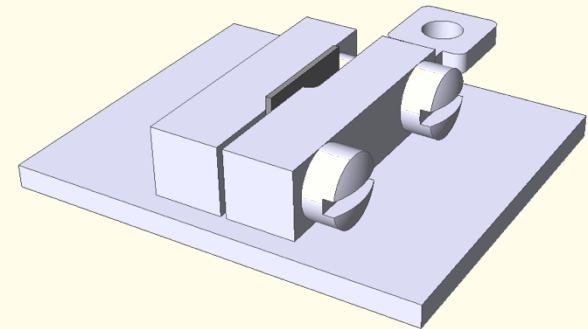
Wafer



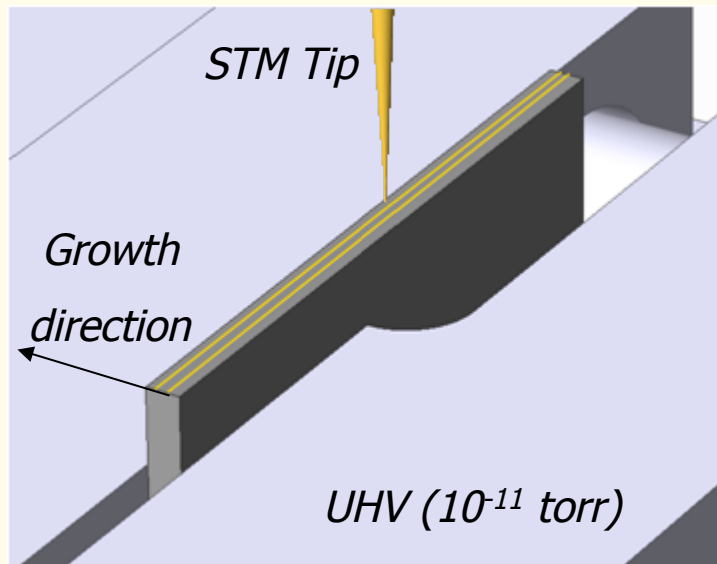
Cutting out a sample



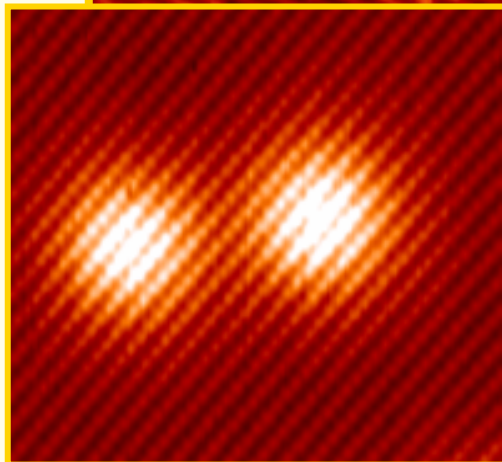
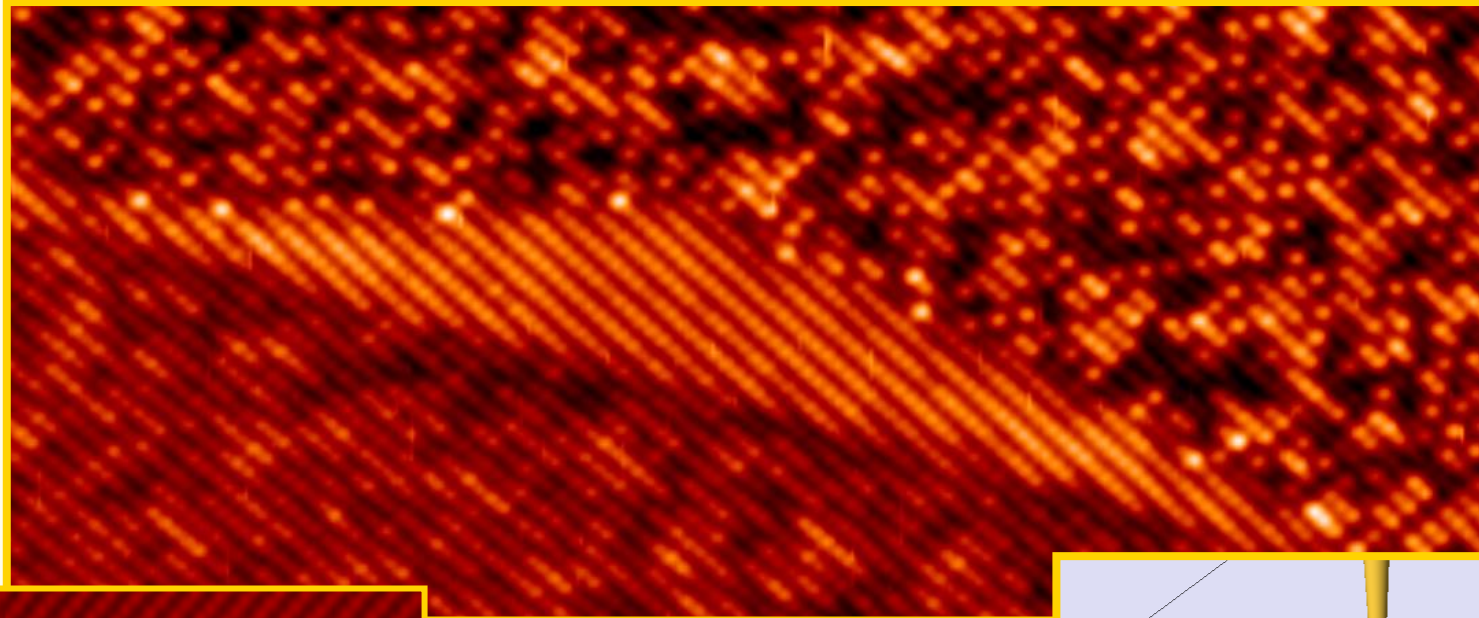
Clamping the sample



In situ cleaving the sample



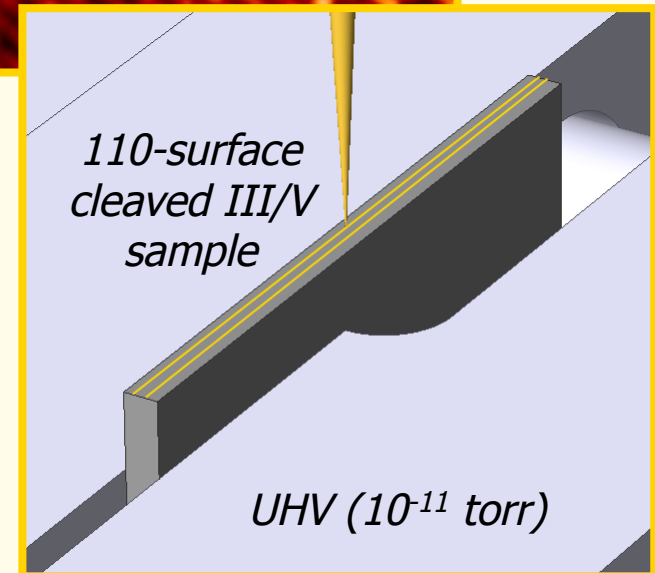
Assessment at the Atomic Scale



9 nm * 8 nm

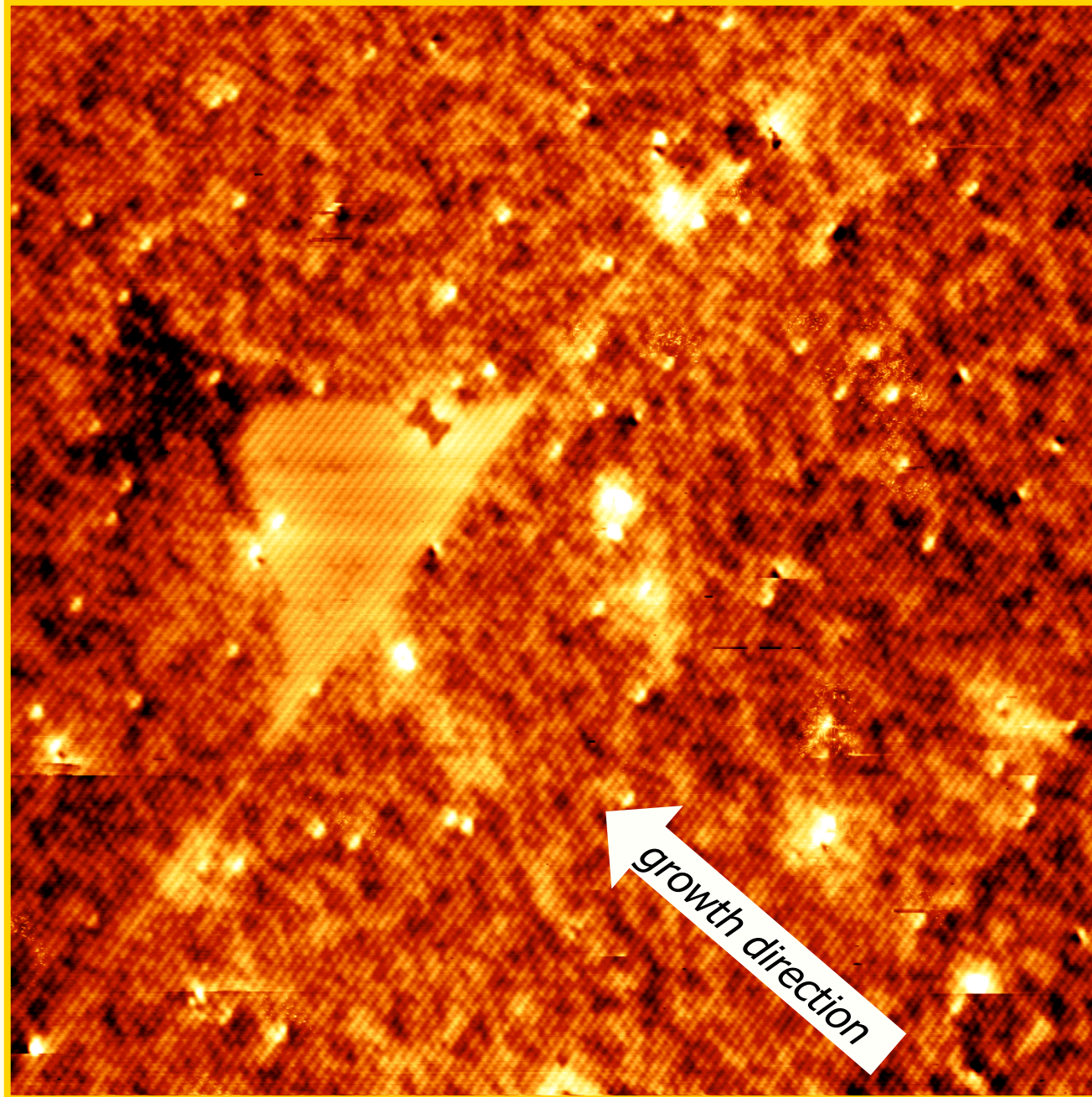
*InAs self-assembled
quantum dot in InGaAs*

Two Si impurities in GaAs



*110-surface
cleaved III/V
sample*

UHV (10^{-11} torr)

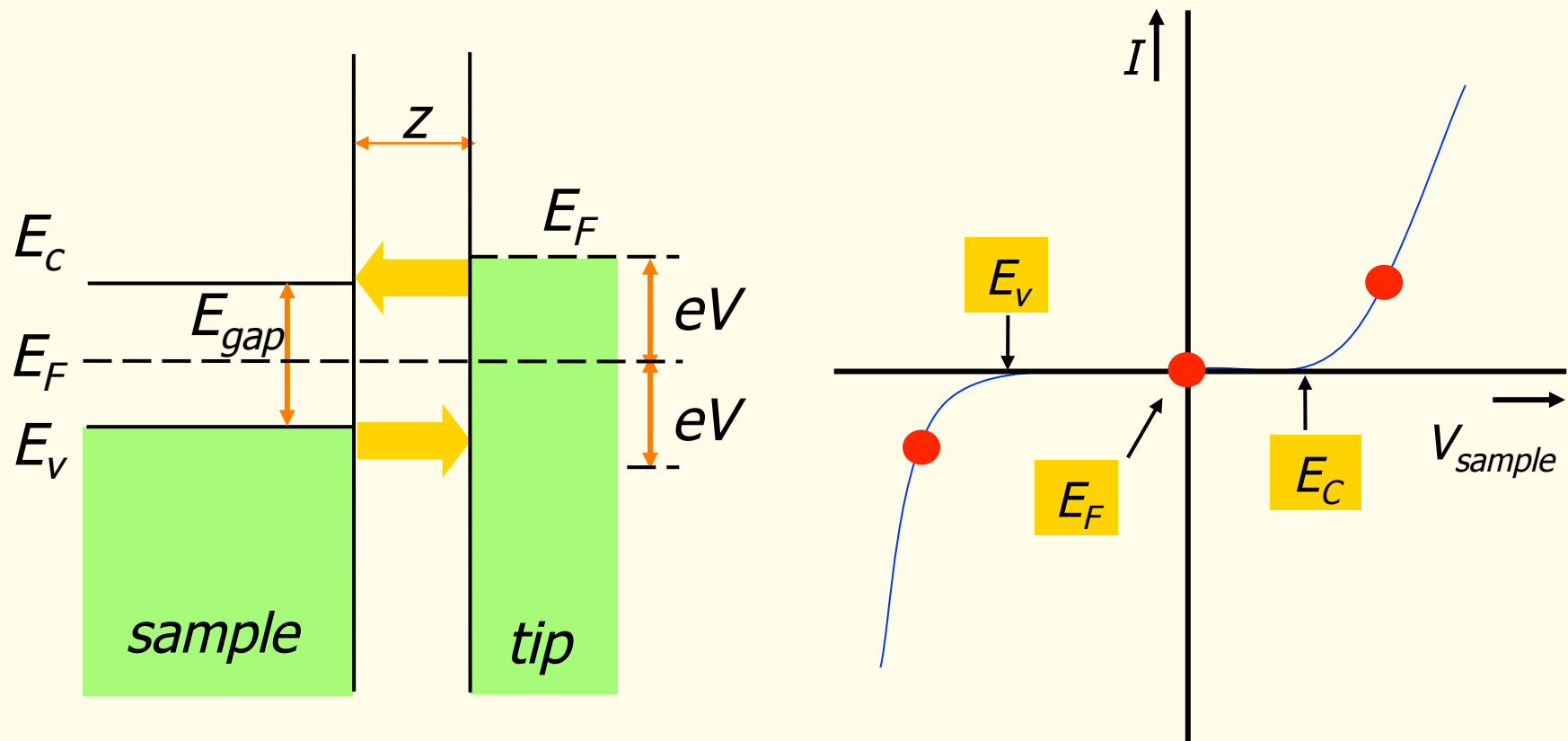


*GaAs dot in
AlGaAs grown by
Ga droplet
technique*

*Grown by T. Mano,
Tsukuba, Japan*

*J.G.Keizer, J.G. et al,
APL **96**, 062101 (2010).*

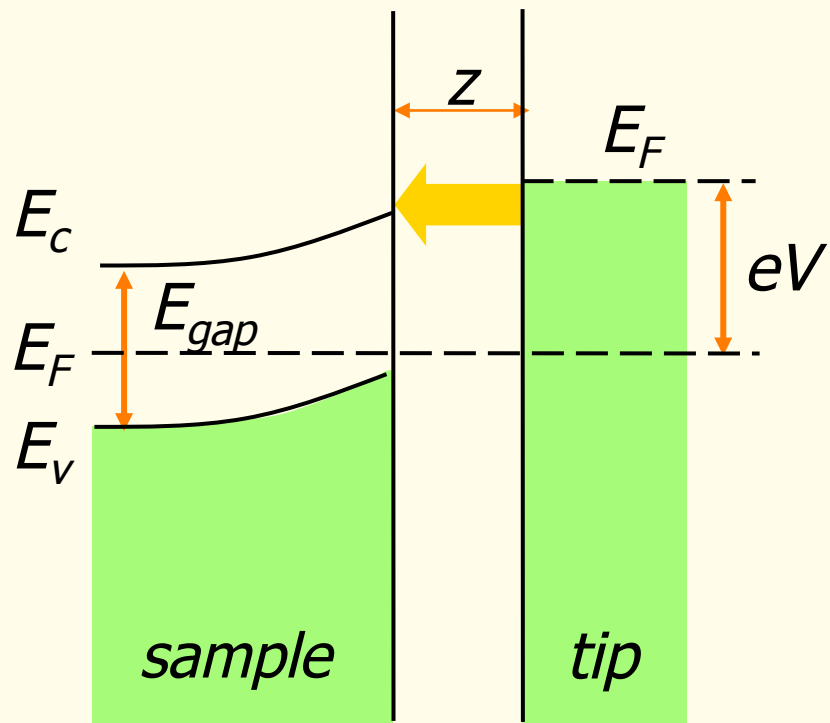
Scanning Tunneling Microscopy on Semiconductors



Scanning Tunneling Microscopy on Semiconductors

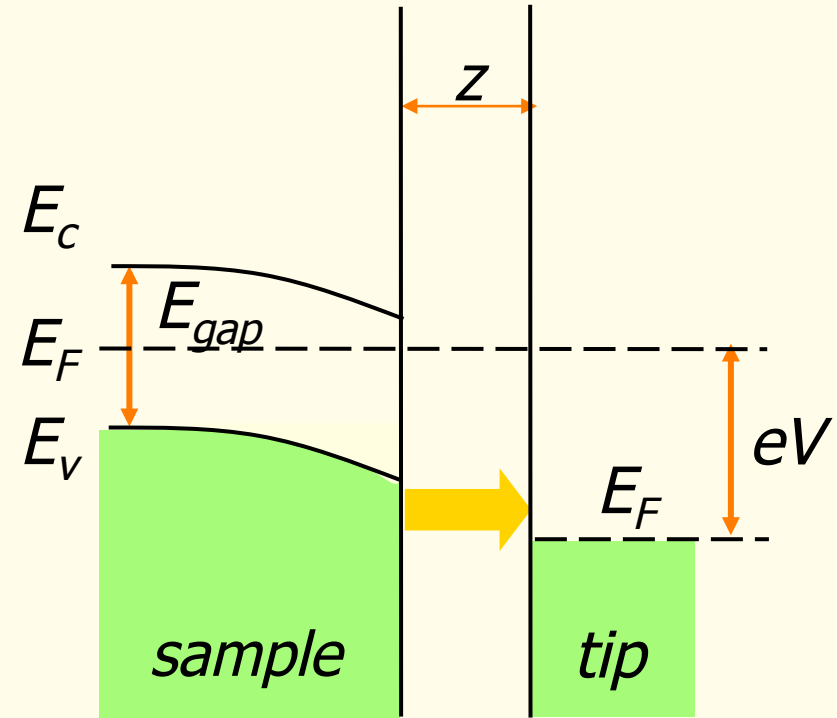
Positive sample voltage

(empty states)



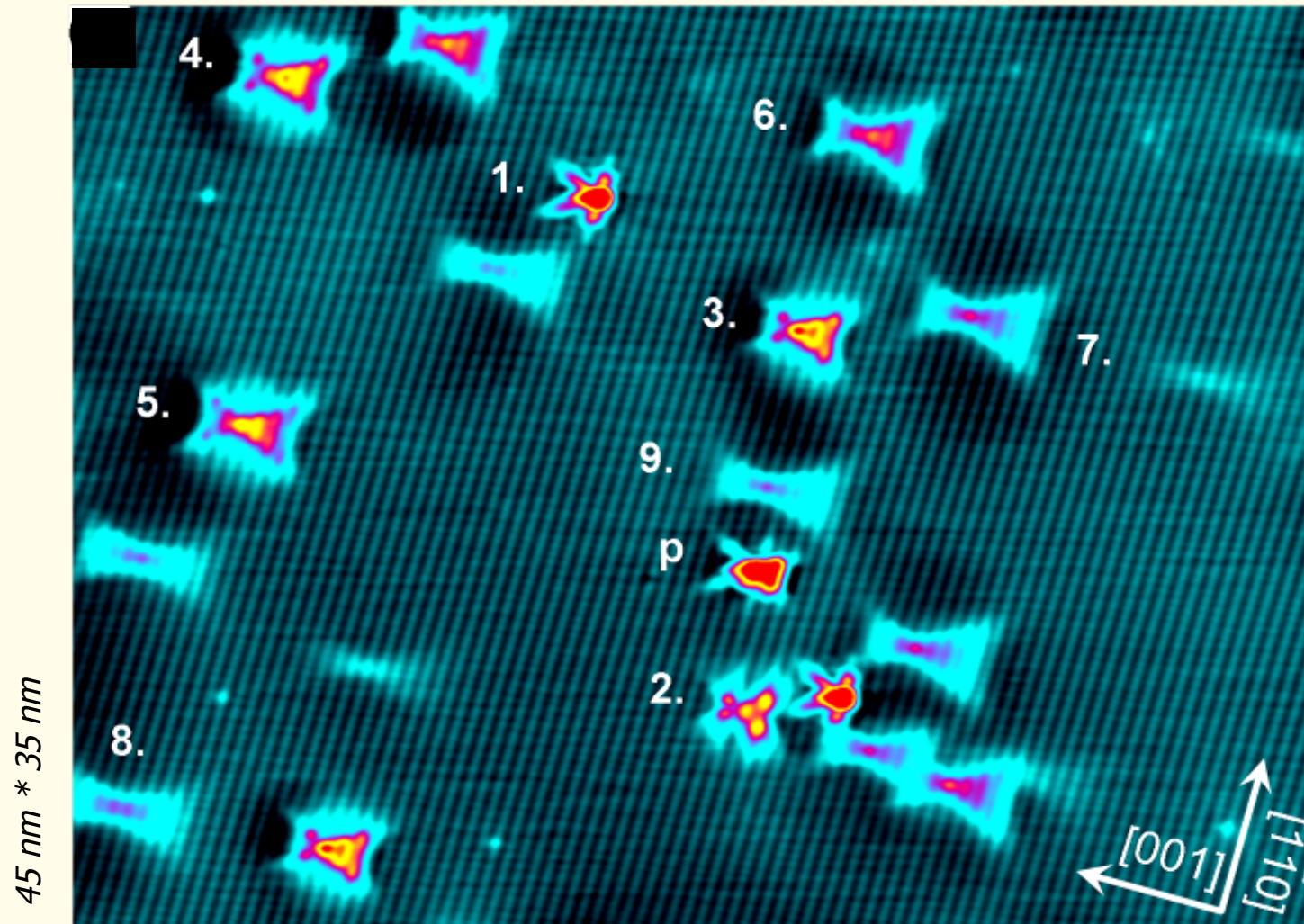
Negative sample voltage

(filled states)



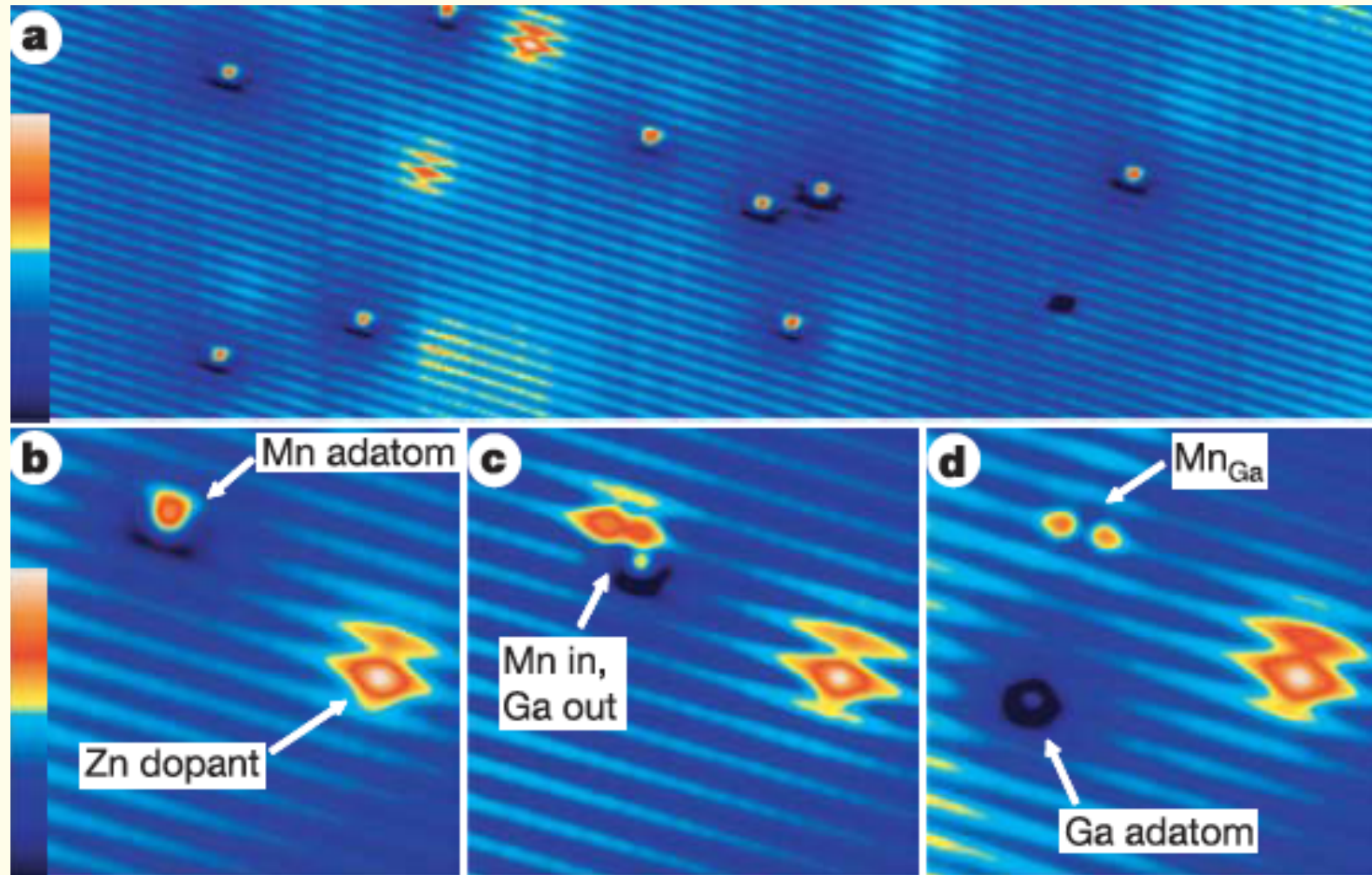
Depletion, accumulation, inversion

Bulk doped Mn:GaAs



Celebi et al PRL **104**, 086404 (2010)

Mn Substitution in a GaAs Surface



D. Kitchen et al, Nature **442**, 436 (2006)

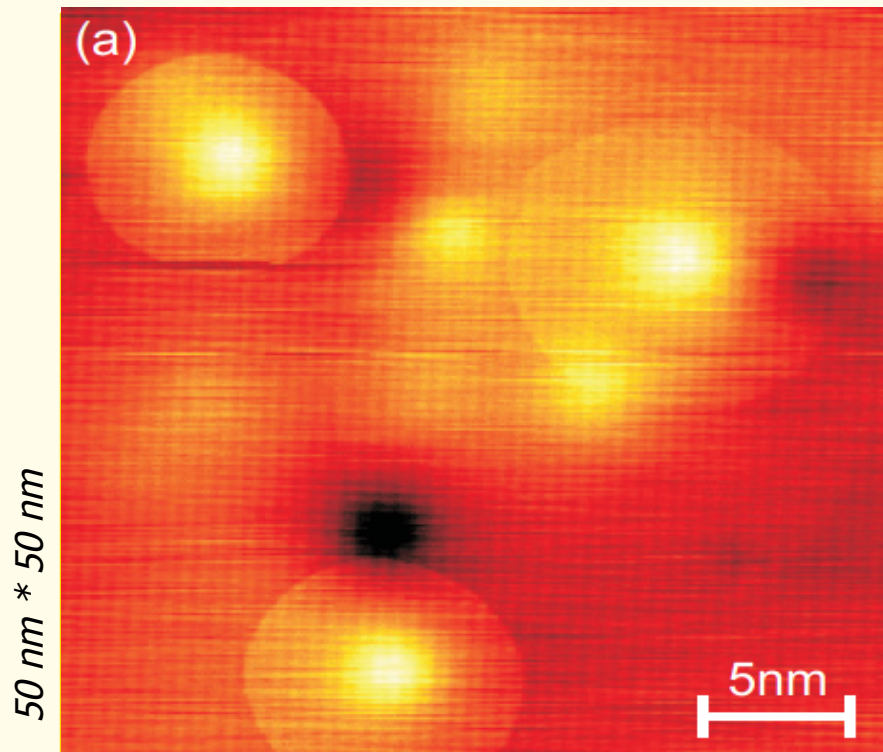
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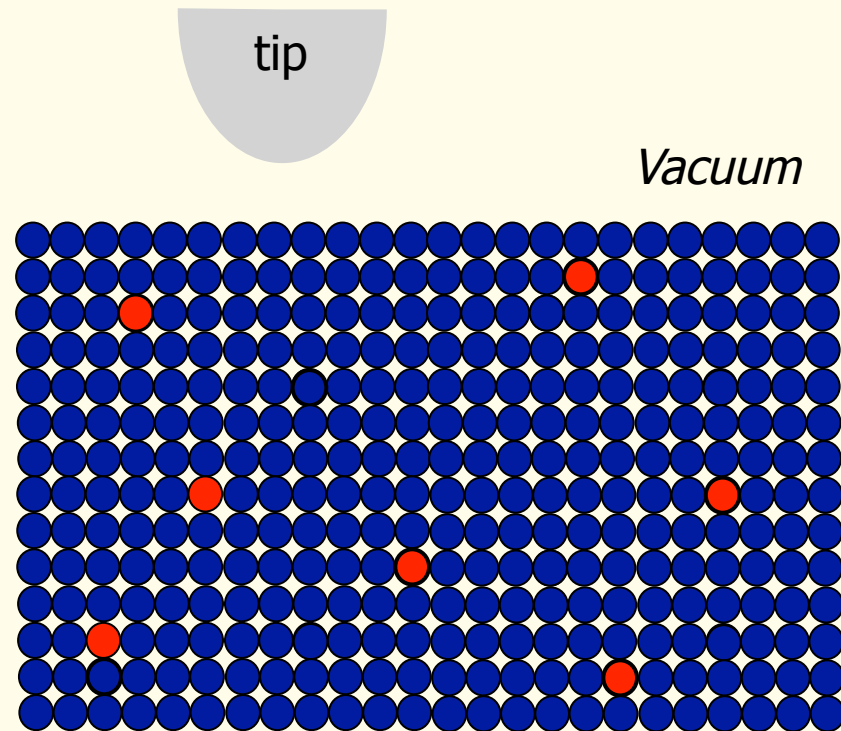
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Low Temperature Imaging

Si Doped GaAs measured at 5 K

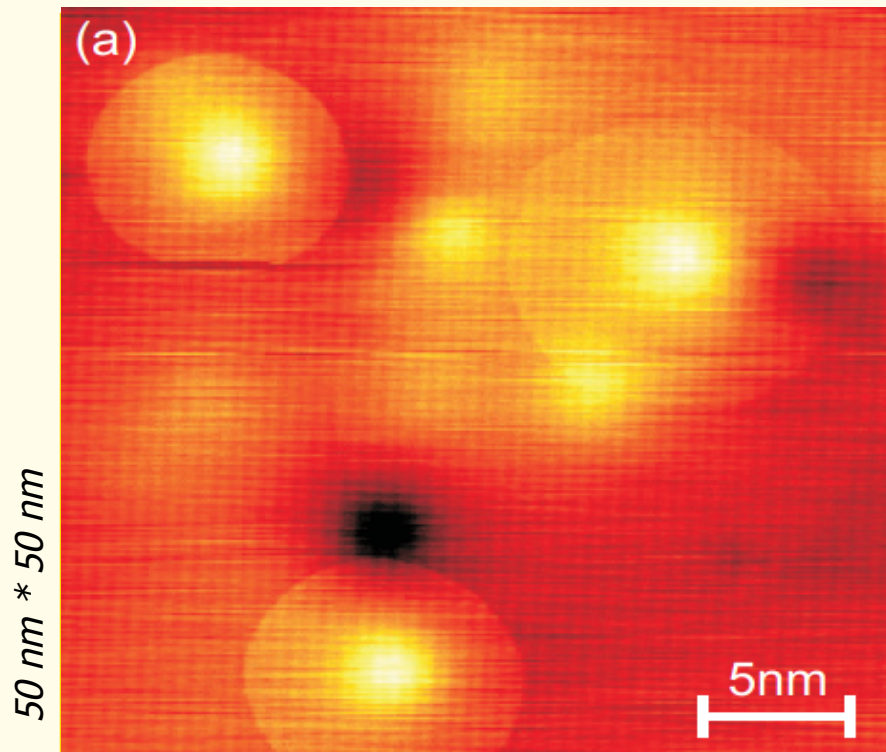


*Si donors at different depths
below the 110 cleavage surface*

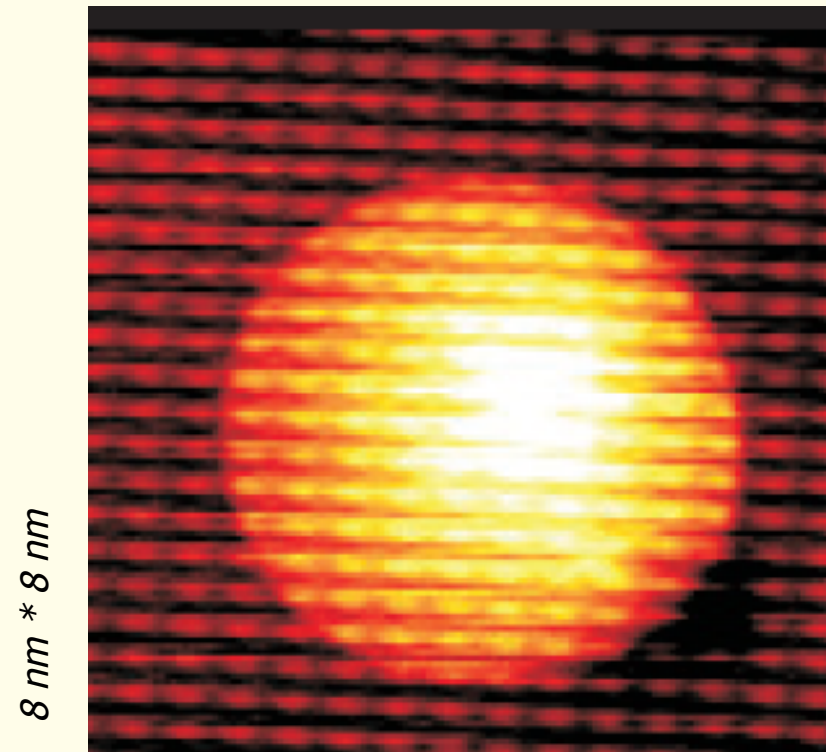


Low Temperature Imaging

Si Doped GaAs measured at 5 K

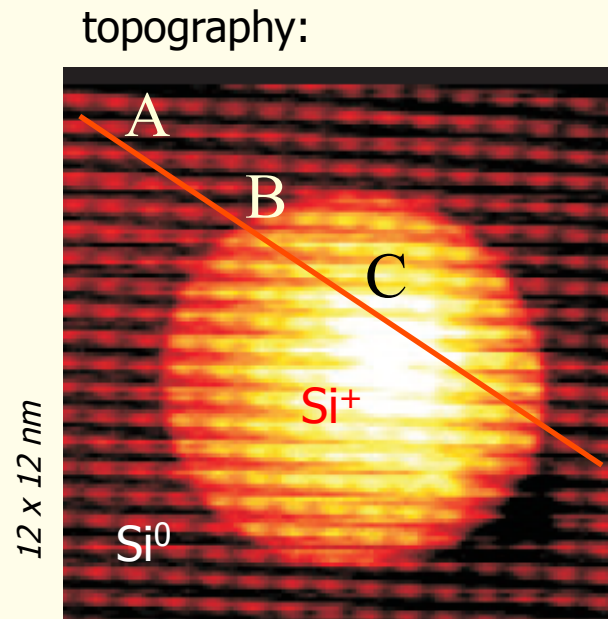


*Si donors at different depths
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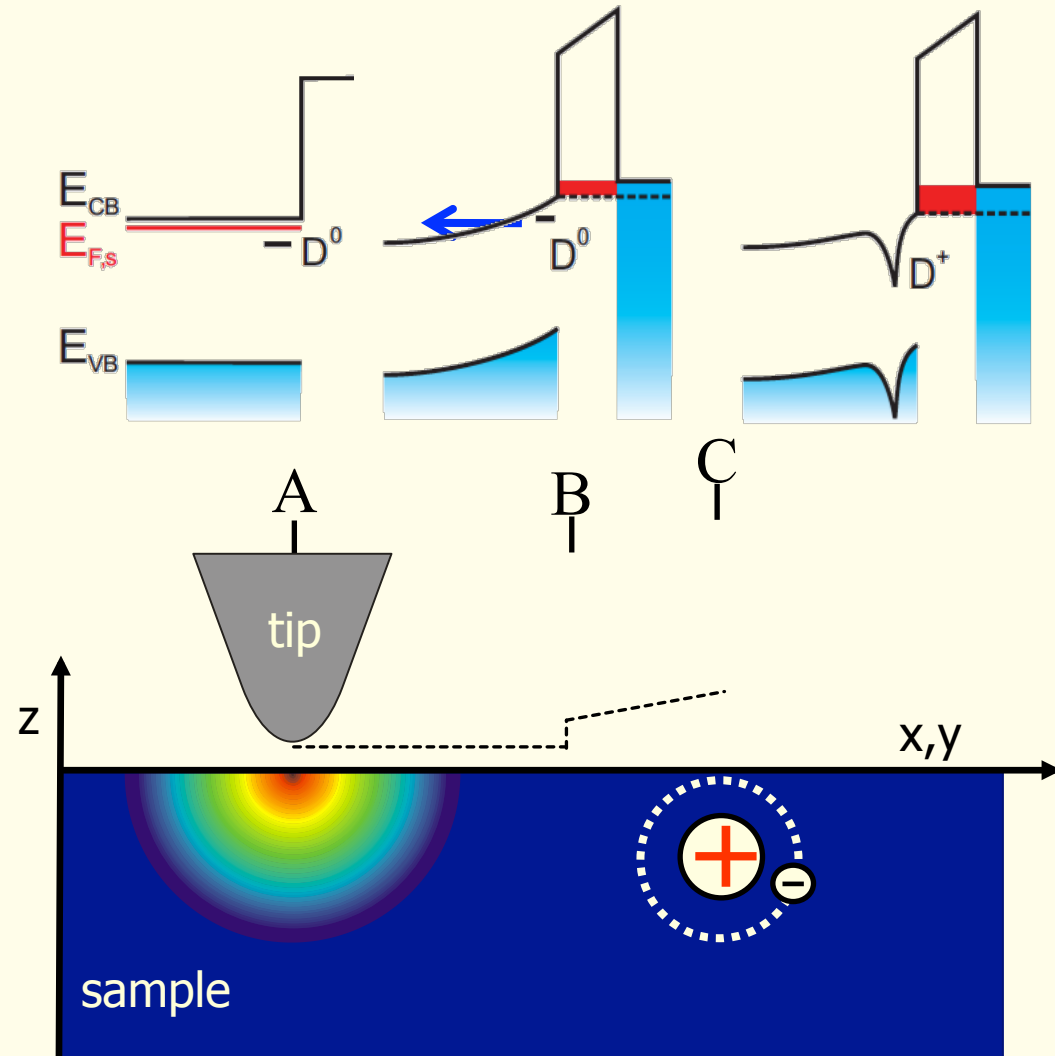


Single Si donor in GaAs

Ionization process

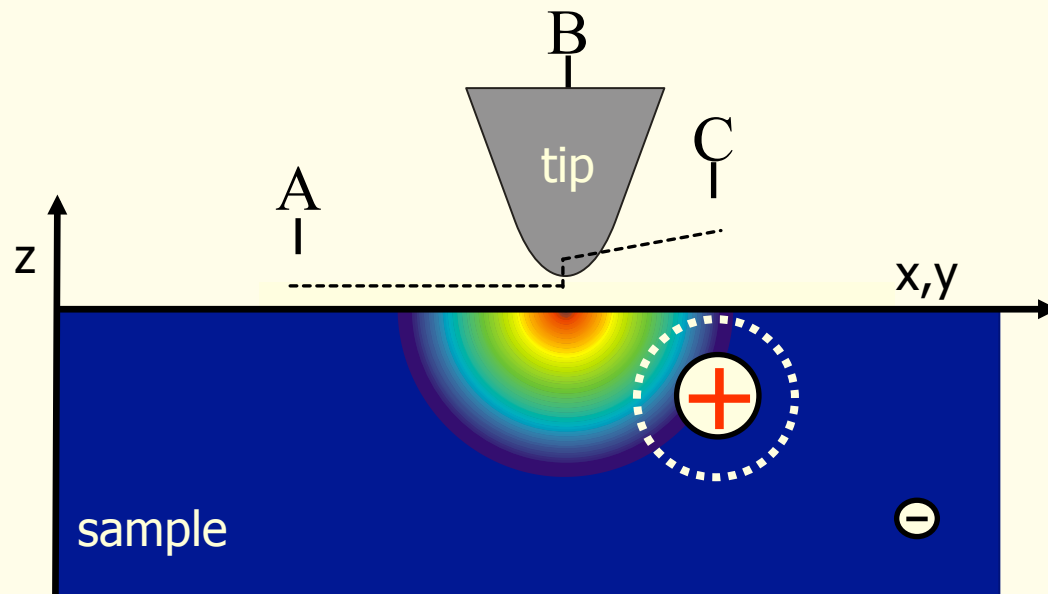
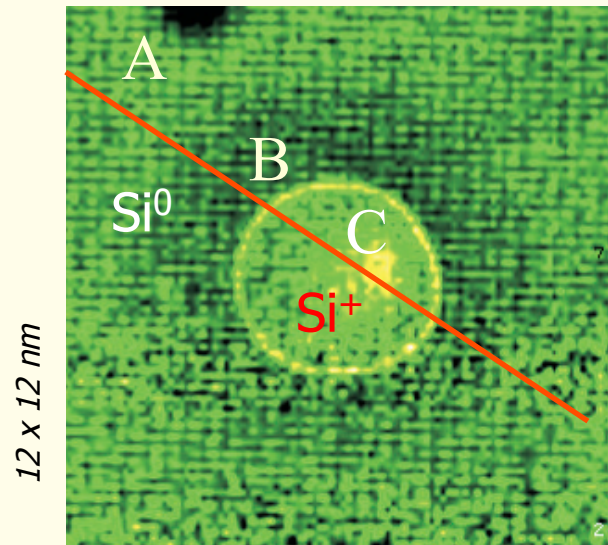


K. Teichman et al, PRL **101**,
076103 (2008)

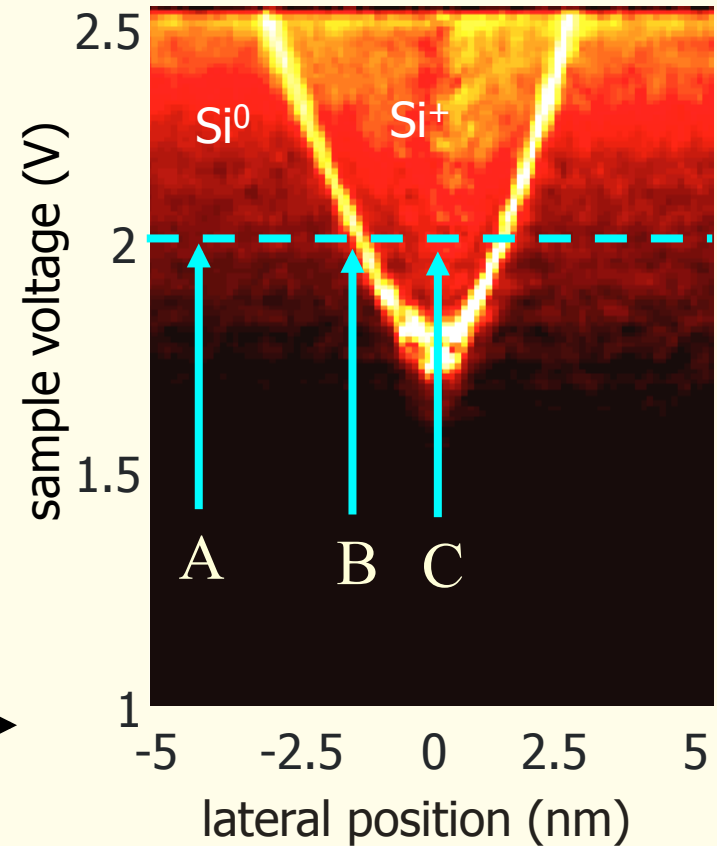


Ionization process

dI/dV topography:



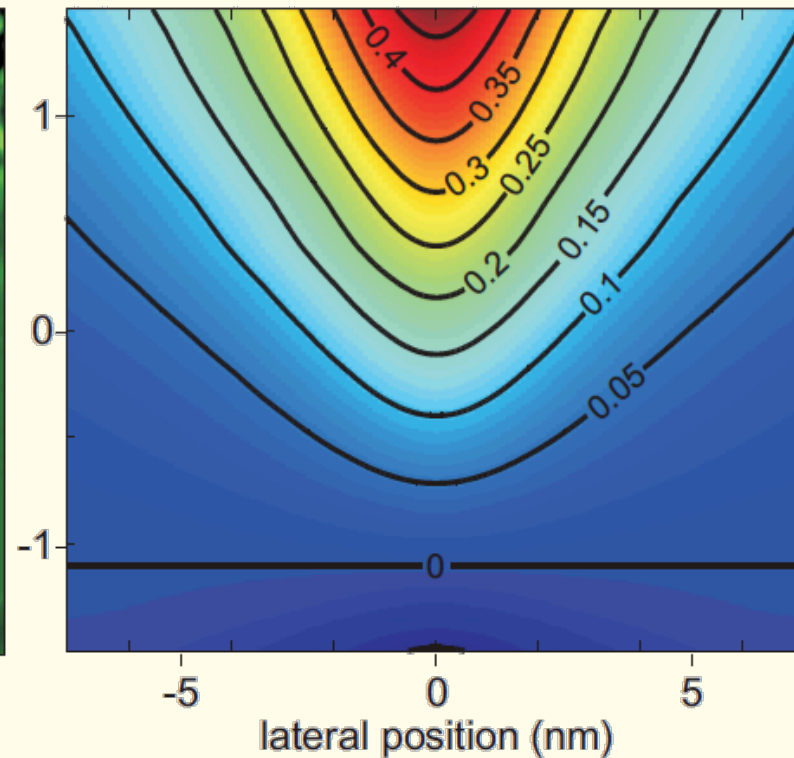
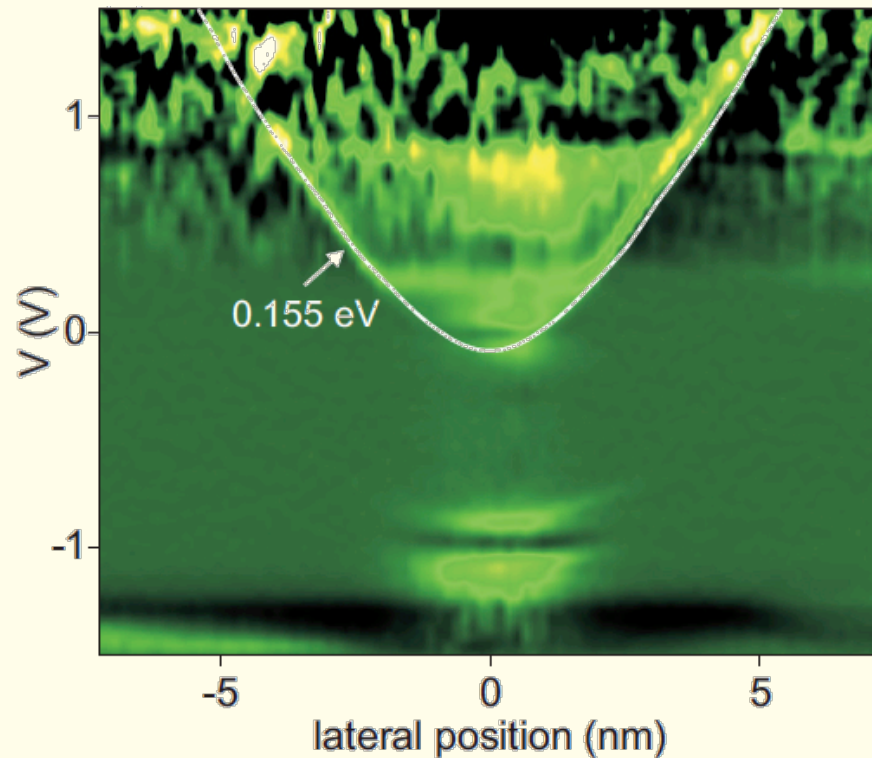
differential conductivity:



K. Teichman et al, PRL **101**,
076103 (2008)

Voltage Dependence

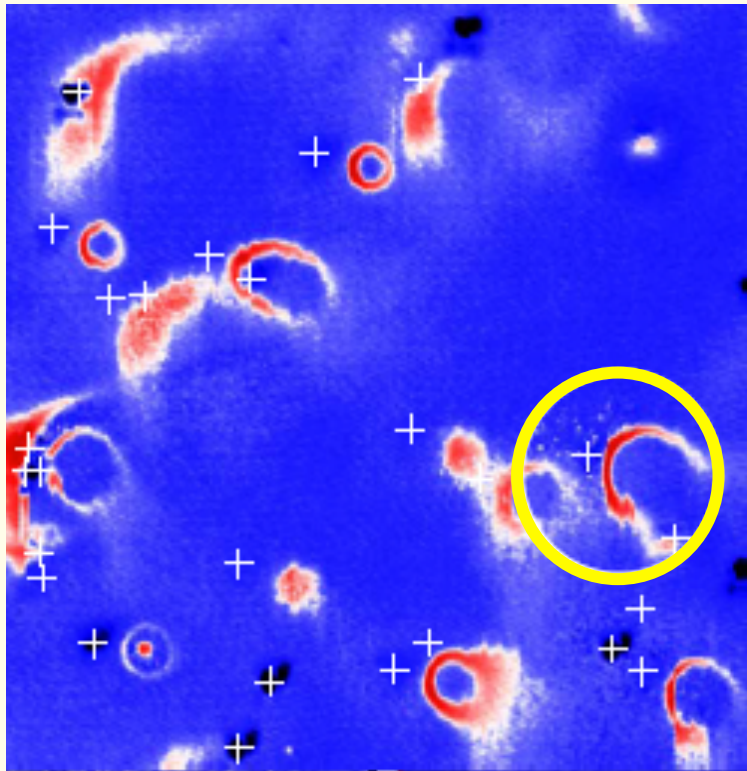
R. M. Feenstra, J. Vac. Sci. Technol B **21**, 2080 (2003)



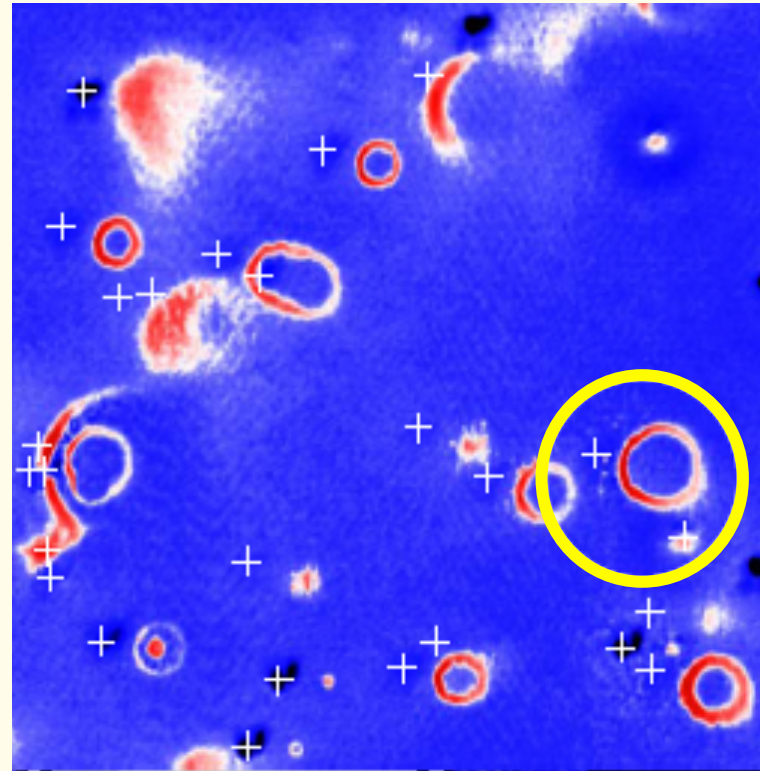
*flat band voltage and tip radius are
the main fitting parameters*

Ionization rings for Mn in InAs

dI/dV map at 1.05 V



dI/dV map at 1.10 V

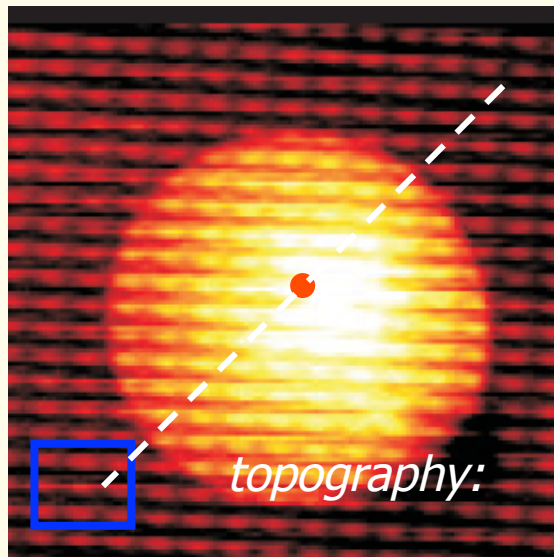


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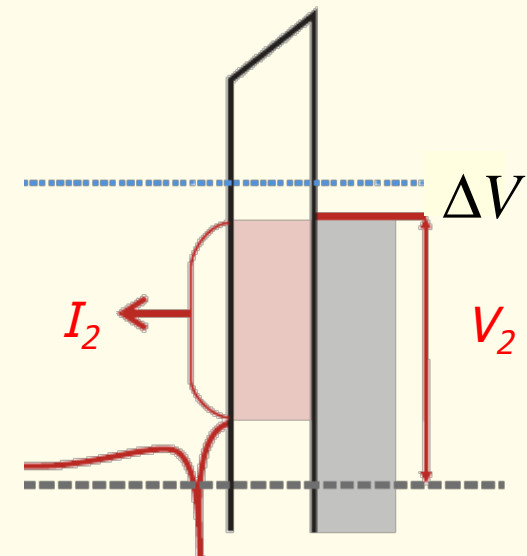
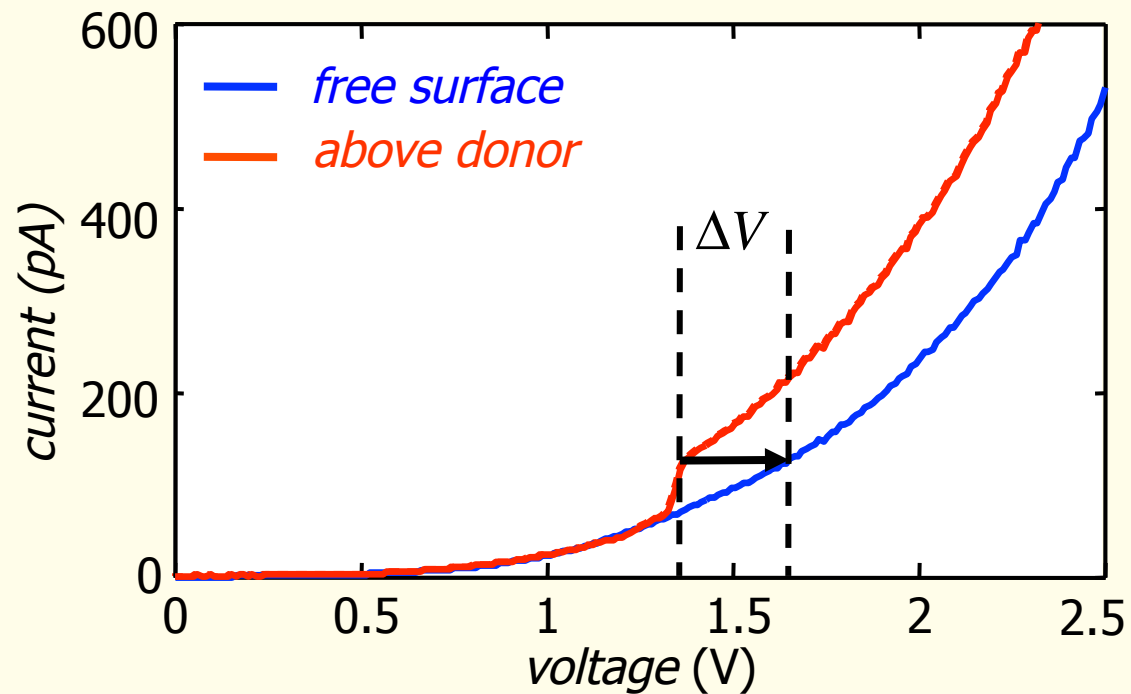
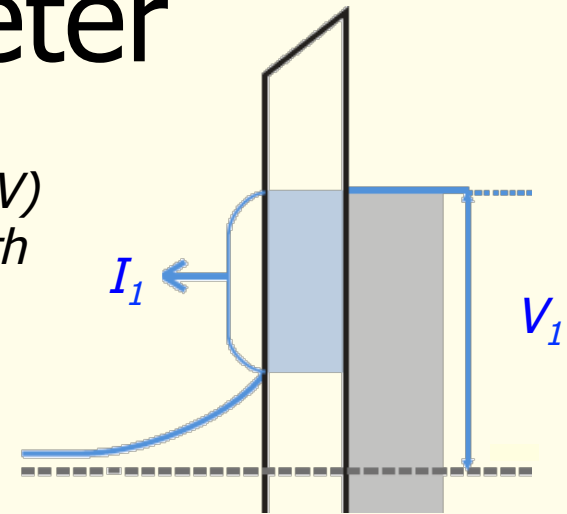
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Potentiometer

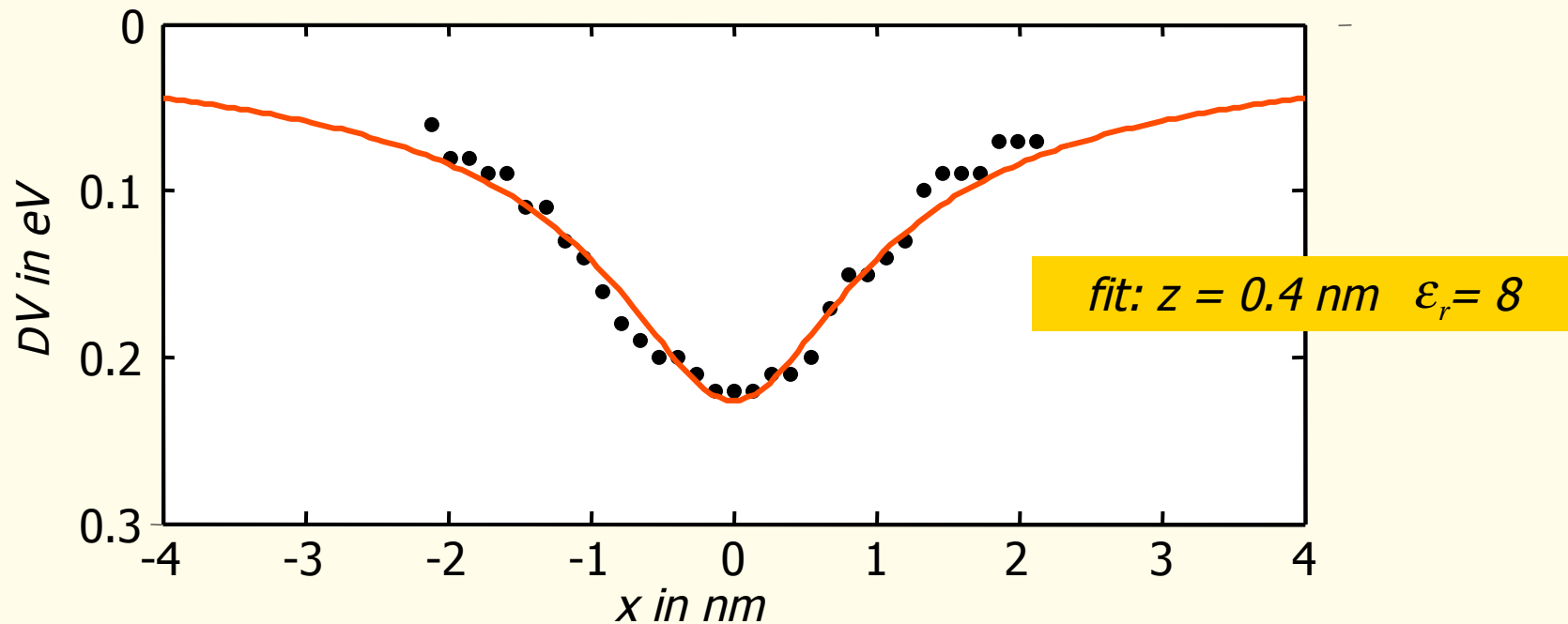
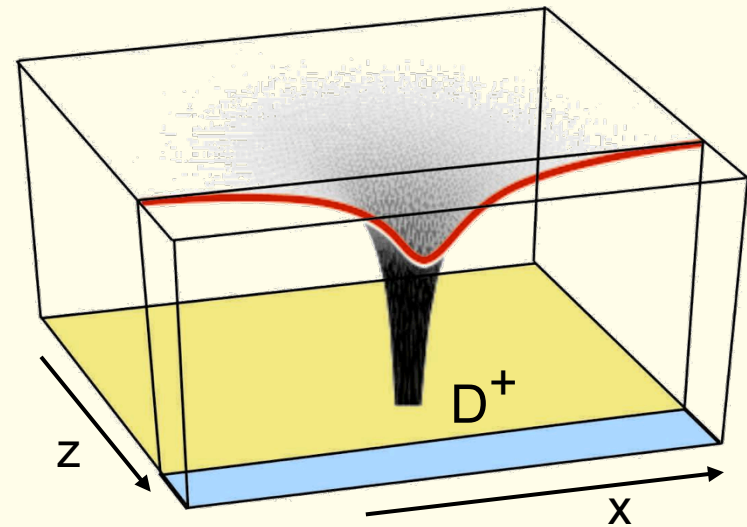


The shift $\Delta V(r)$ in the $I(V)$ spectra corresponds with the local potential

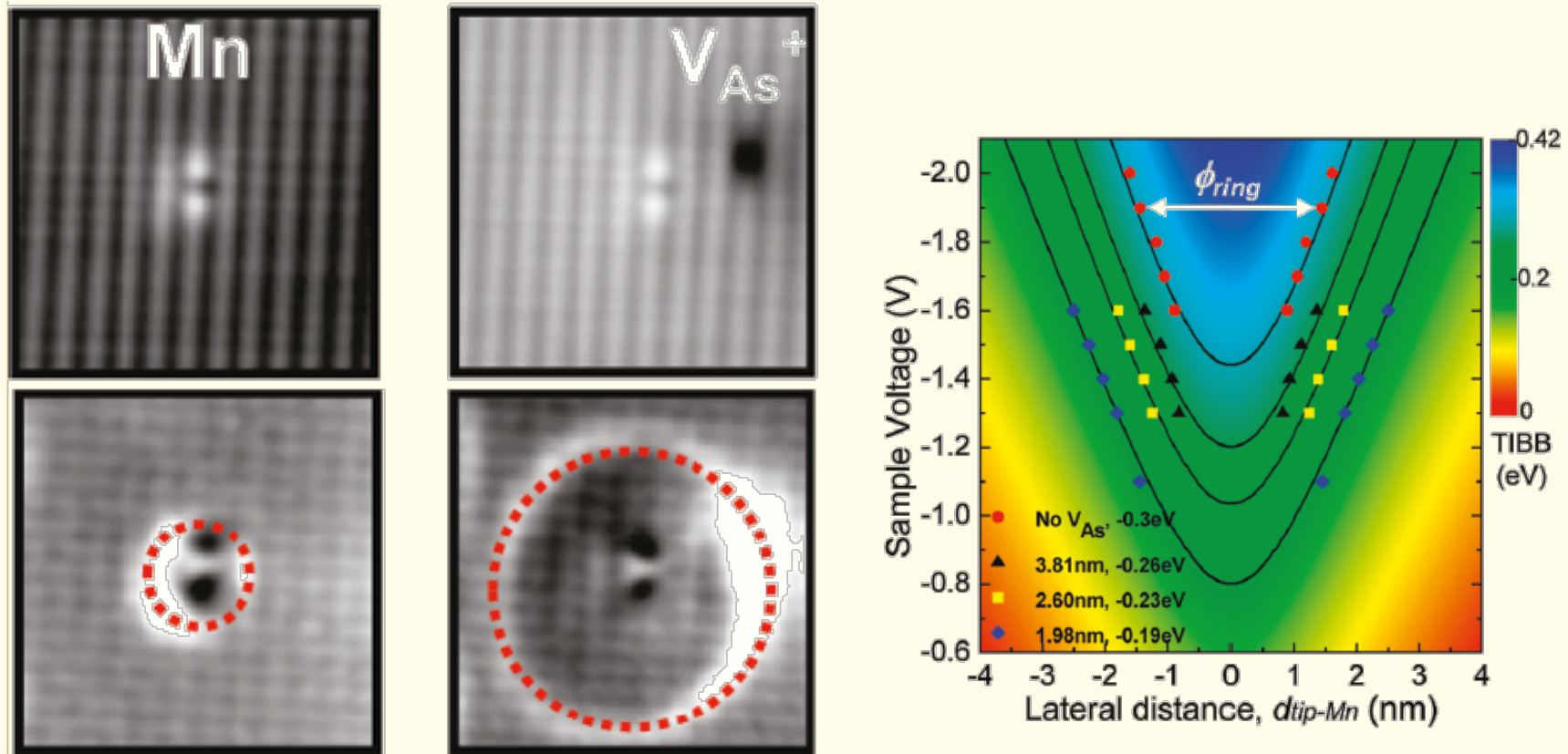


Coulomb Potential of a near surface Donor

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \frac{1}{(x^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}$$



Coulomb Profiling with an As-vacancy

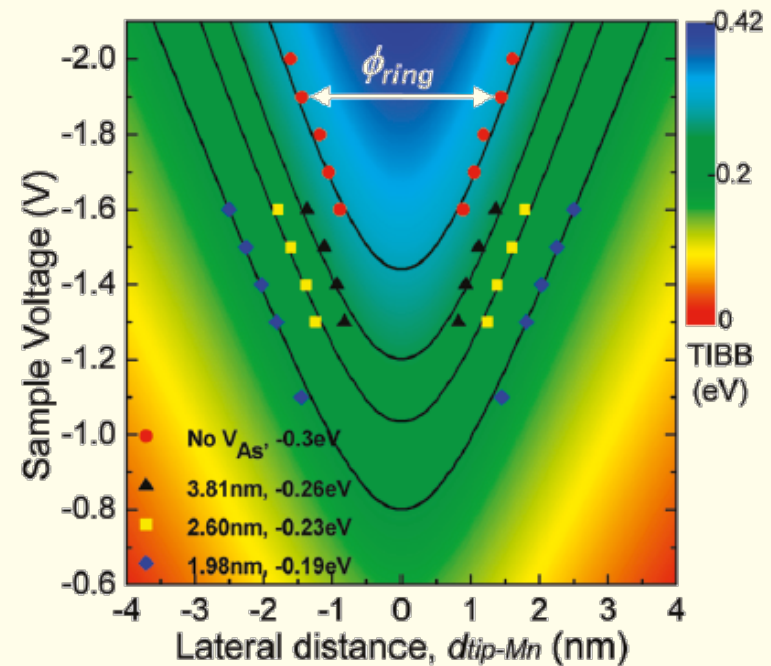
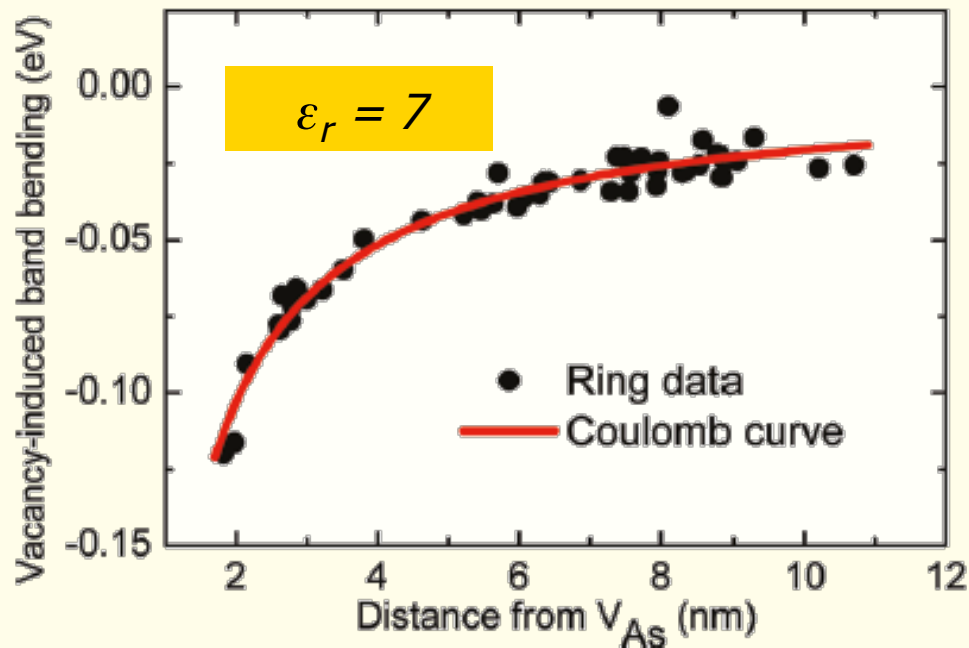


STM induced creation of As-vacancy near Mn in GaAs

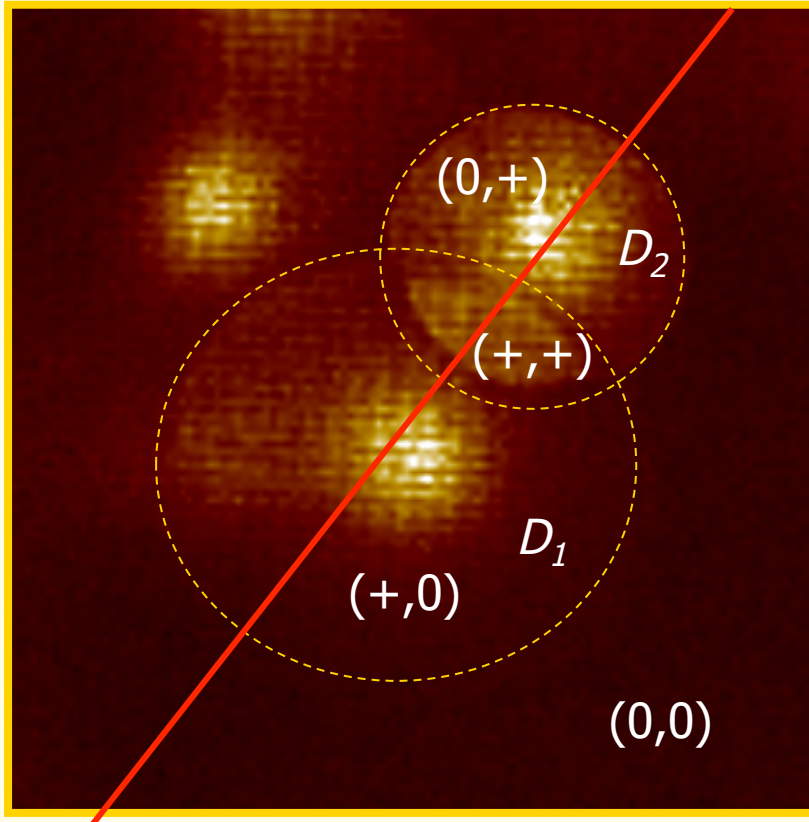
*D. Lee and J. Gupta, NanoLetters **11**, 2004 (2011)*

Coulomb Profiling with an As-vacancy

As-vacancy at surface is a singly charged donor

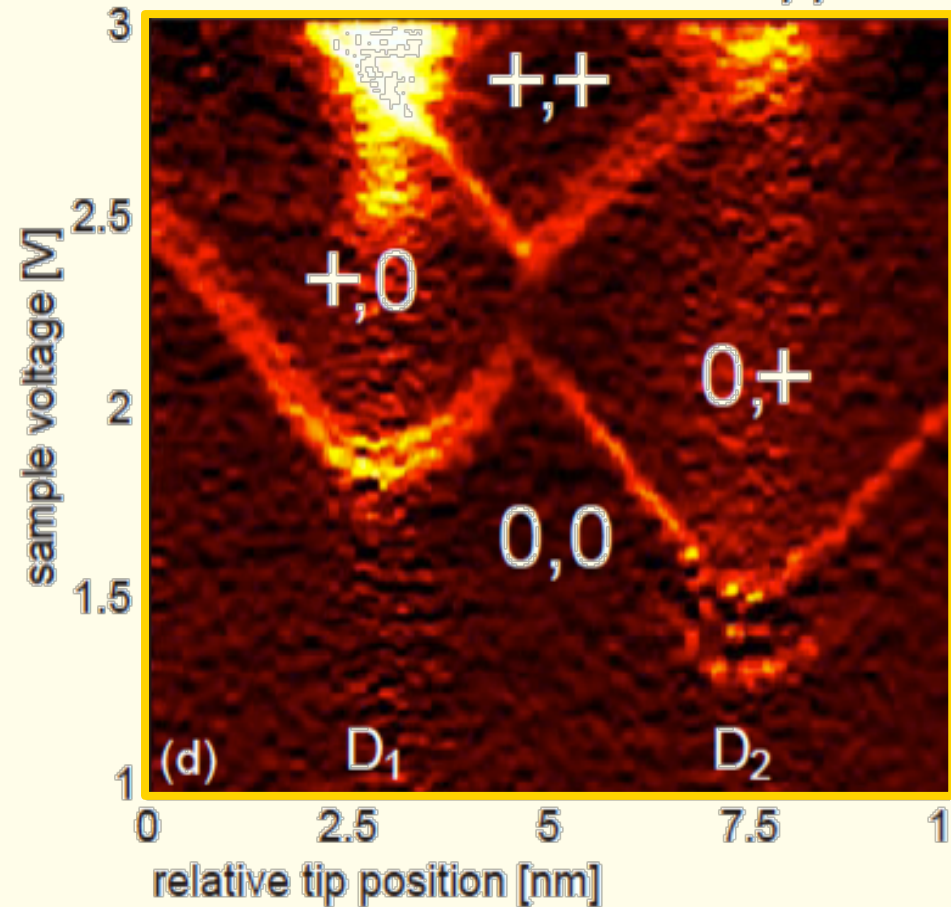


Coulomb Interaction

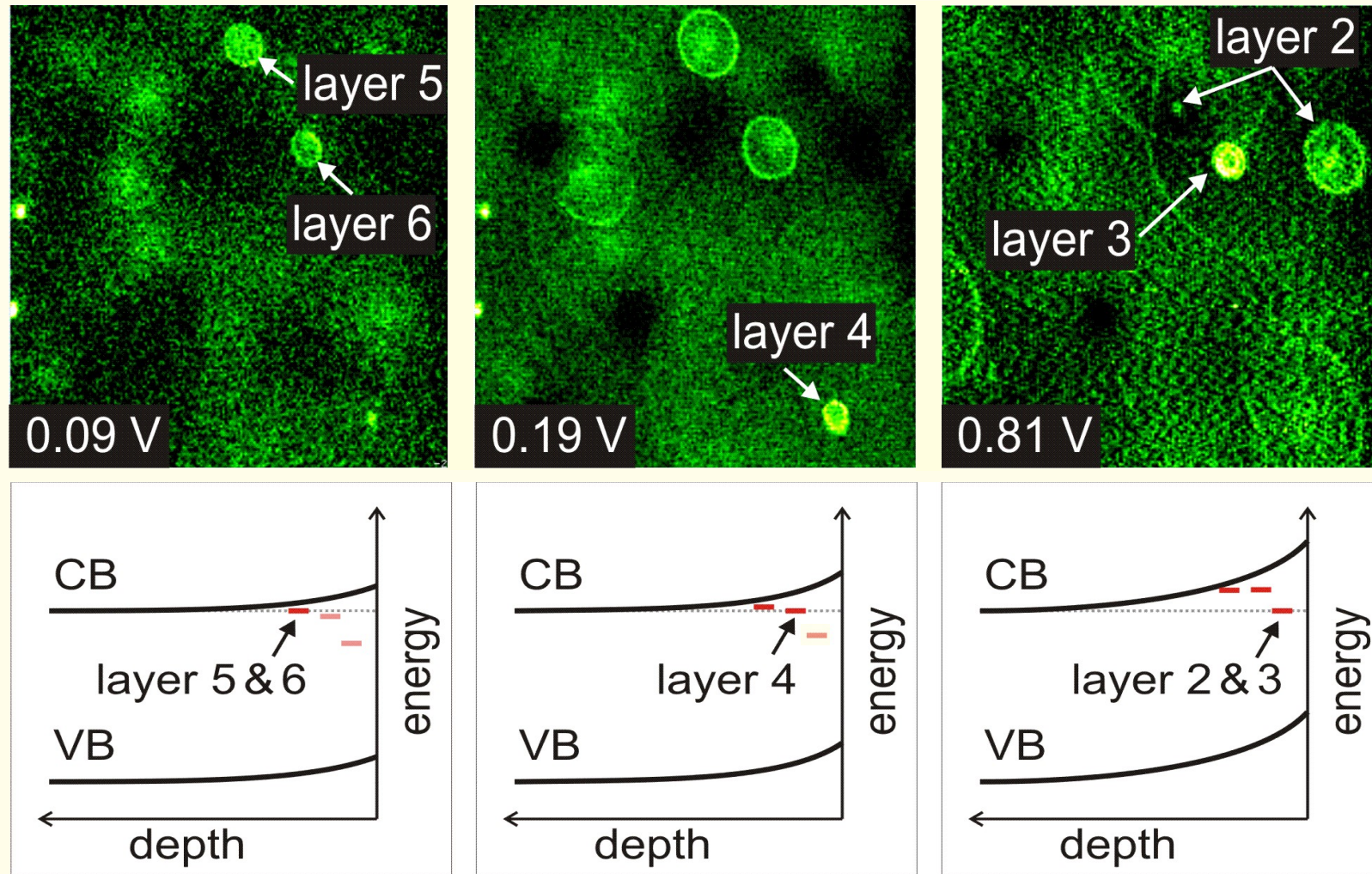


$(D_1, D_2) = \text{charge state donor pair}$

K. Teichman et al, submitted for publication

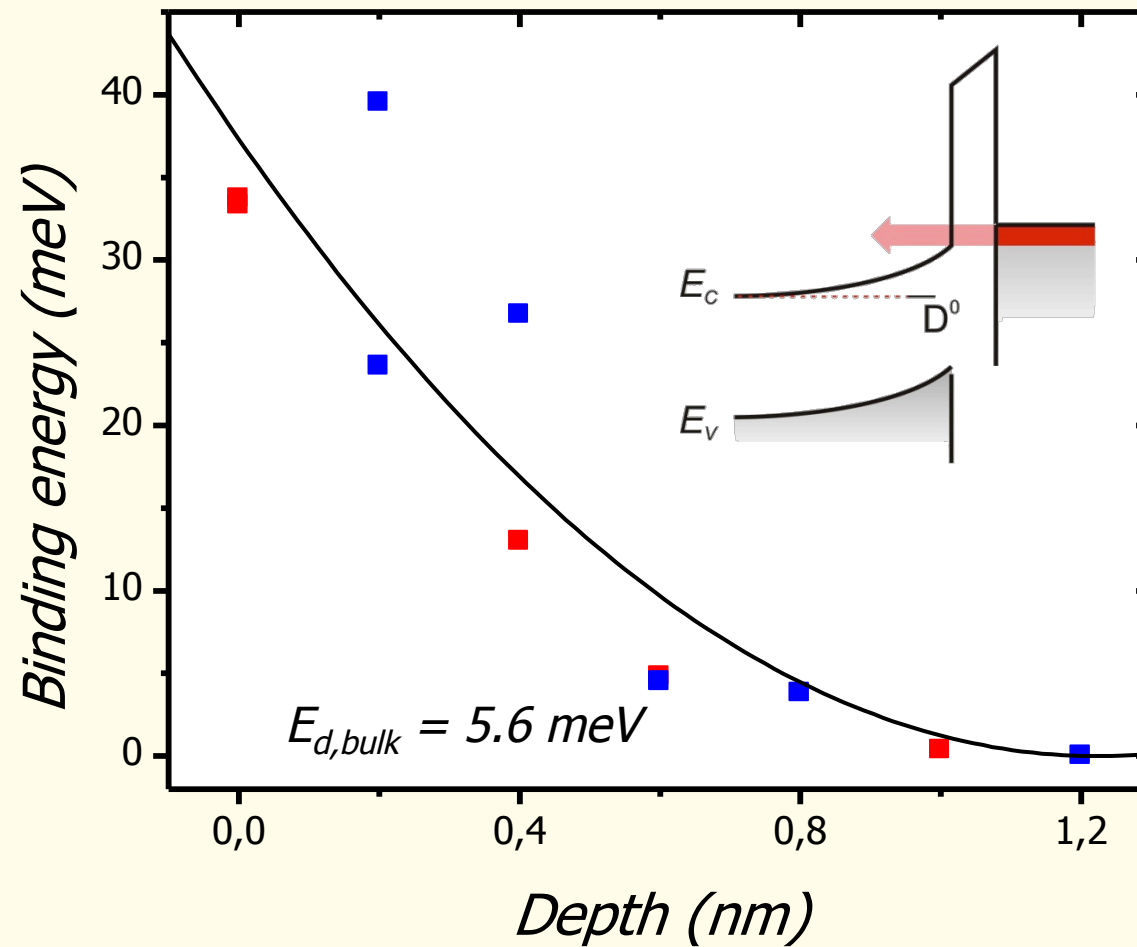


Depth Dependent Binding Energy



A.P. Wijnheijmer et al PRL **102**, 166101 (2009)

Depth Dependent Binding Energy

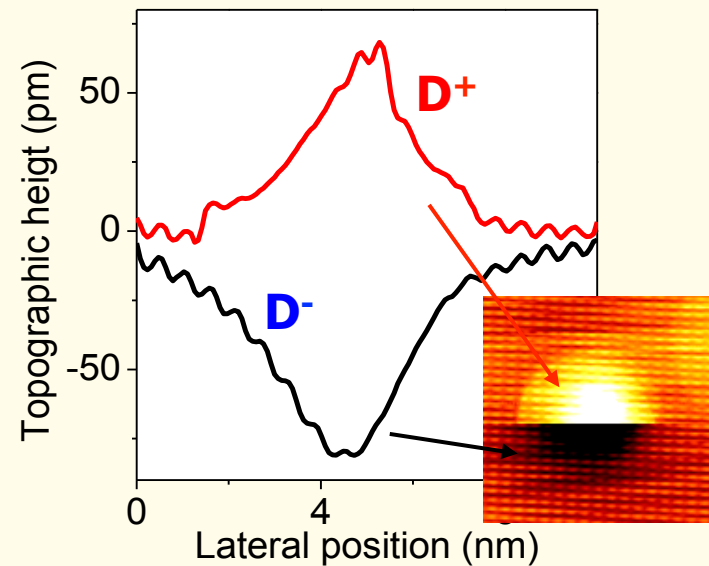
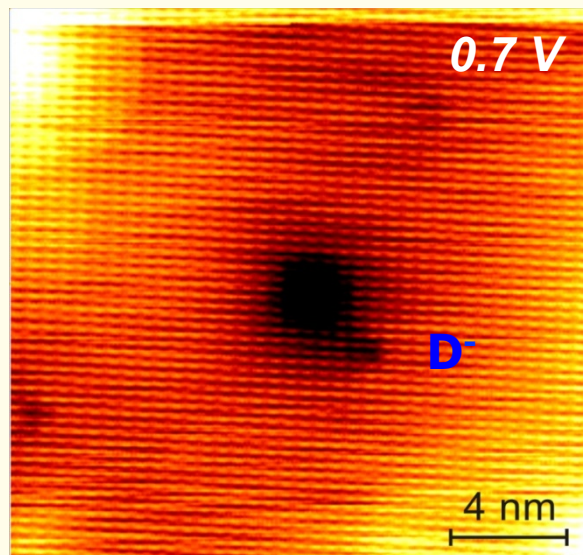
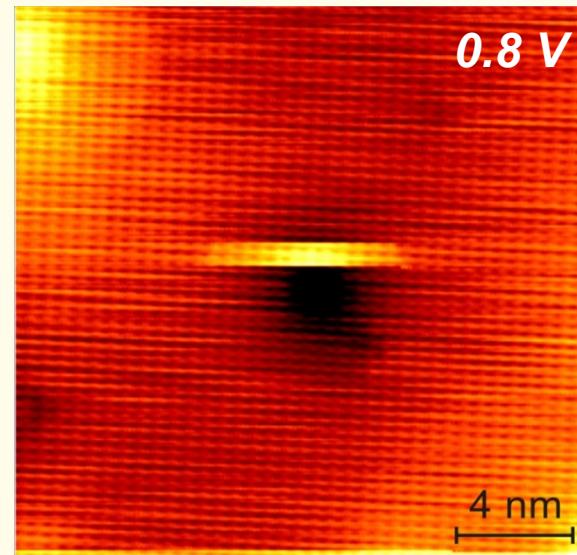
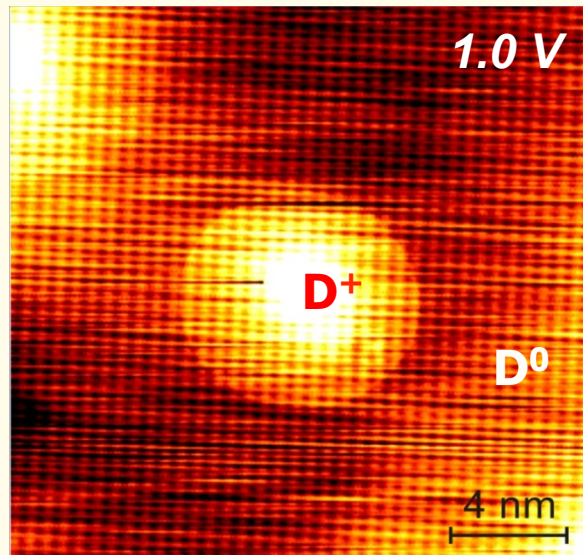


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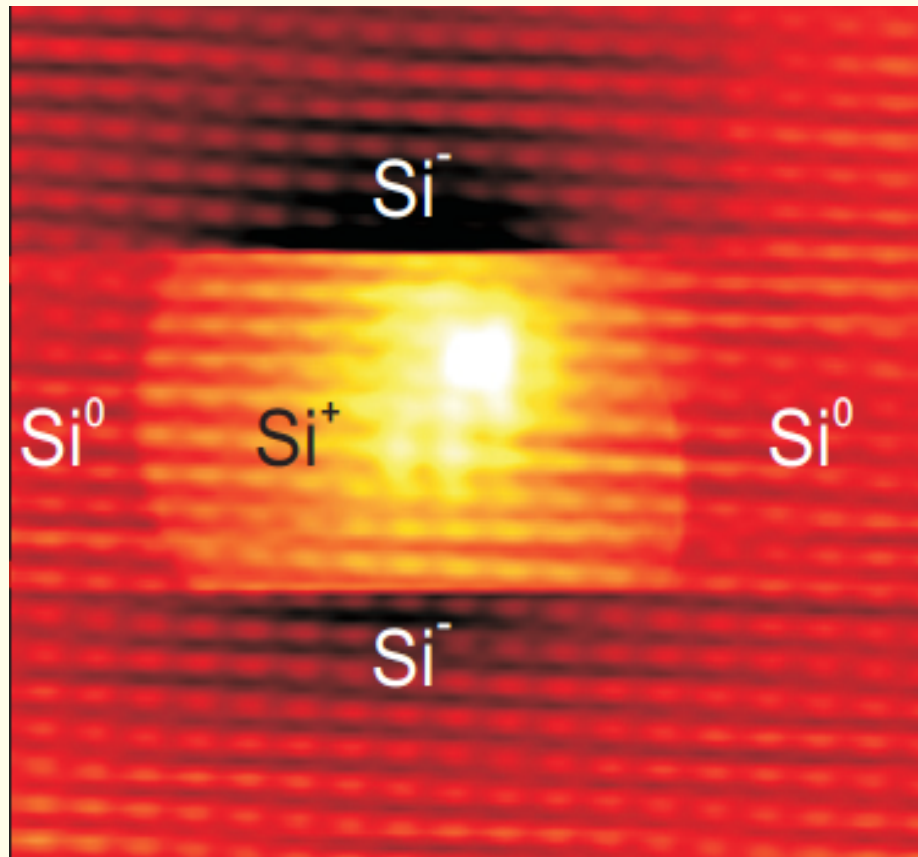
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Switching of Si in the Surface Layer

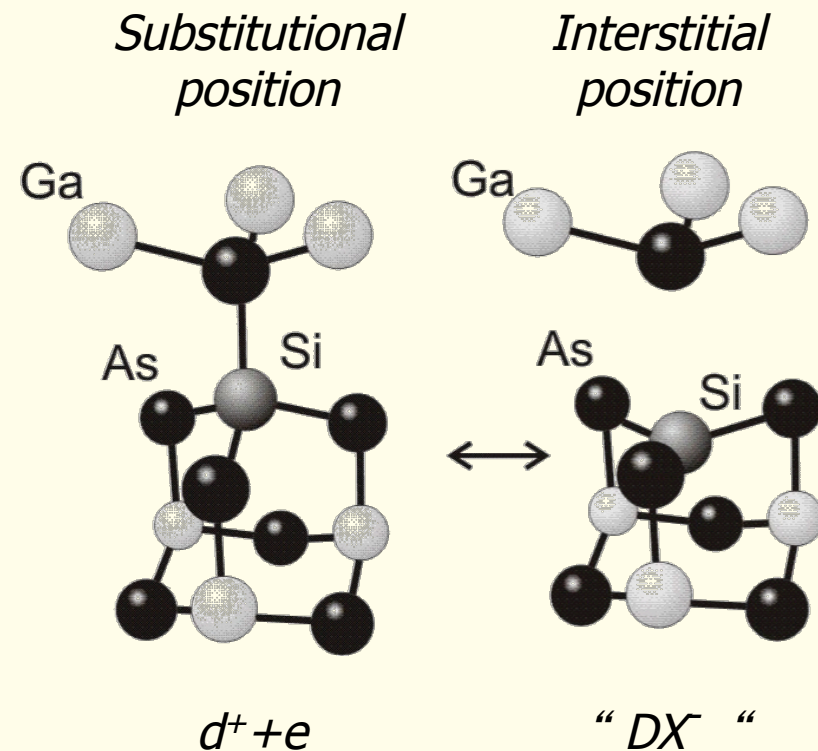


*J. Garleff et al,
in press PRB*

Bond Reconfiguration

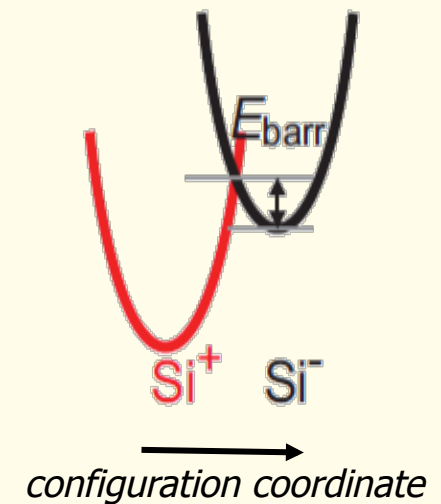
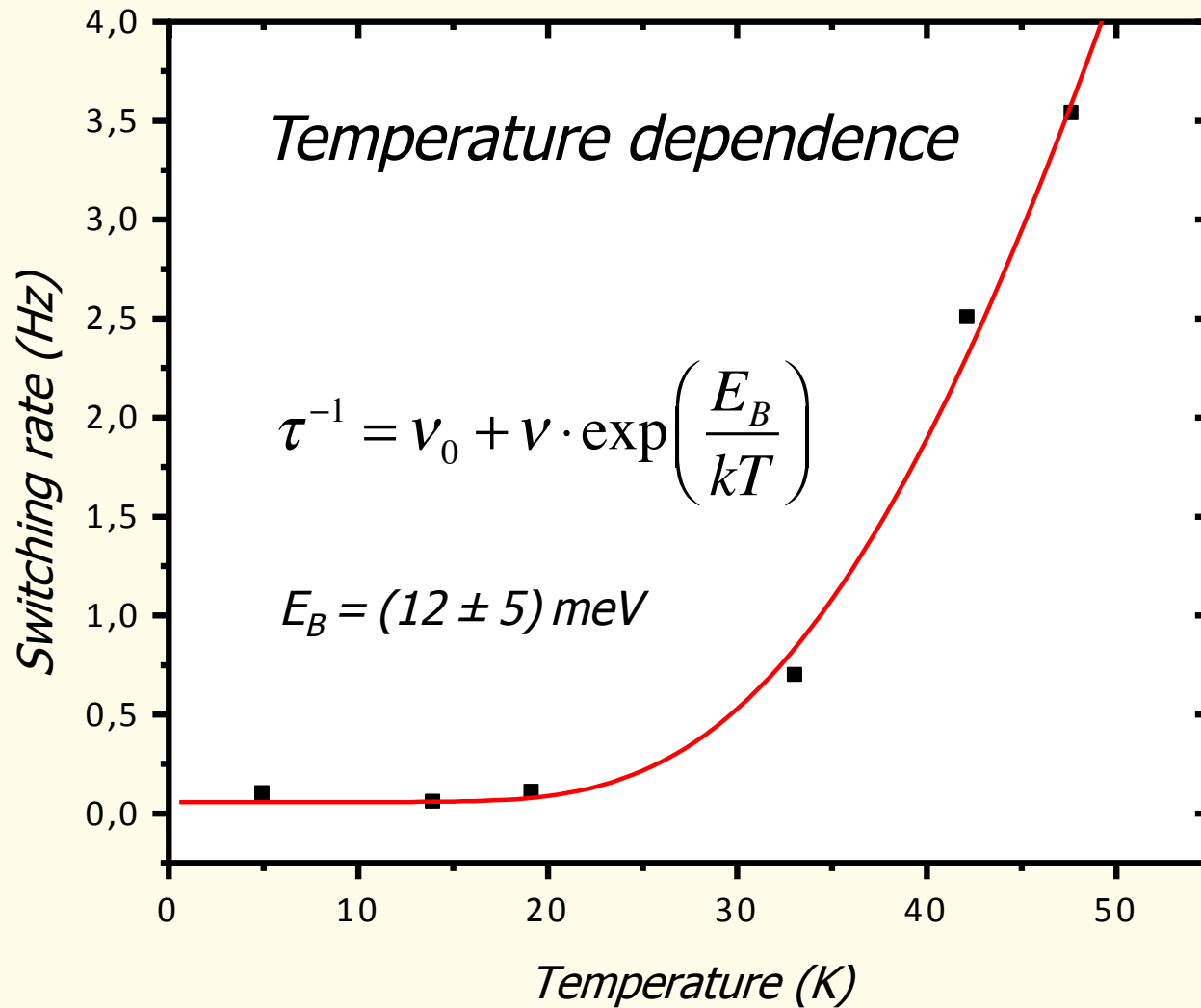


*Only observed for Si donors in
the topmost layer*

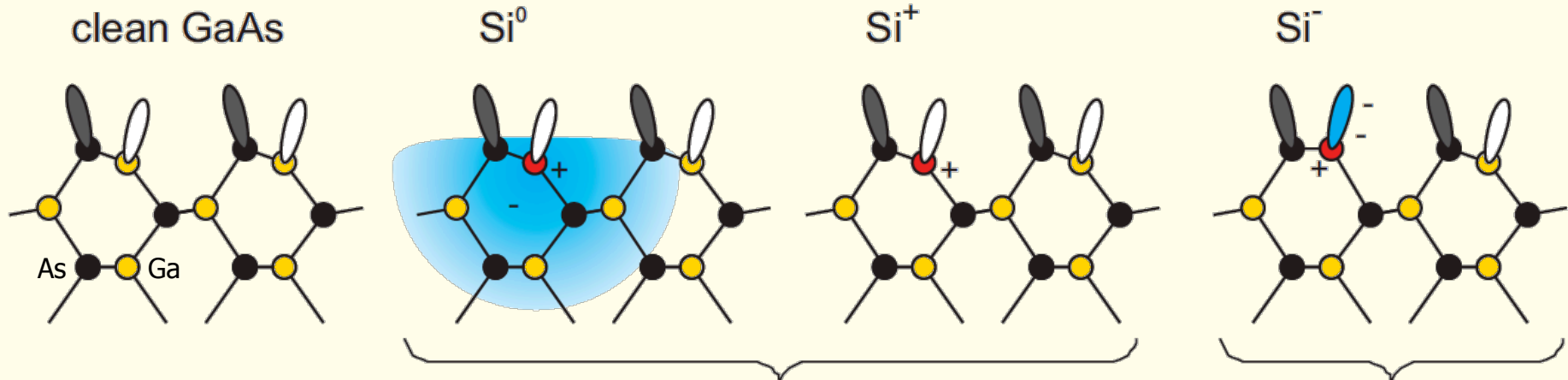


P. Mooney, Semi. Sci & Technol. 6, B1 (1991)

Si⁺ / Si⁻ - Switching Rate

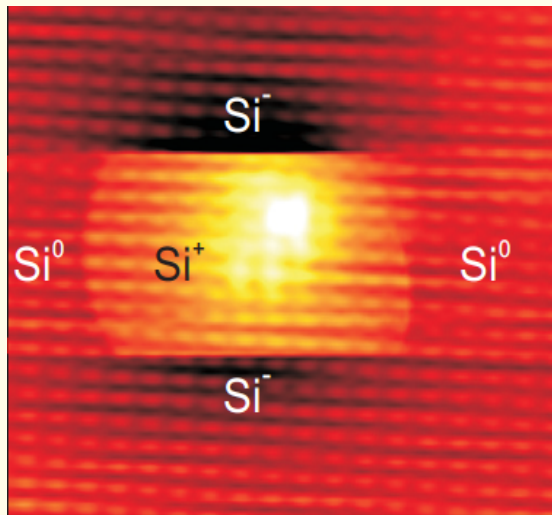


Impurity Model

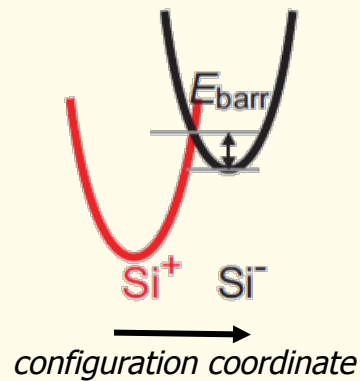


Hydrogenic donor (Bright)

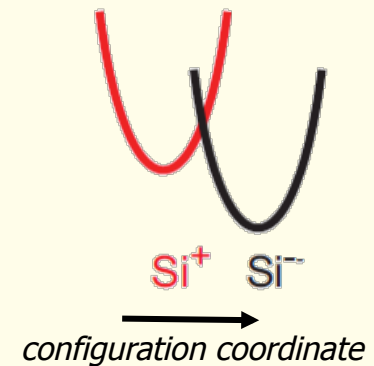
DX⁻ (Dark)



J. Garleff et al, in press PRB



←
Increasing tip voltage



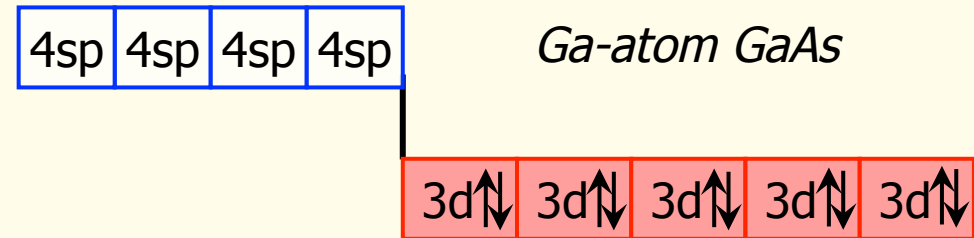
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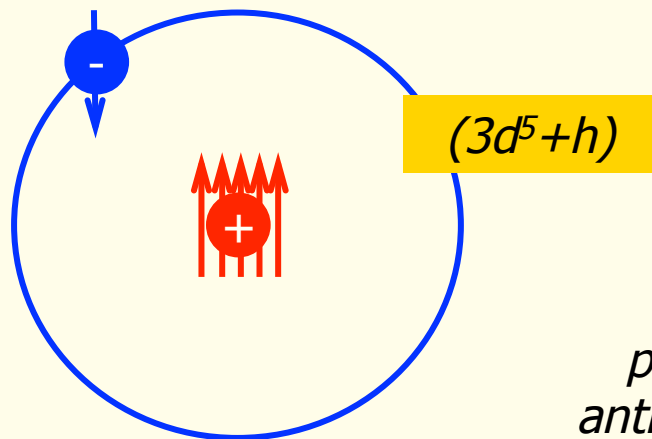
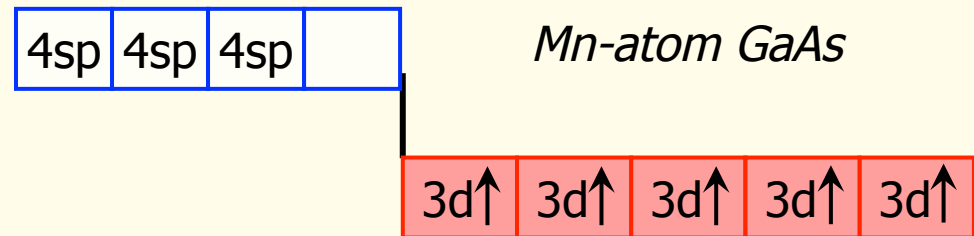
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Electronic Structure

magnetic doping: a part of the atoms in the crystal is replaced by magnetic transition metal impurities



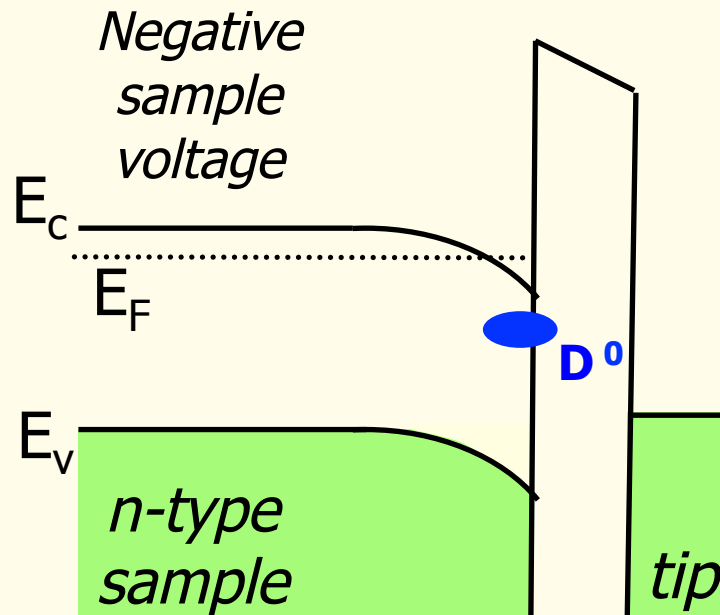
Mn on Ga-site in GaAs



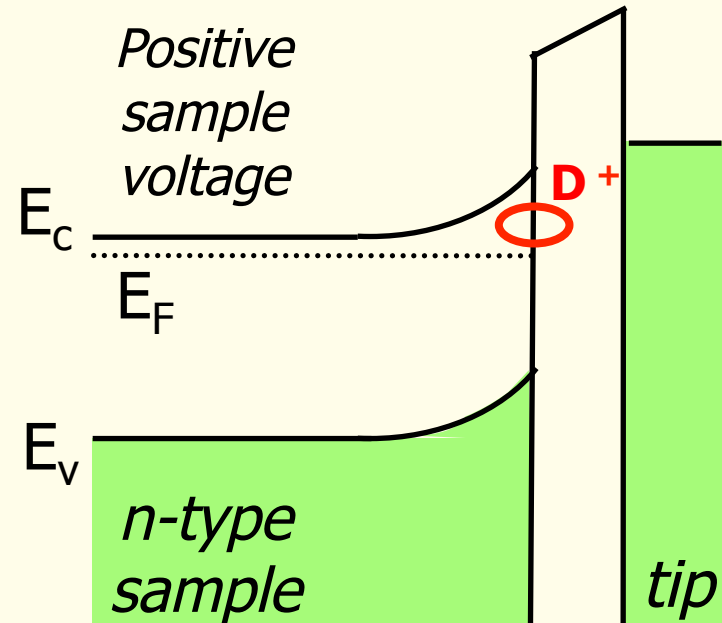
p-d interaction results in anti-ferromagnetic alignment

Manipulation of the Charge State by an STM tip

Neutral donor

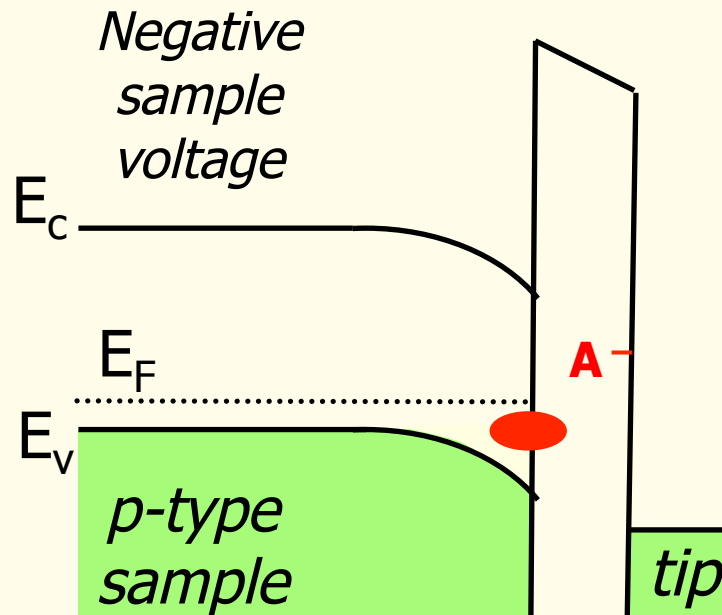


Ionized donor

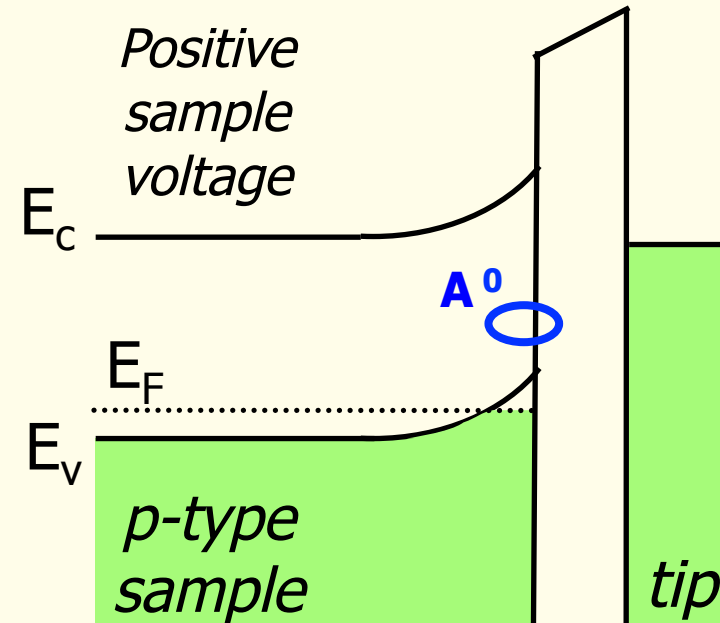


Manipulation of the Charge State by STM tip

Ionized acceptor



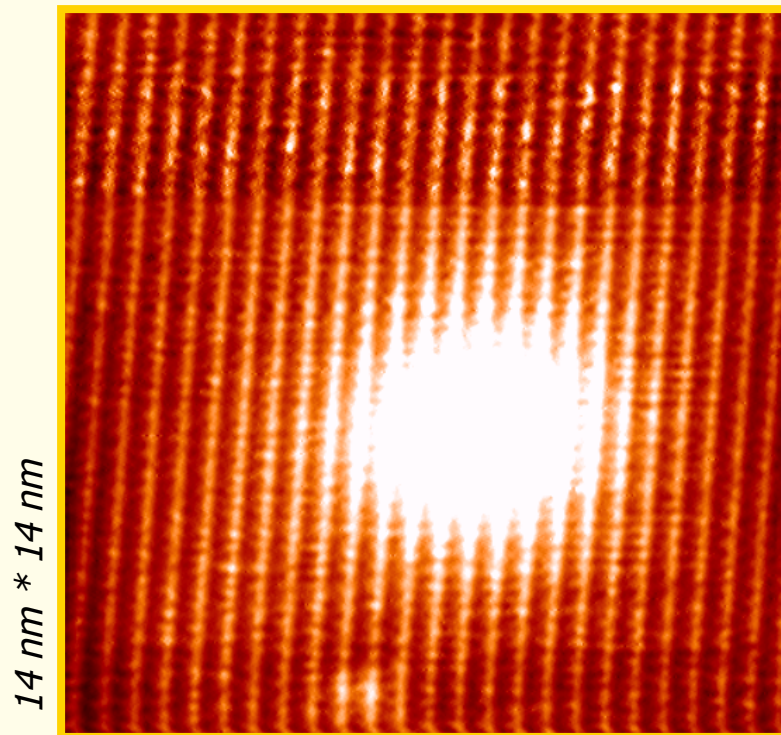
Neutral acceptor



A^- and A^0 Charge States of Mn

Ionized Mn A^-

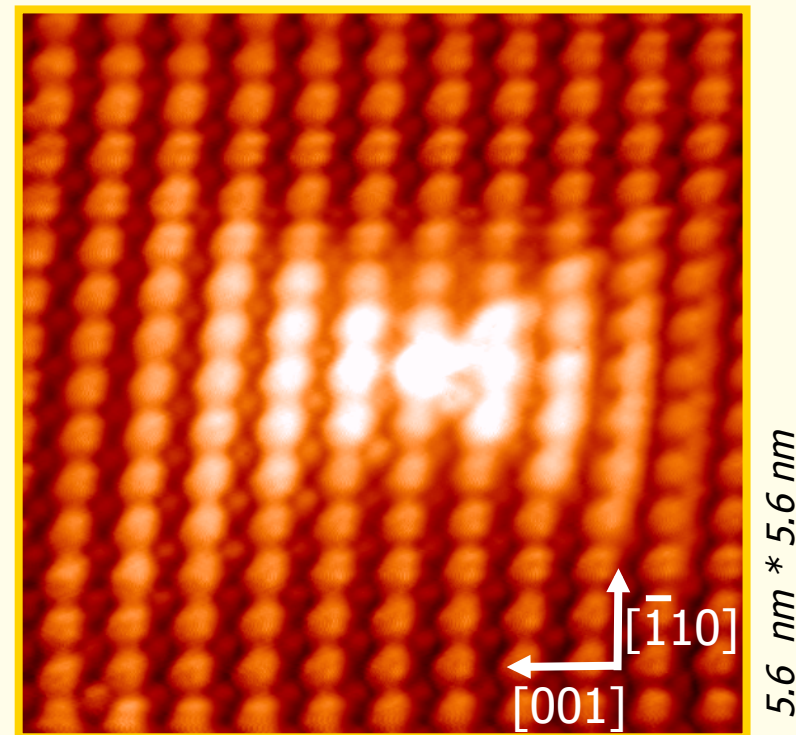
($V = -0.9$ V)



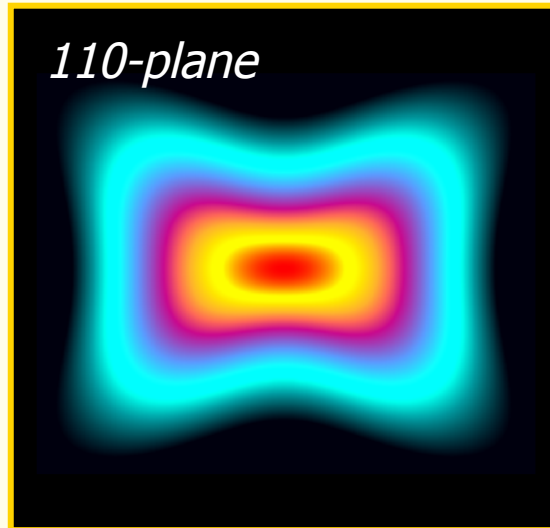
Contrast is due to Coulomb field

Neutral Mn A^0 (ion + hole)

($V = +0.7$ V)



*Tunneling to the bound hole
(Mn in $\sim 3^{\text{rd}}$ sublayer)*



Luttinger Hamiltonian

$$H_{Lut}(k_x, k_y, k_z)\psi_i + V(r)\psi_i = \epsilon_i\psi_i$$

Luttinger Hamiltonian

$$H_{Lut}(k_x, k_y, k_z) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_o} \begin{bmatrix} H_{hh} & c & -b & 0 \\ c^+ & H_{lh} & 0 & b \\ -b^+ & 0 & H_{lh} & c \\ 0 & b^+ & c^+ & H_{hh} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \cdot |3/2, +3/2\rangle \\ \phi_2 \cdot |3/2, +1/2\rangle \\ \phi_3 \cdot |3/2, -1/2\rangle \\ \phi_4 \cdot |3/2, -3/2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

4-vector
representation
based on
spin-projection

$$H_{hh} = (k_x^2 + k_y^2)(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) + k_z^2(\gamma_1 - 2\gamma_2)$$

$$H_{lh} = (k_x^2 + k_y^2)(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) + k_z^2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2)$$

$$b = 2\sqrt{3}\gamma_3(k_x - ik_y)k_z$$

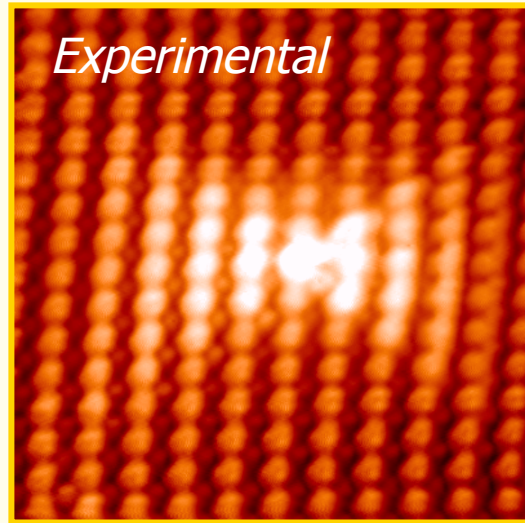
$$c = -\sqrt{3}[\gamma_2(k_x^2 - k_y^2) - 2i\gamma_3k_xk_y]$$

γ_1, γ_2 and γ_3
Luttinger
parameters

In confined systems the light and heavy hole bands are mixed

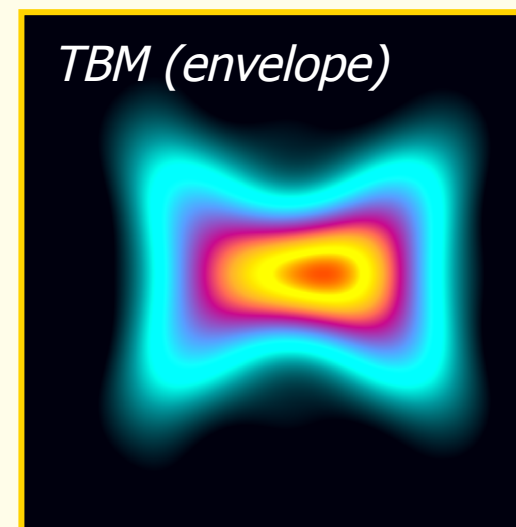
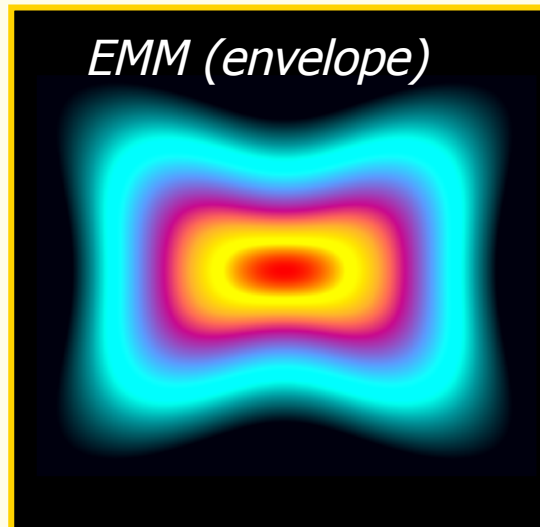
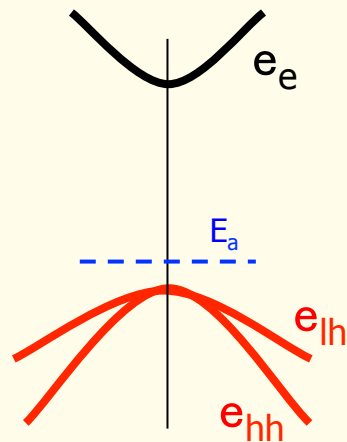
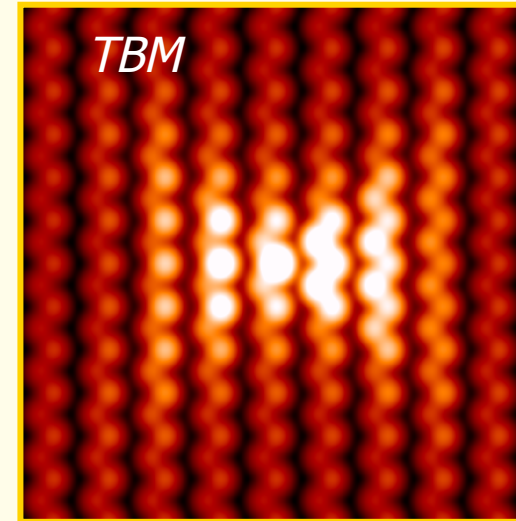
$\gamma_2 = \gamma_3$ isotropic dispersion

Modelling of Acceptors



Cubic symmetry selects d -states contributing to the ground state envelope with T_2 symmetry

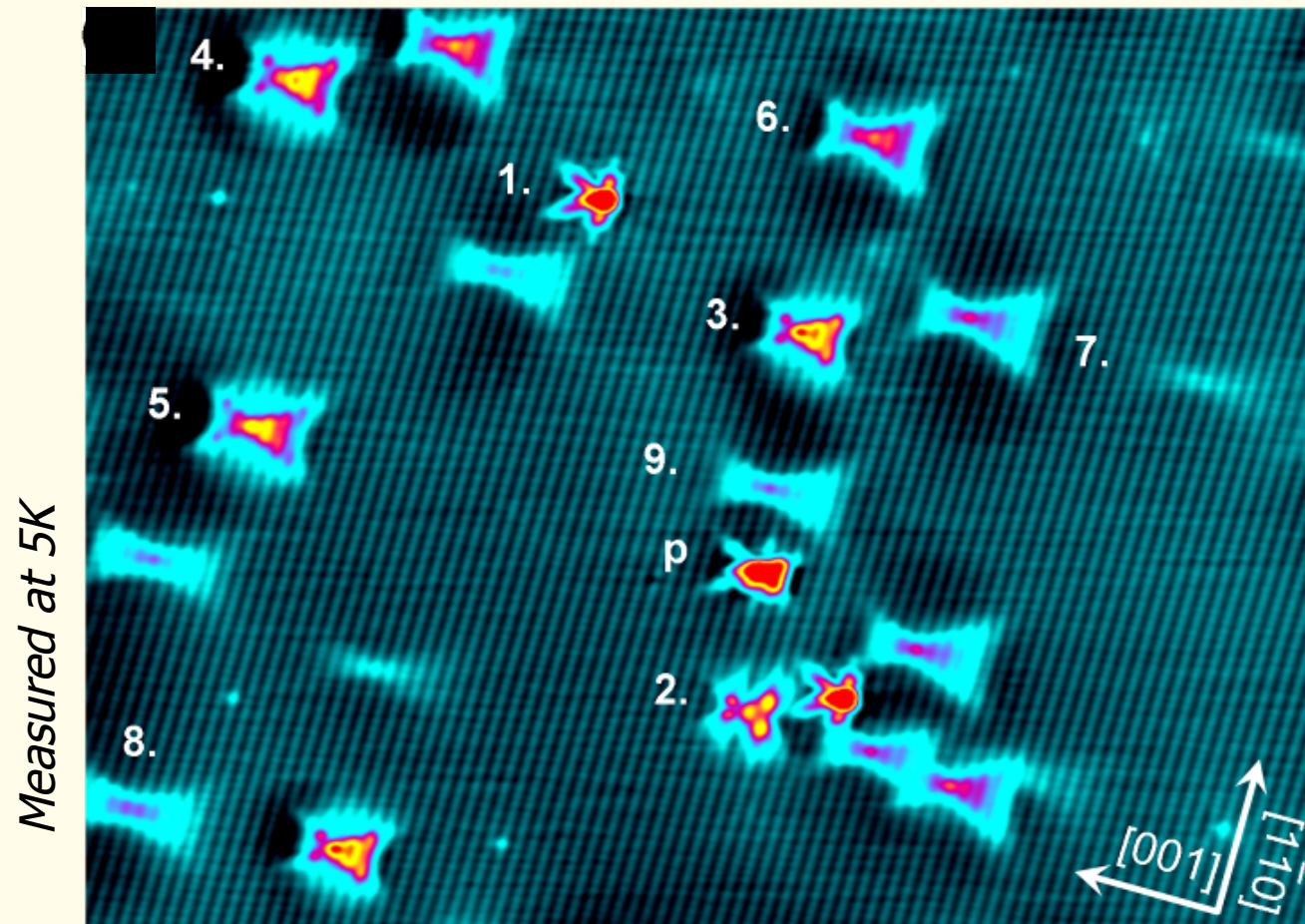
Yakunin et al. PRL **92**, 216806 (2004)



A. Monakhov, Ioffe, Russia

J.-M. Tang and M. Flatté, Iowa, US

Mn Doped GaAs

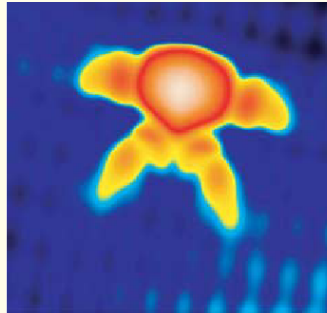


Garleff et al PRB **78** 075313 (2008)

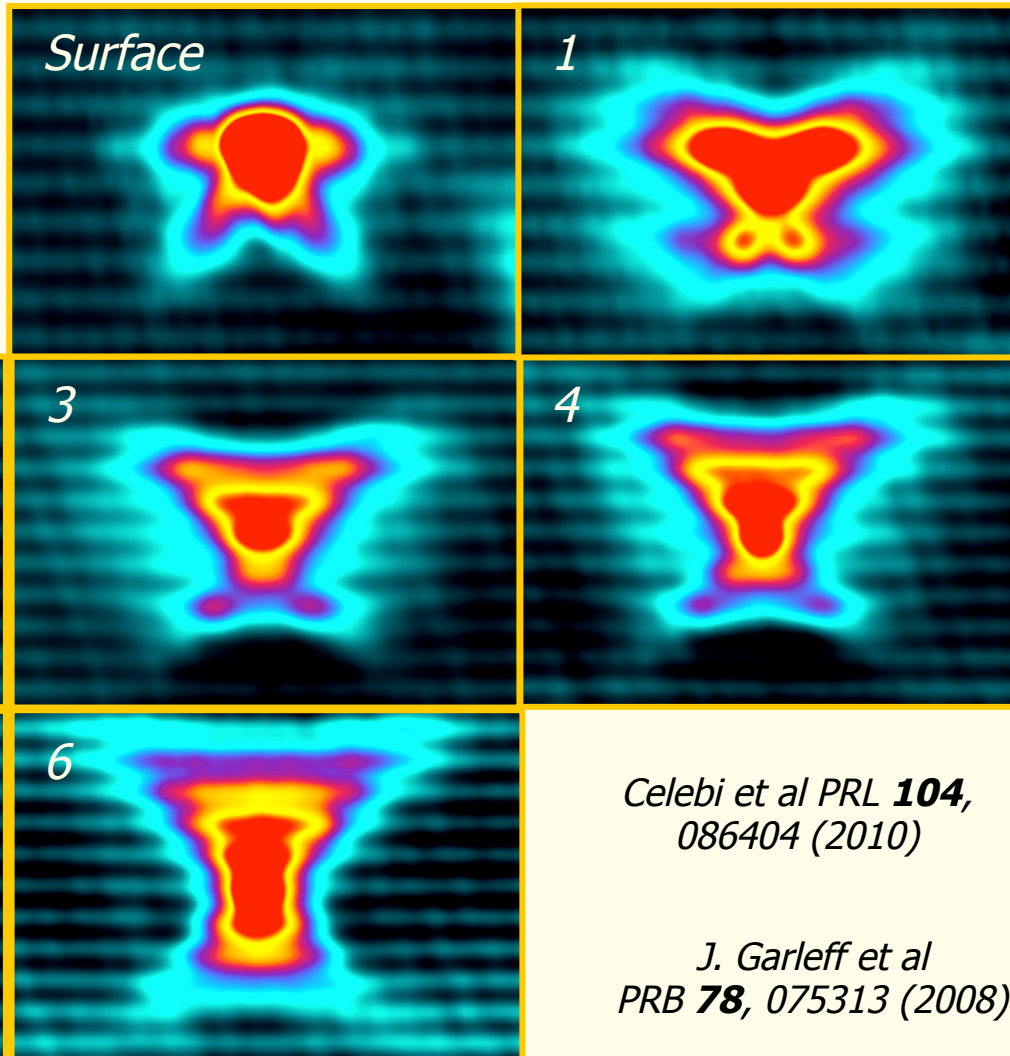
Celebi et al PRL **104**, 086404 (2010)

Depth dependent contrast

Kitchen et al., Nature
442, 436 (2006)



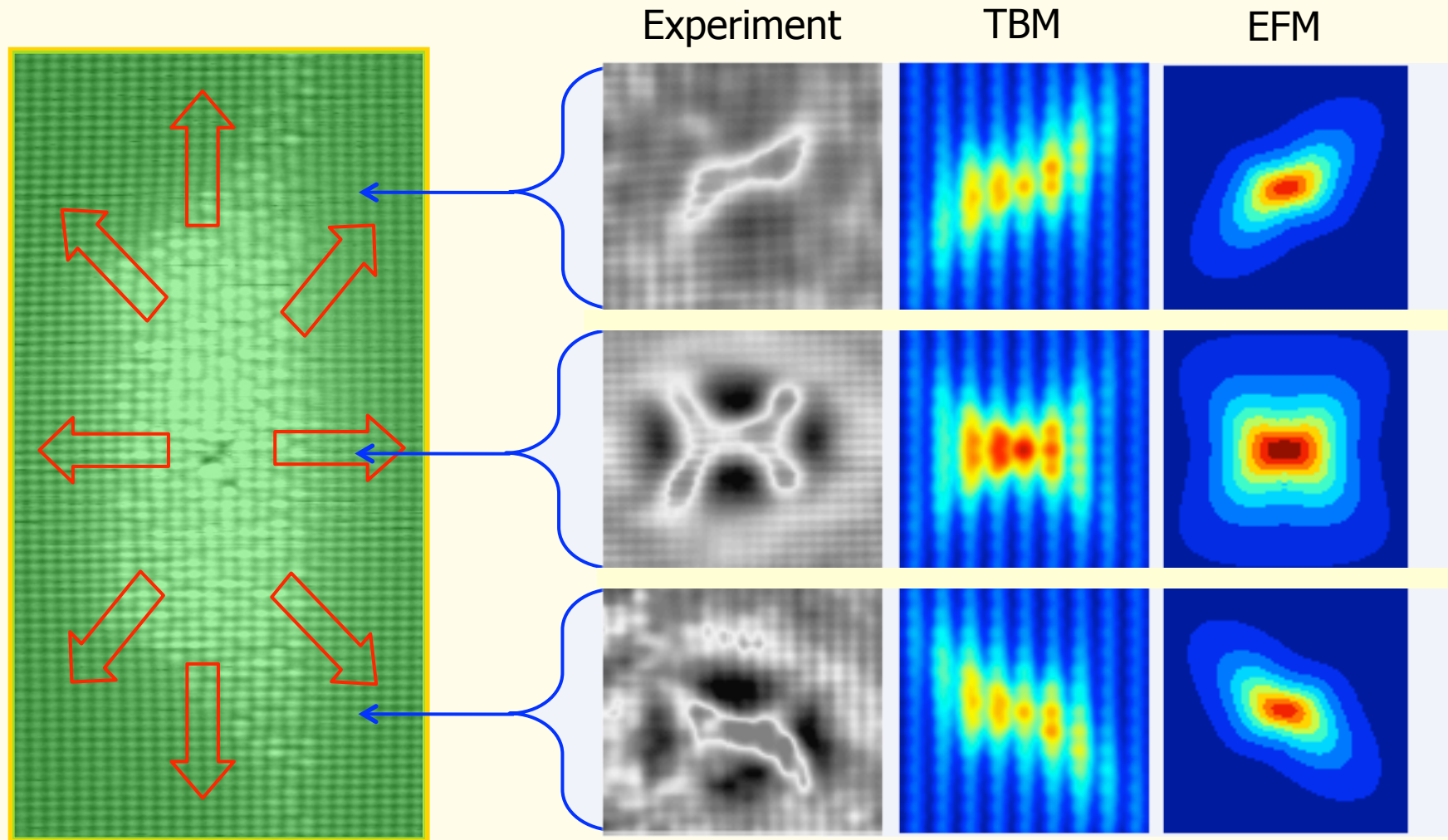
Surface Mn



Celebi et al PRL **104**,
086404 (2010)

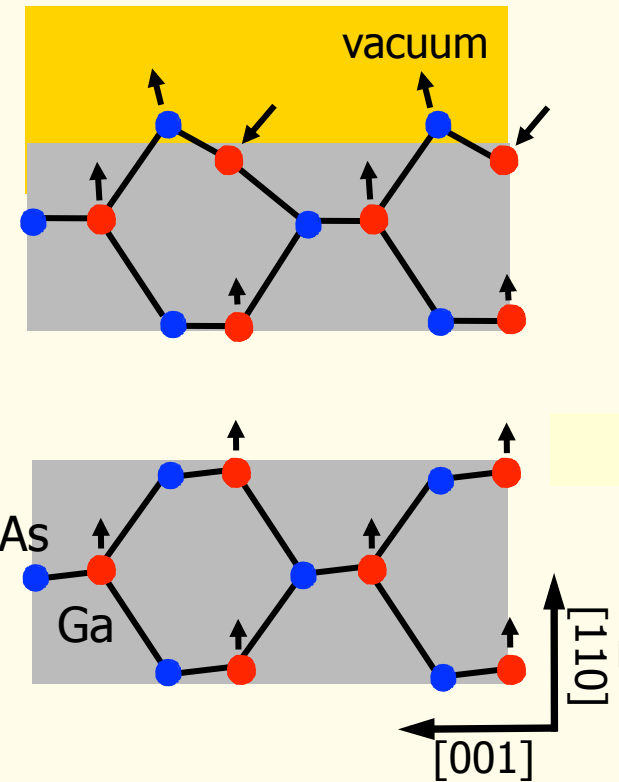
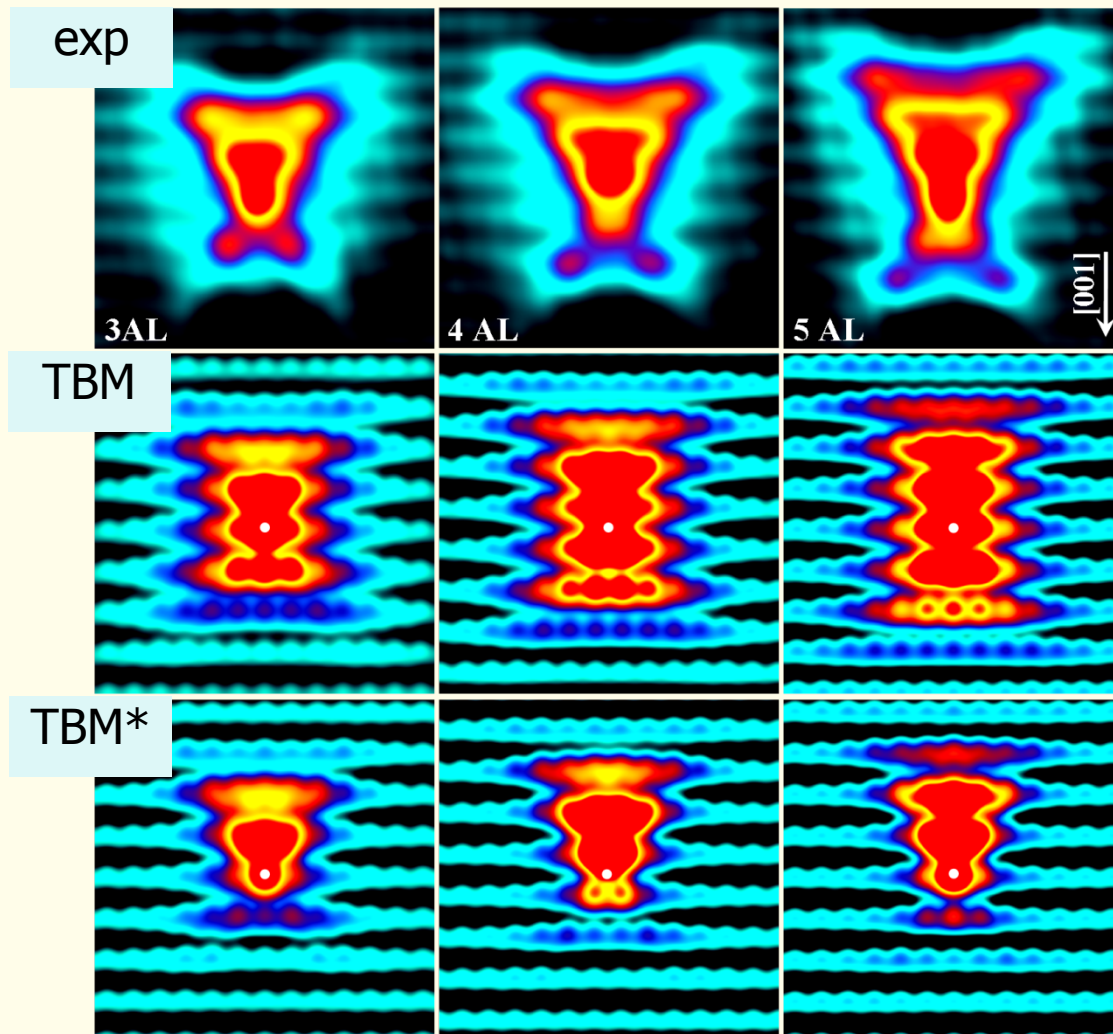
J. Garleff et al
PRB **78**, 075313 (2008)

Strained Mn impurities



A. Yakunin et al, Nature Materials **6**, 512 (2007)

Effect of Surface relaxation



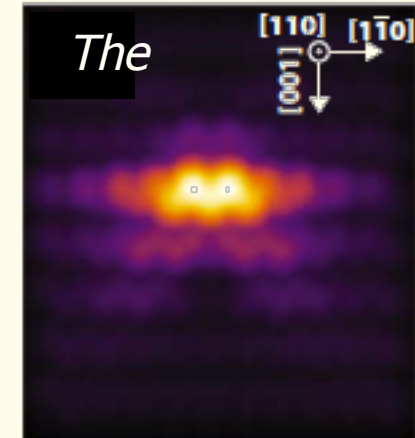
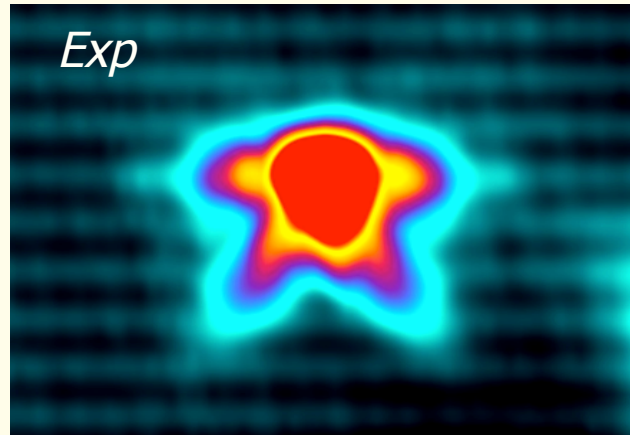
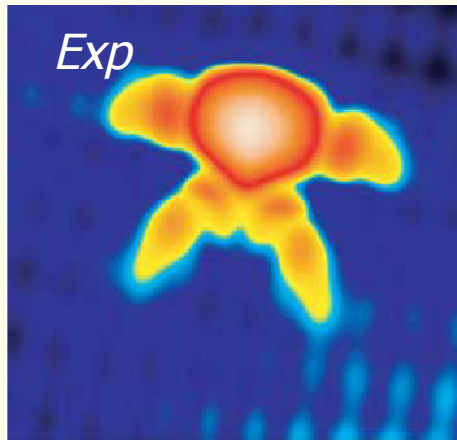
Ga sublattice shifted by
0.014 Ang in 110 direction
(0.25 % of lattice constant)

Celebi et al PRL **104**, 086404 (2010)

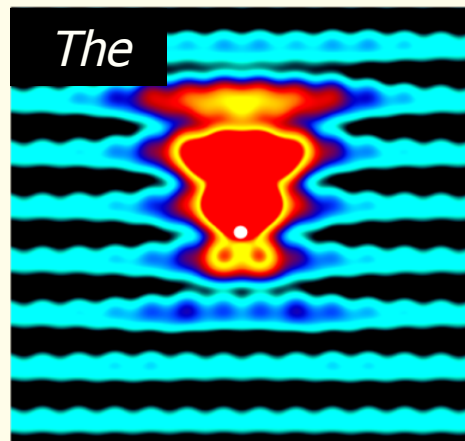
Mn Contrast

Kitchen et al., Nature
442, 436 (2006)

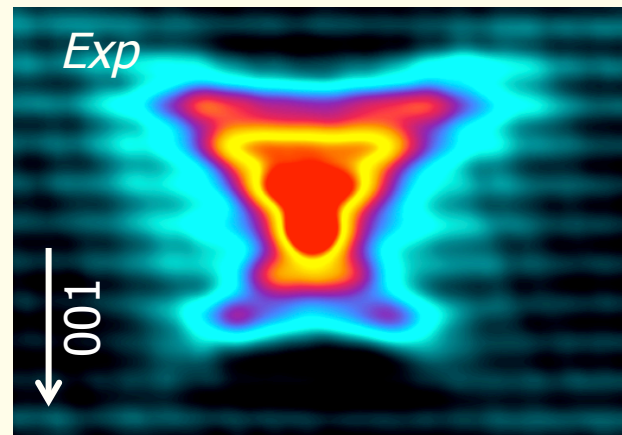
surface



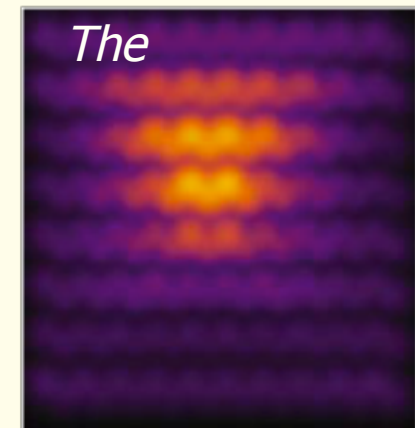
4th sublayer



C. Celebi et al PRL
104, 086404 (2010)

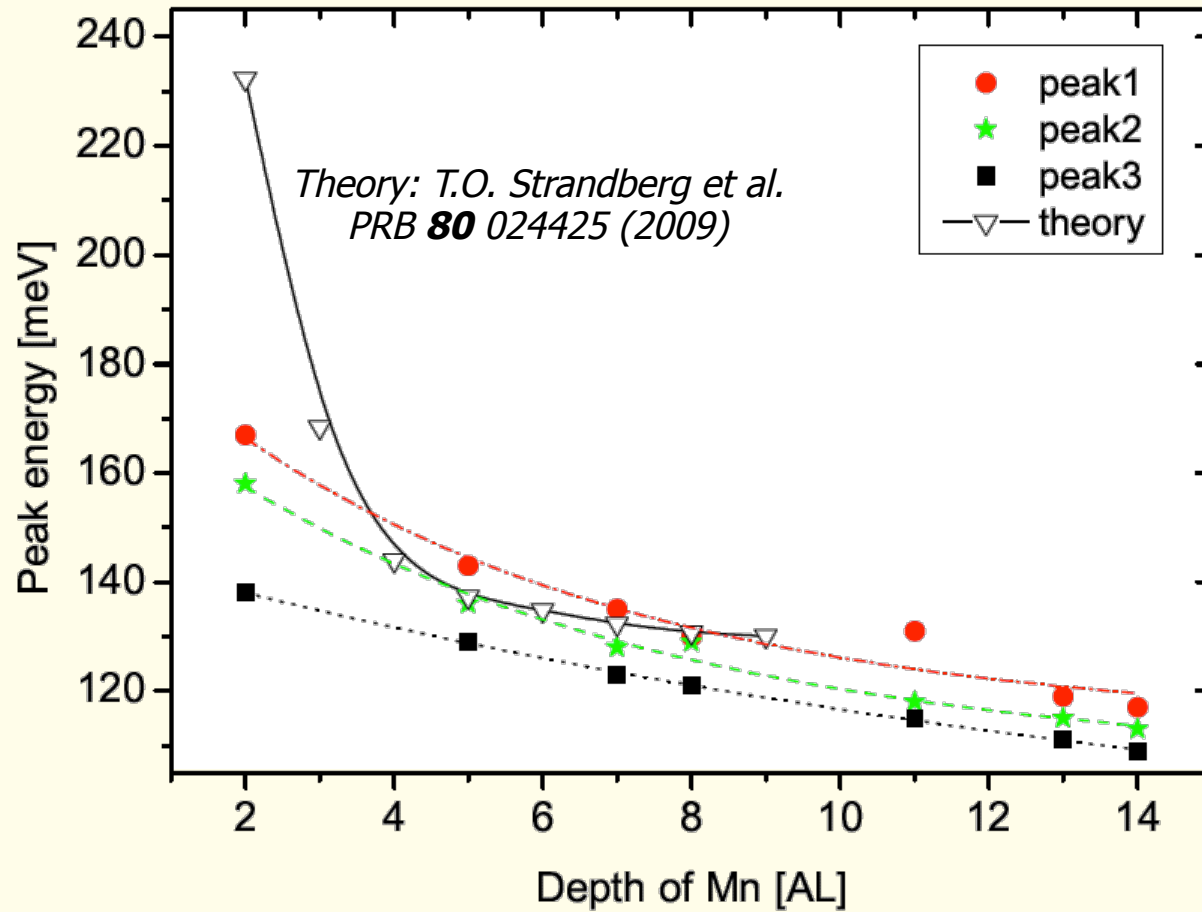


J. Garleff et al PRB **78**, 075313 (2008)



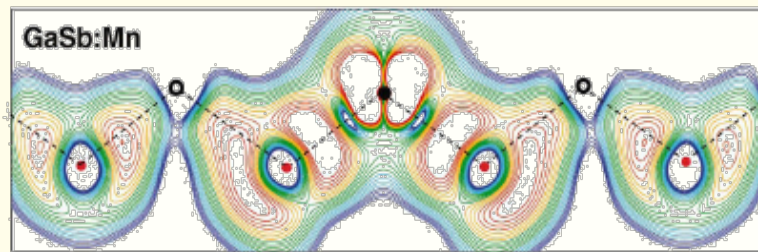
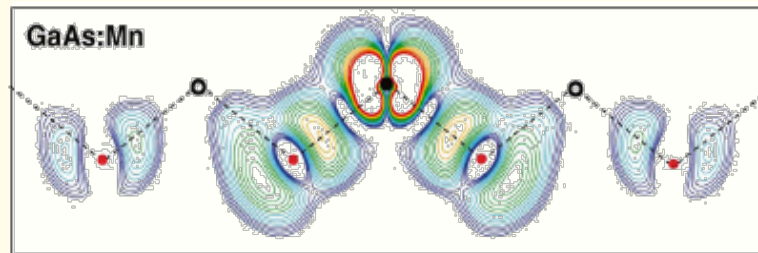
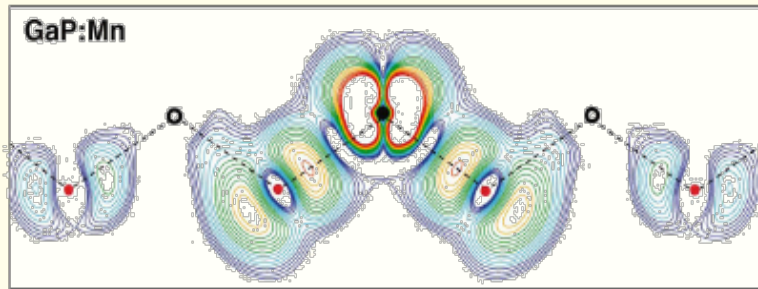
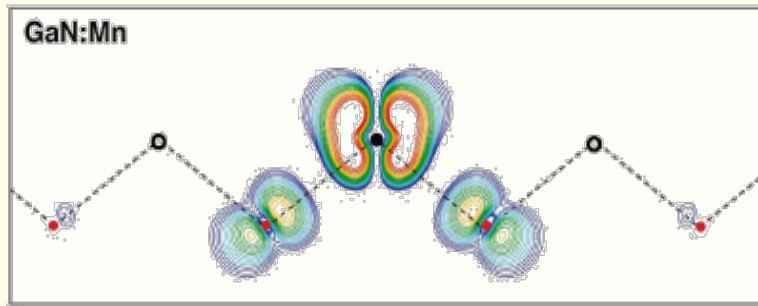
T.O. Strandberg et al.
PRB **80** 024425 (2009)

Binding Energy Mn Acceptor



J. Garleff et al PRB **82** 035303 (2010)

Shallow versus Deep Impurities



P. Mahadevan and A. Zunger APL **85**, 2860 (2004)

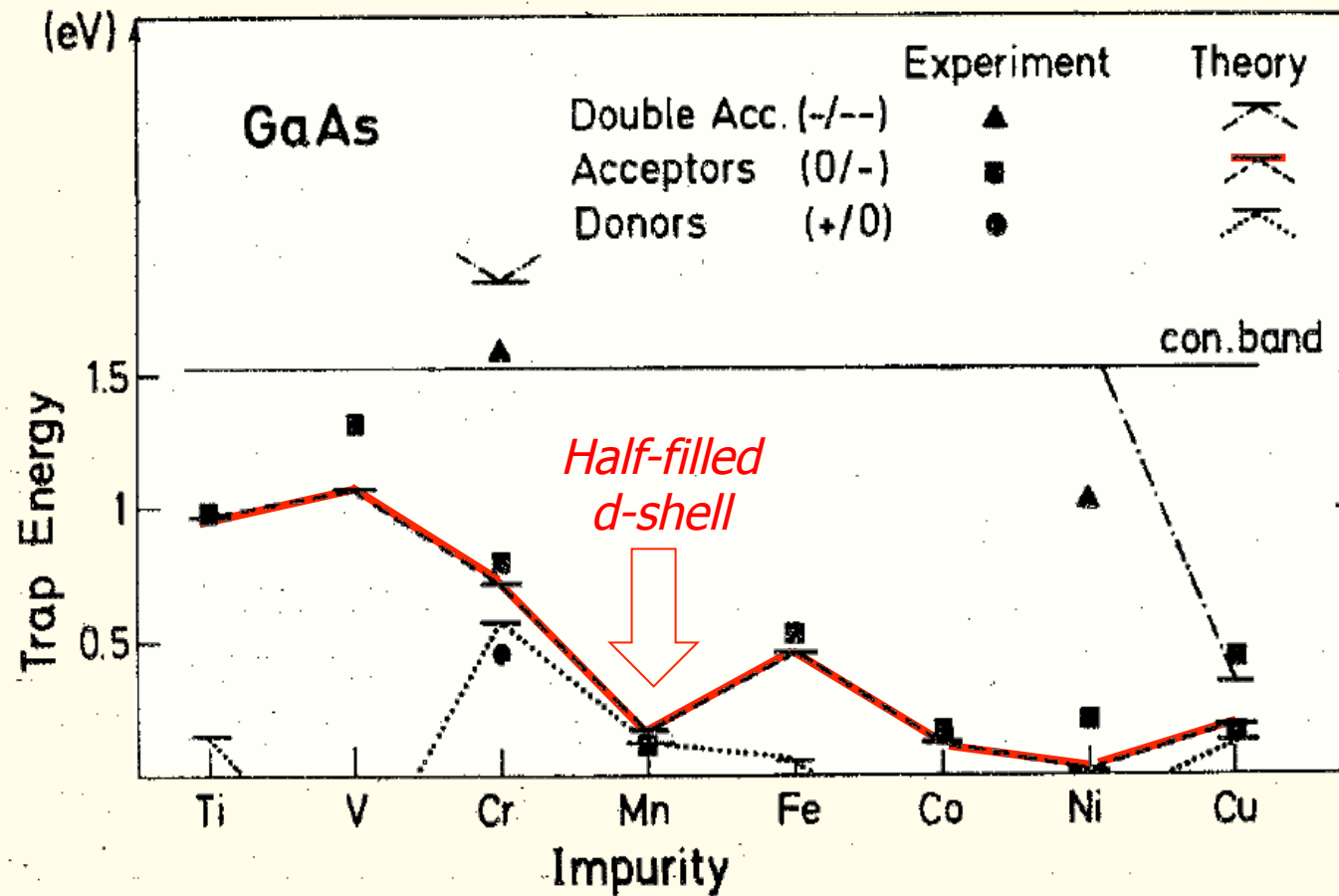
Shallow impurities

- Long range confining potential mostly Coulombic ($1/r$)
- Effective mass modeling
- Large Bohr-radius, small binding energy
- Examples in GaAs: Si, Zn, Be, Sn

Deep impurities

- Atomic scale confining potential strongly non-Coulombic
- Advanced atomistic modeling
- Strongly localized, large binding energy
- Examples in GaAs: Fe, Cr, Er

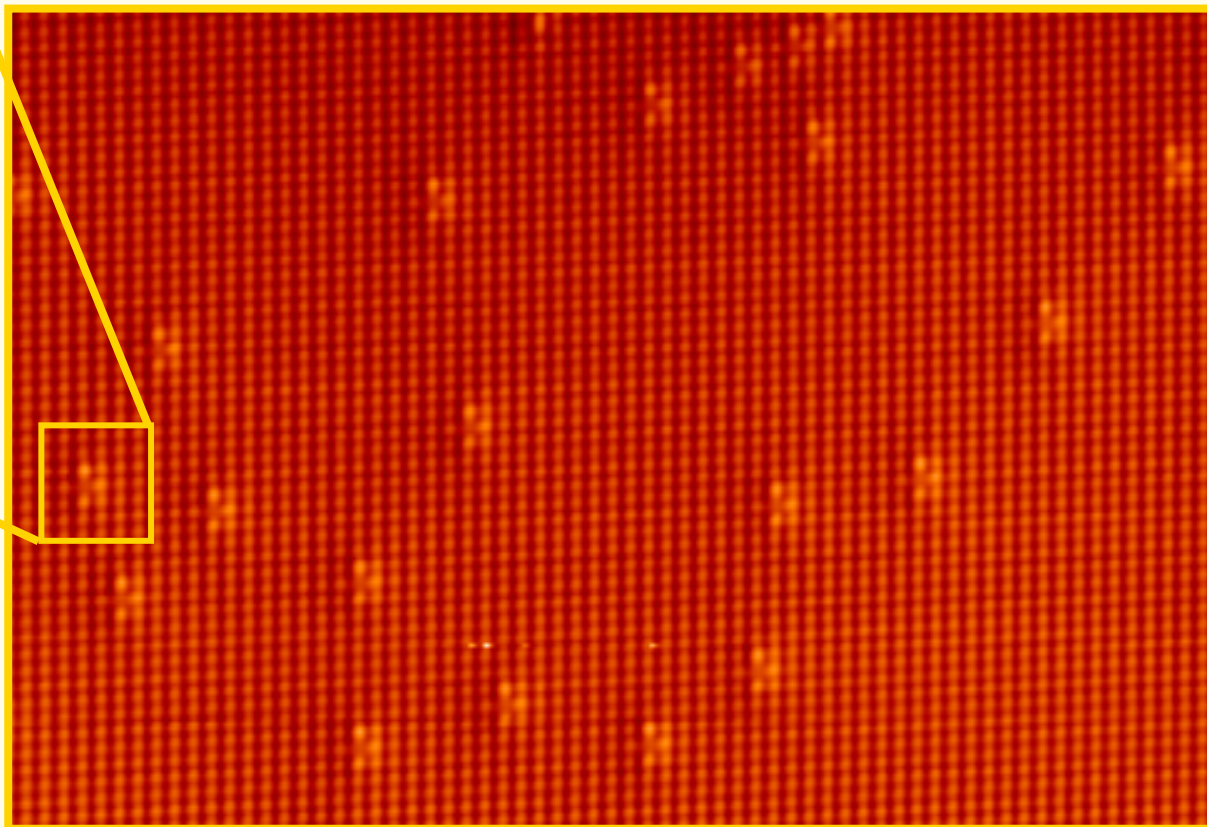
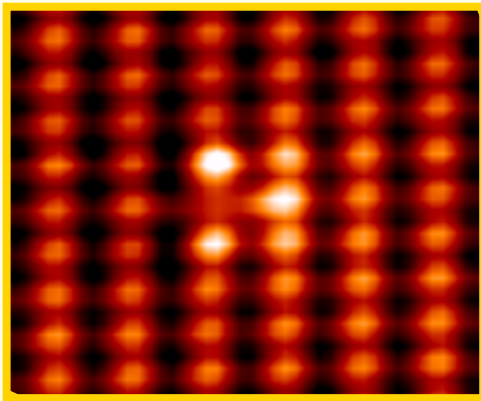
Transition Metal Impurities in GaAs



P. Vogl and J.M. Baranowski, Acta Physica Polonica A 67, 133 (1985)

Cr doped GaP

Empty state imaging

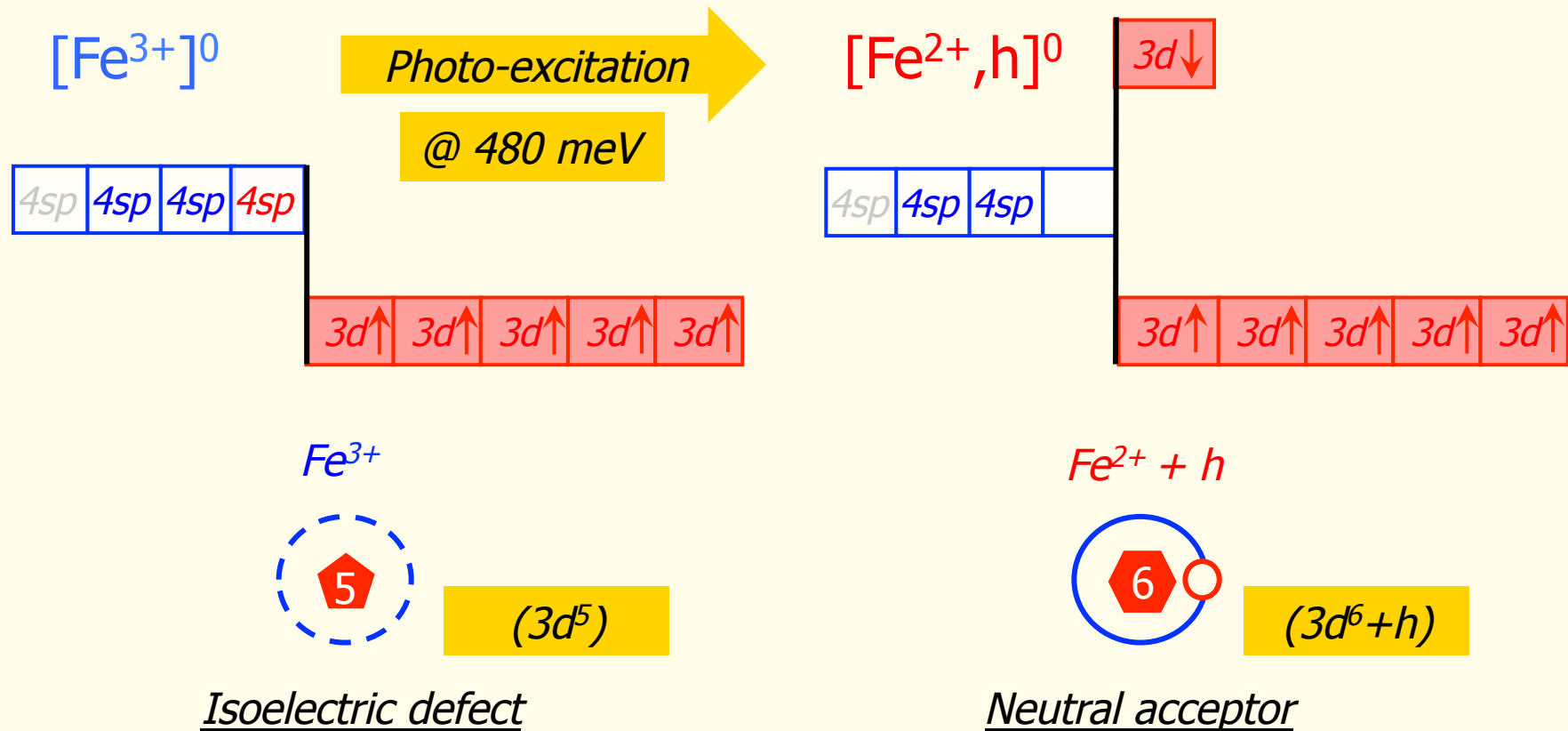


Artificial Atoms in Semiconductors

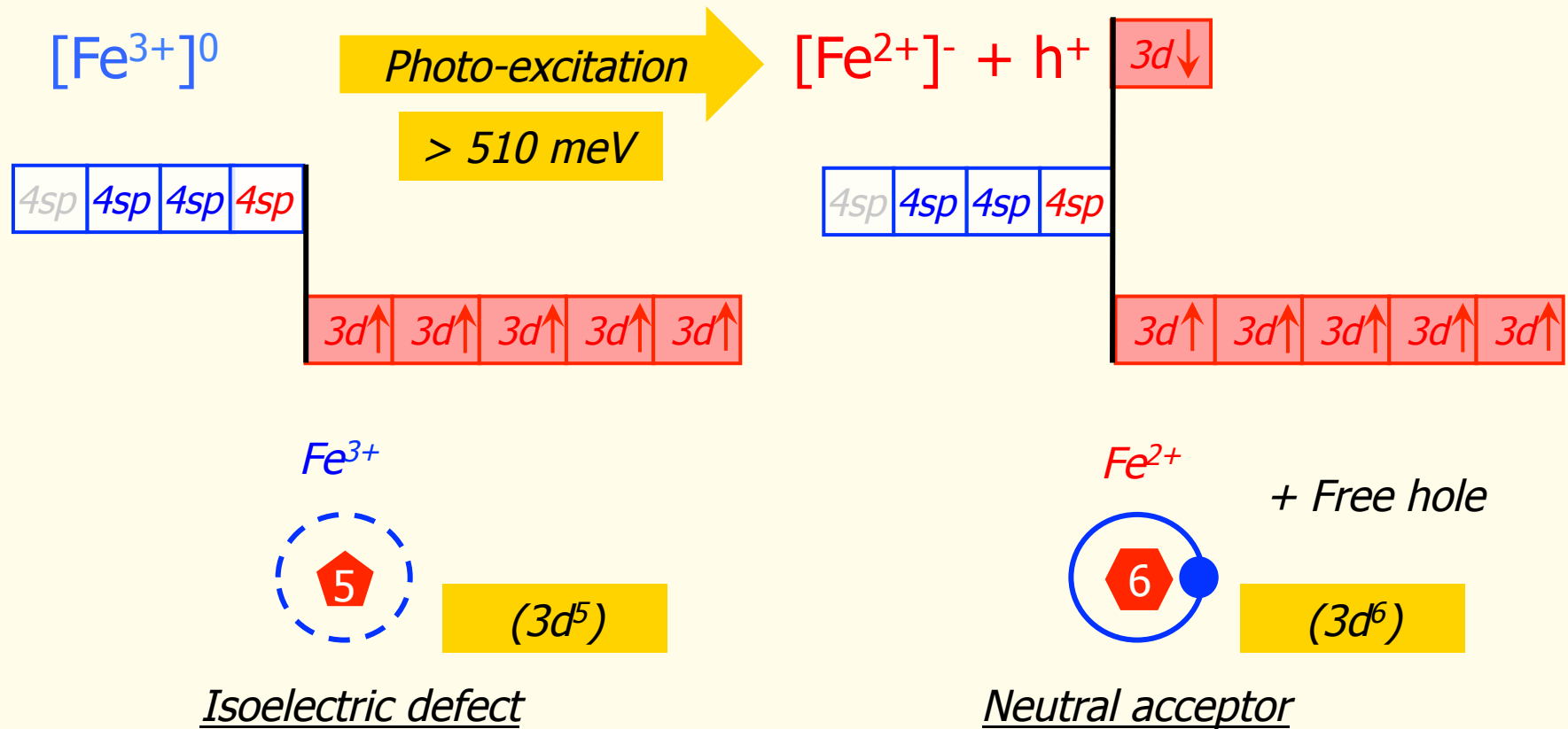
Outline

- ✓ *Introduction*
- ✓ *Analysis of individual donors in GaAs*
 - ✓ *Charge manipulation (ionization)*
 - ✓ *Electronic characterization*
 - ✓ *Configuration manipulation (donor/acceptor)*
- ✓ *Analysis of individual magnetic acceptors in GaAs*
 - ✓ *Electronic characterization*
 - ✓ *Valence state manipulation*
 - ✓ *Magnetic characterization*
- ✓ *Conclusions*

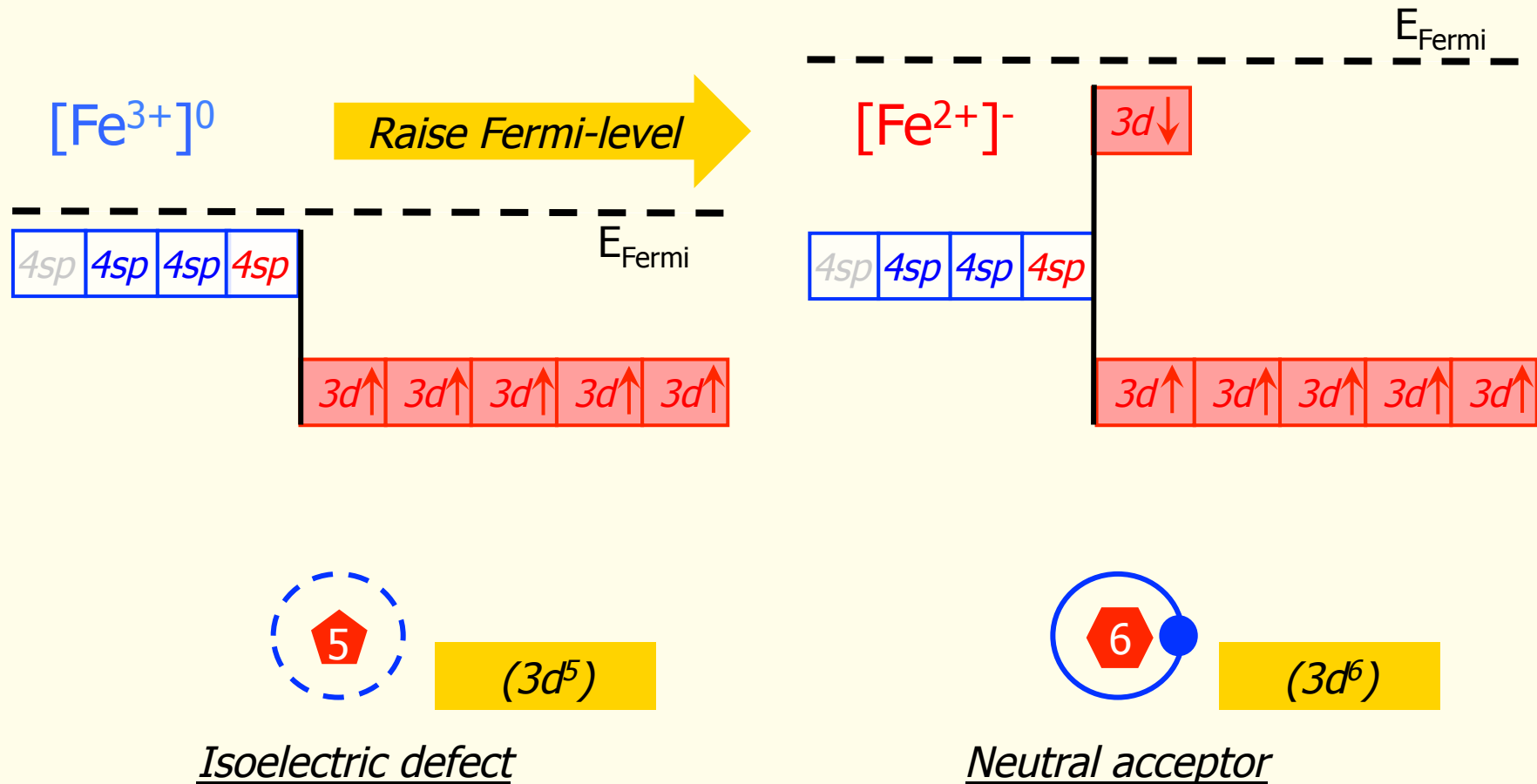
Electronic Structure Fe in GaAs



Electronic Structure Fe in GaAs

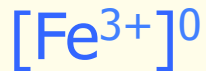
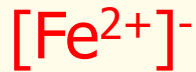


Electronic Structure Fe in GaAs

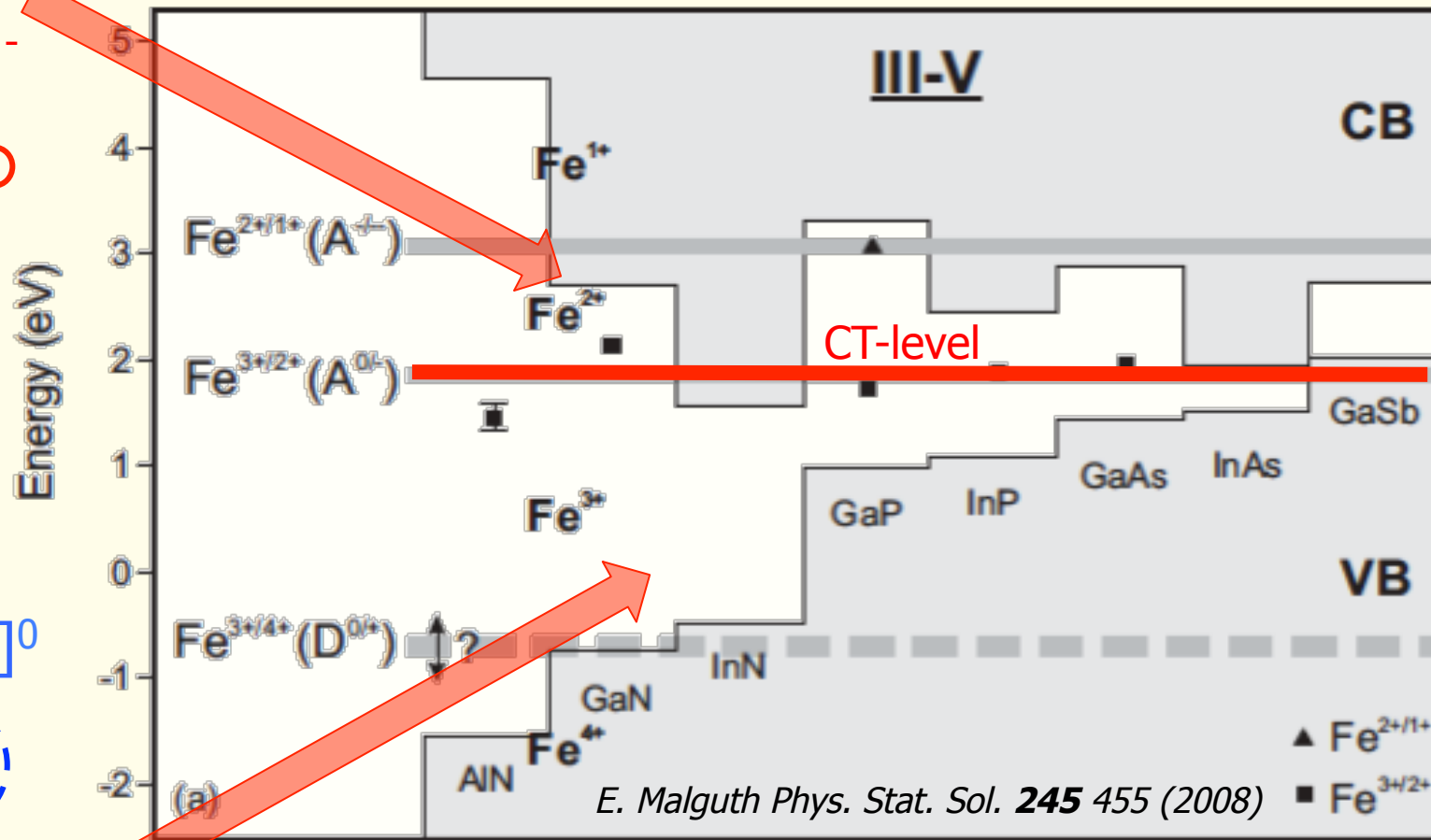


Charge Transfer Level Fe in III/V

acceptor

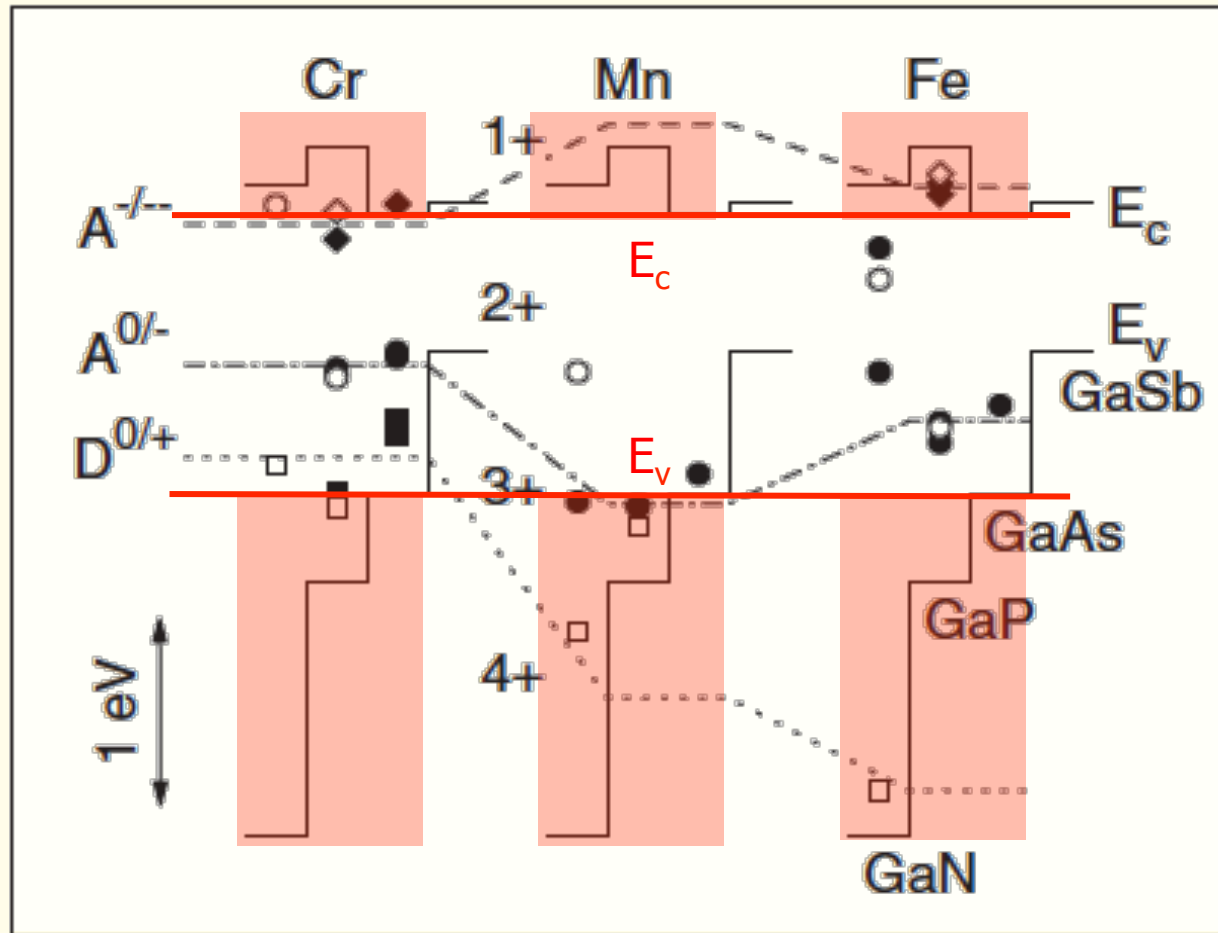


Isoelectric defect



Charge state Fe depends on position Fermi level

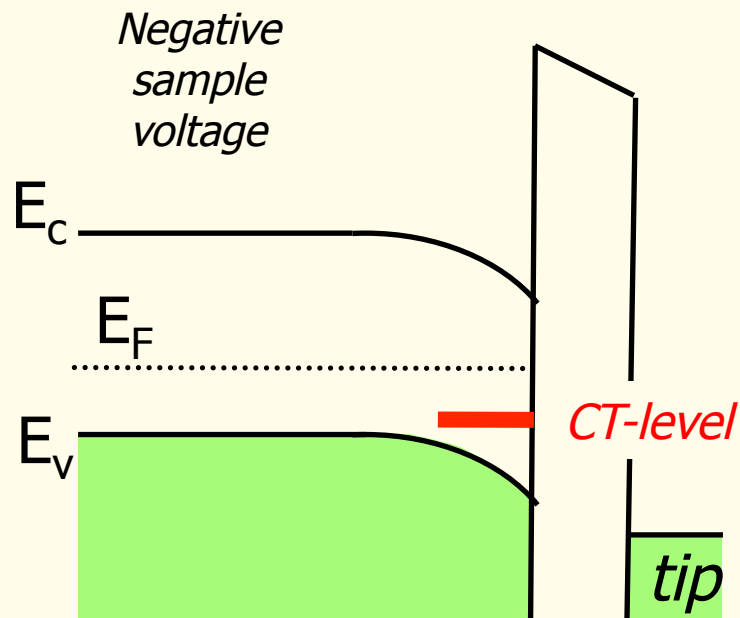
Transition Metal Impurities in GaAs



T. Graf, S. Goennenwein, M. Brandt, *Phys Status Solidi B* **239**, 277 (2003)

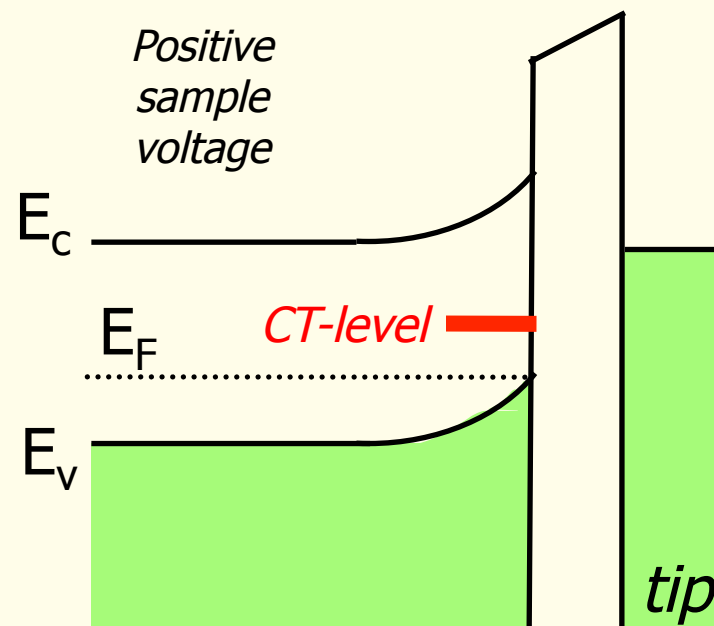
Manipulation of the Fe valence state

$[\text{Fe}^{2+}]^-$ charged acceptor



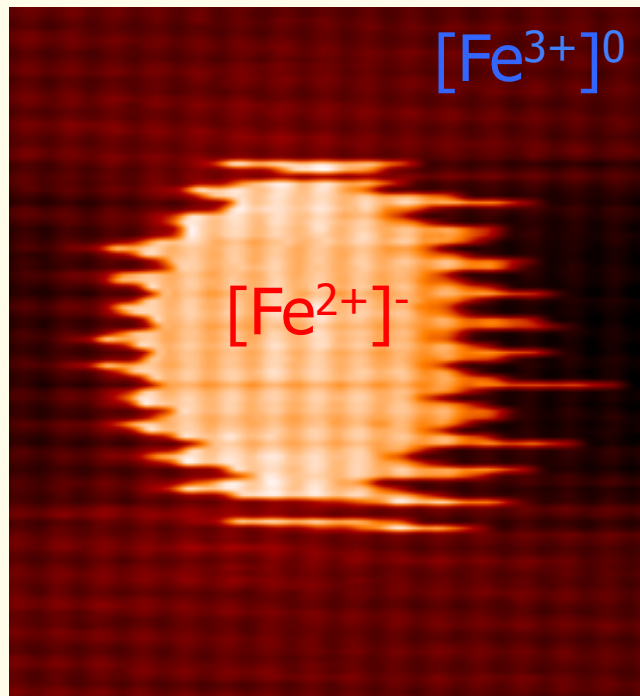
At large negative voltage
ionized Fe^{2+}

$[\text{Fe}^{3+}]^0$ isoelectronic center

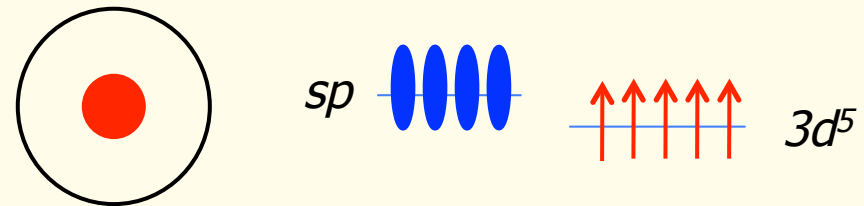


At large positive voltage
neutral Fe^{3+}

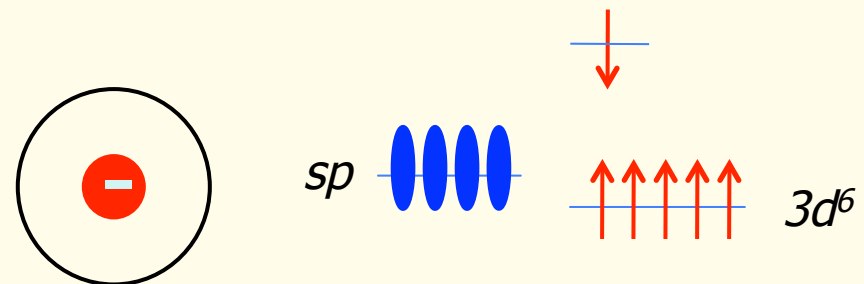
Manipulation of Valence State of Fe by STM tip



$[\text{Fe}^{3+}]^0$ *iso-electronic dopant*



$[\text{Fe}^{2+}]^-$ *ionized acceptor*



POSTER Juanita Bocquel (FP-47)

-1.9V

-1.3V

Fe:GaAs

-1.5V

-1.2V

-1.4V

-1.1V

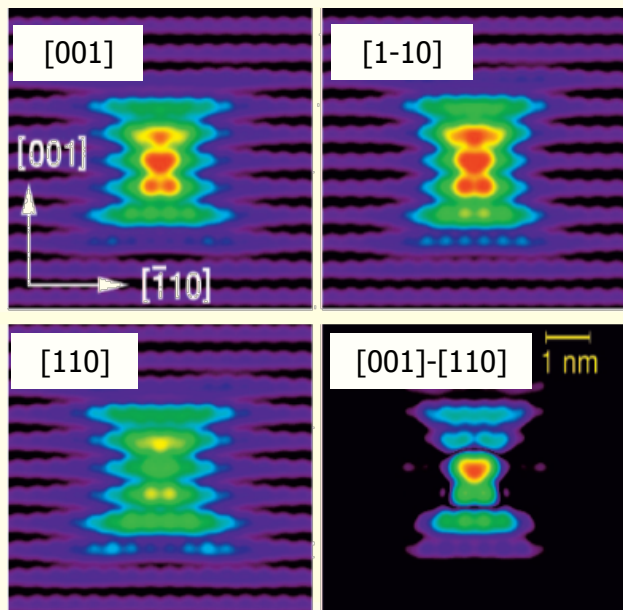
Inelastic tunnel effects involving d-state and the bound hole state of Fe²⁺ ??

Artificial Atoms in Semiconductors

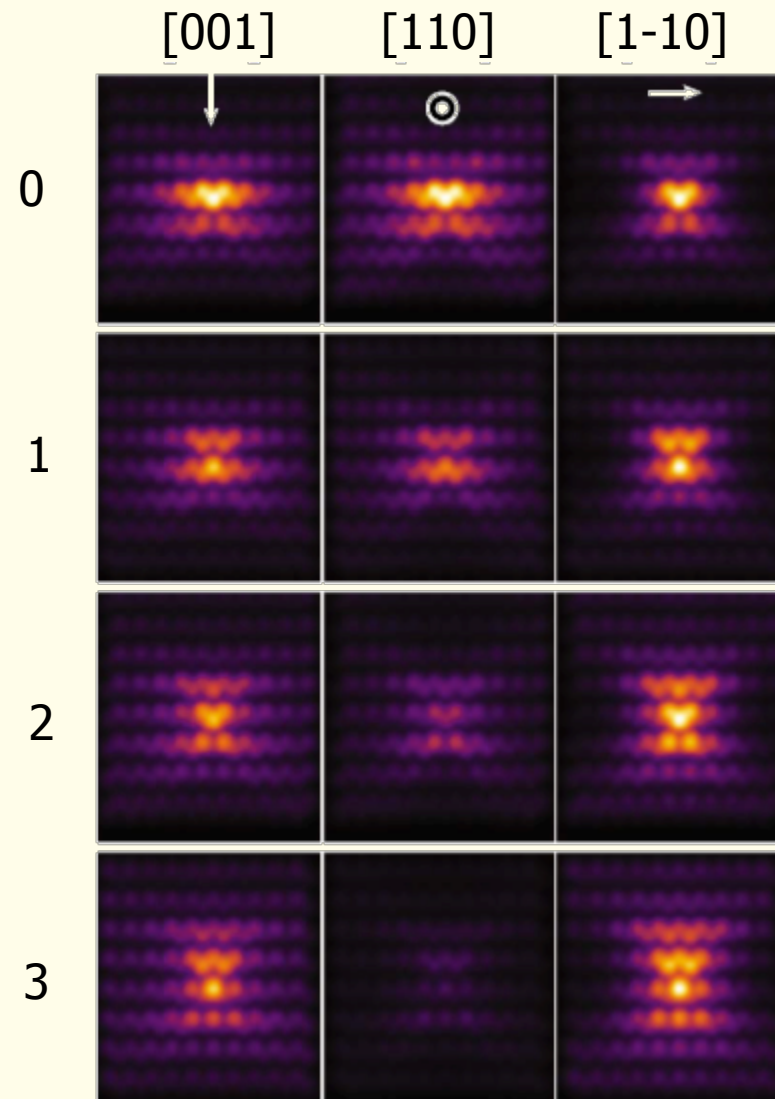
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Magnetic Field Dependence

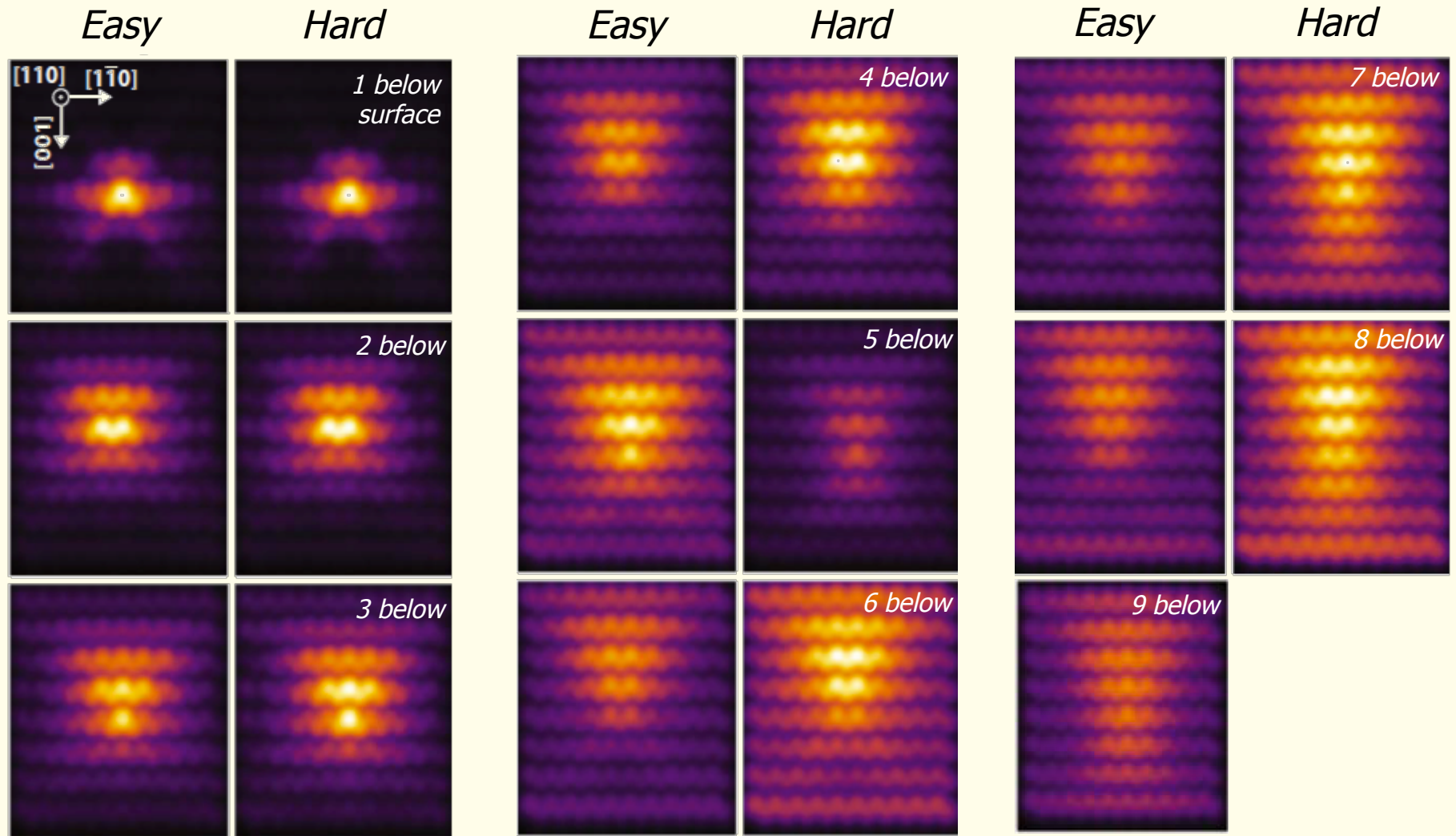


Tang et al., *PRB* **72**, 161315(R) (2005)



T.O. Strandberg et al. *PRB* **80** 024425 (2009)

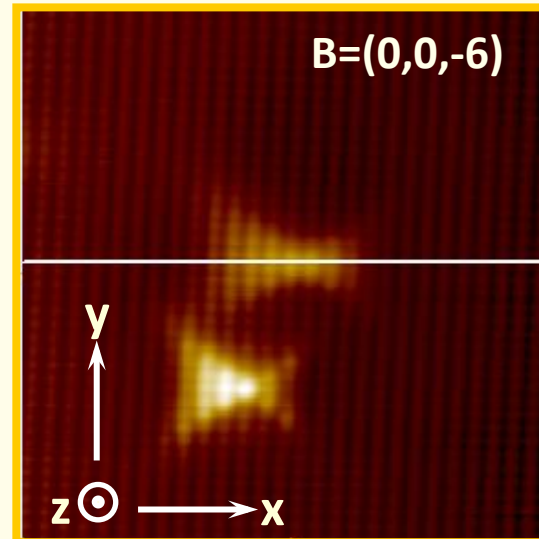
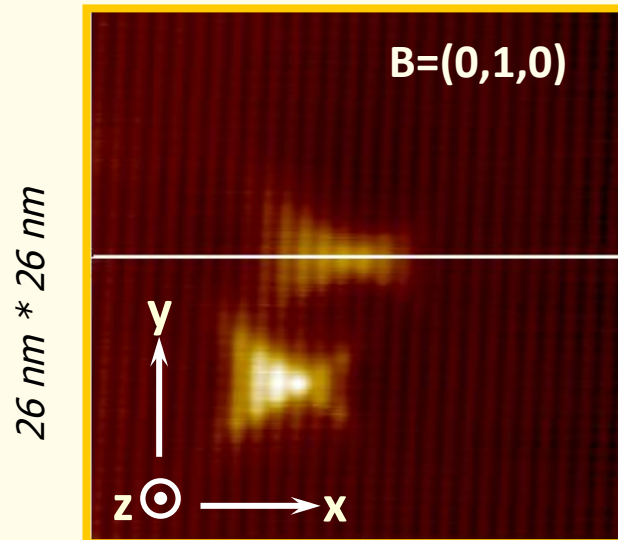
Depth Dependence Mn Contrast



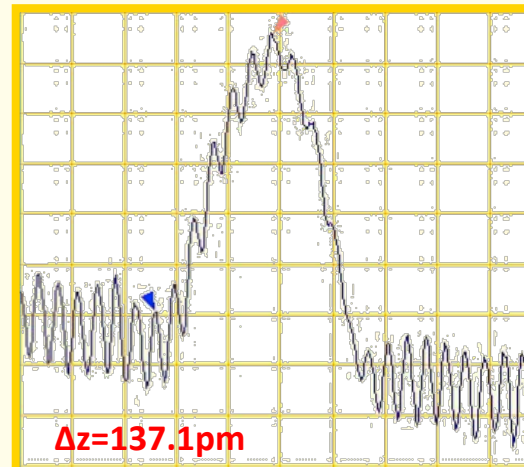
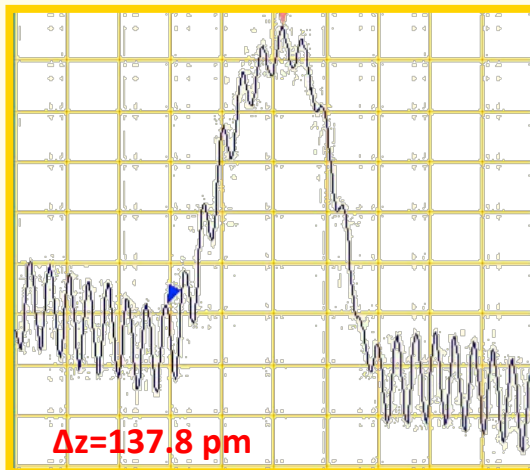
T.O. Strandberg et al. PRB **80** 024425 (2009)

Magnetic Field Dependence

Mn acceptor deep below surface

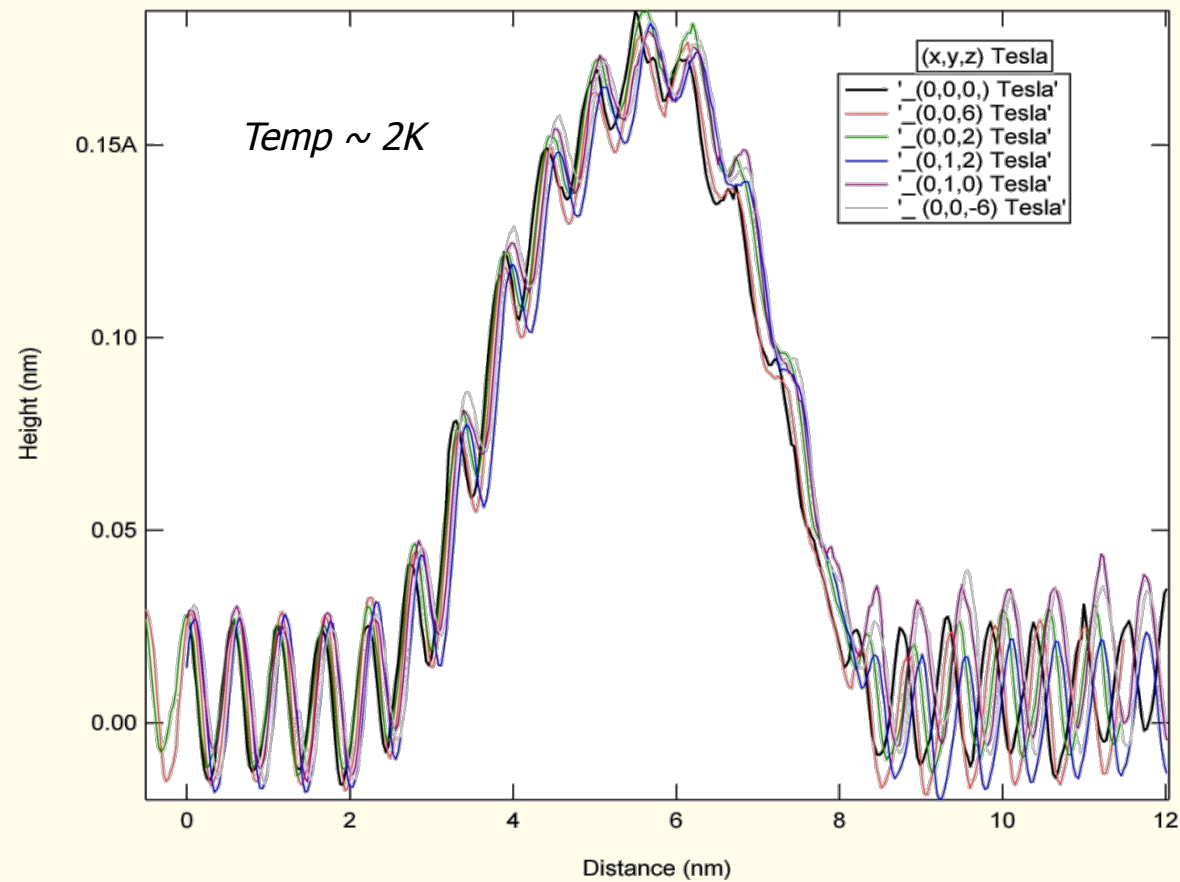


Temp ~ 2K

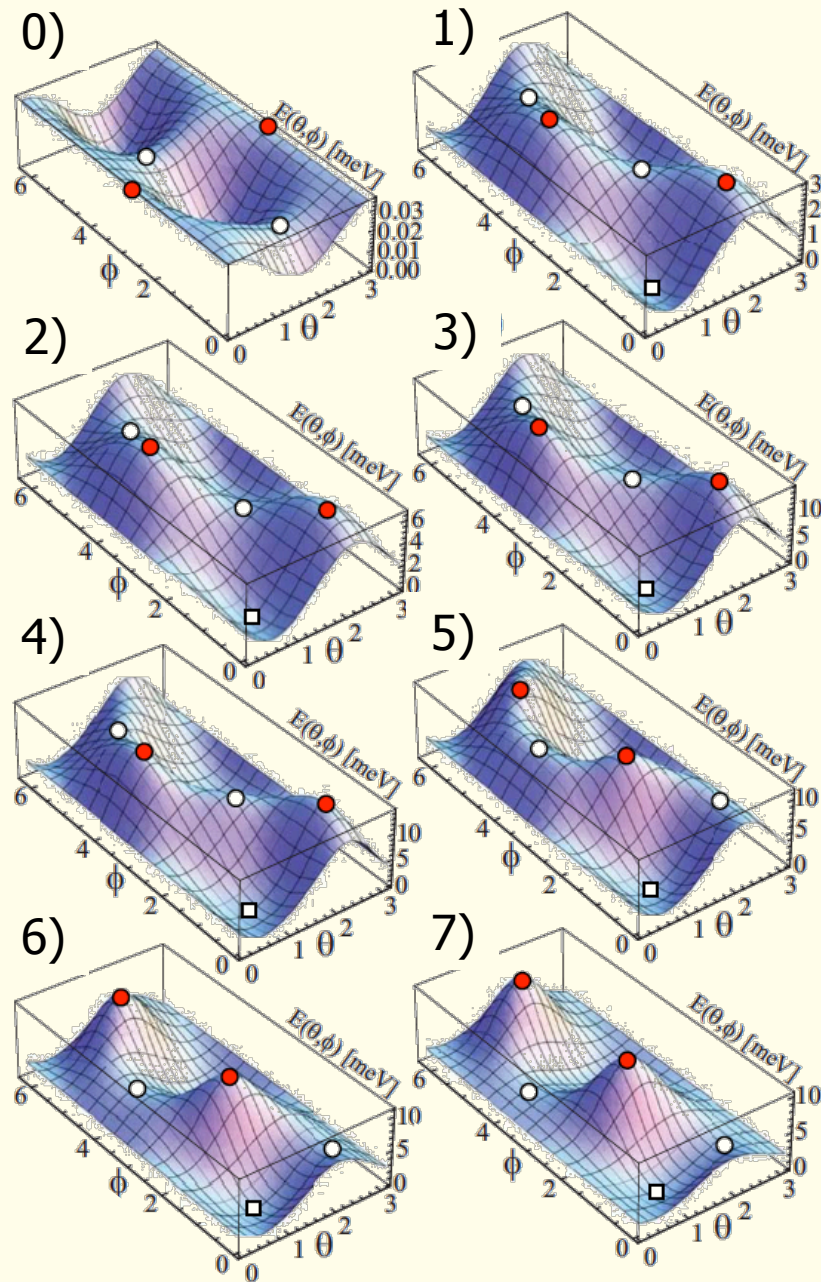


Magnetic Field Dependence

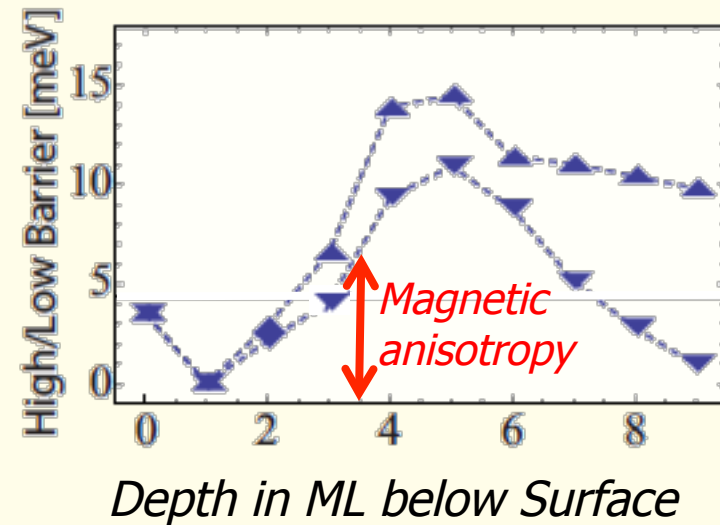
Mn acceptor deep below surface



Magnetic anisotropy as function of depth below surface

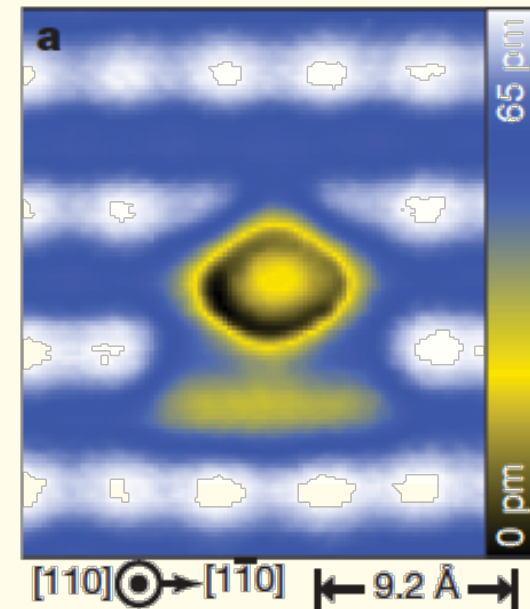
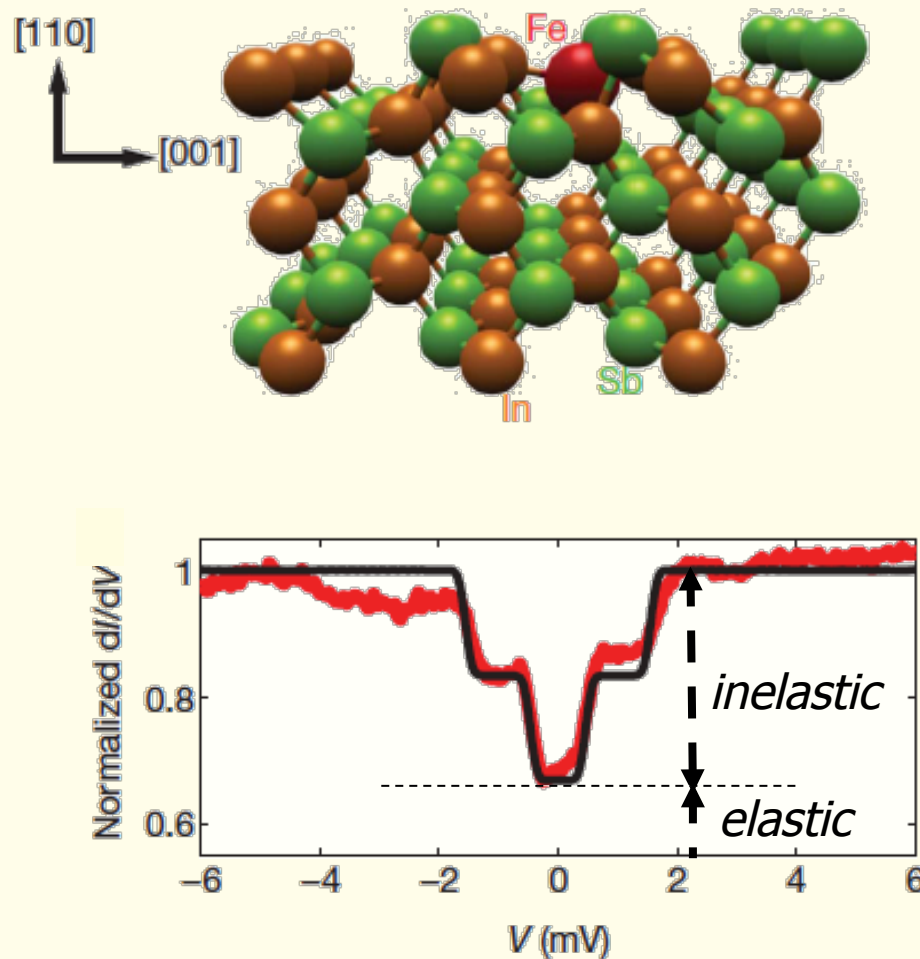


- Minimal energy
- Low barrier
- High barrier



Depth in ML below Surface

Spin Excitation of a Single Fe atom in an InSb Top-Surface Layer

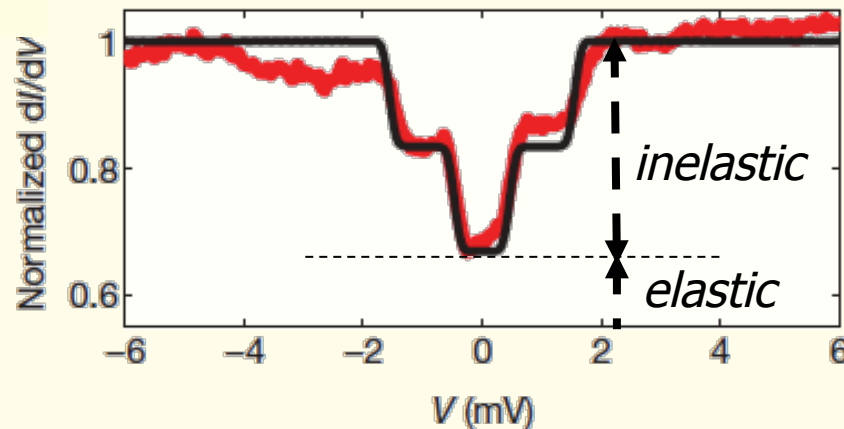


A.A. Khajetoorians et al, *Nature* **467**, 1084 (2010)

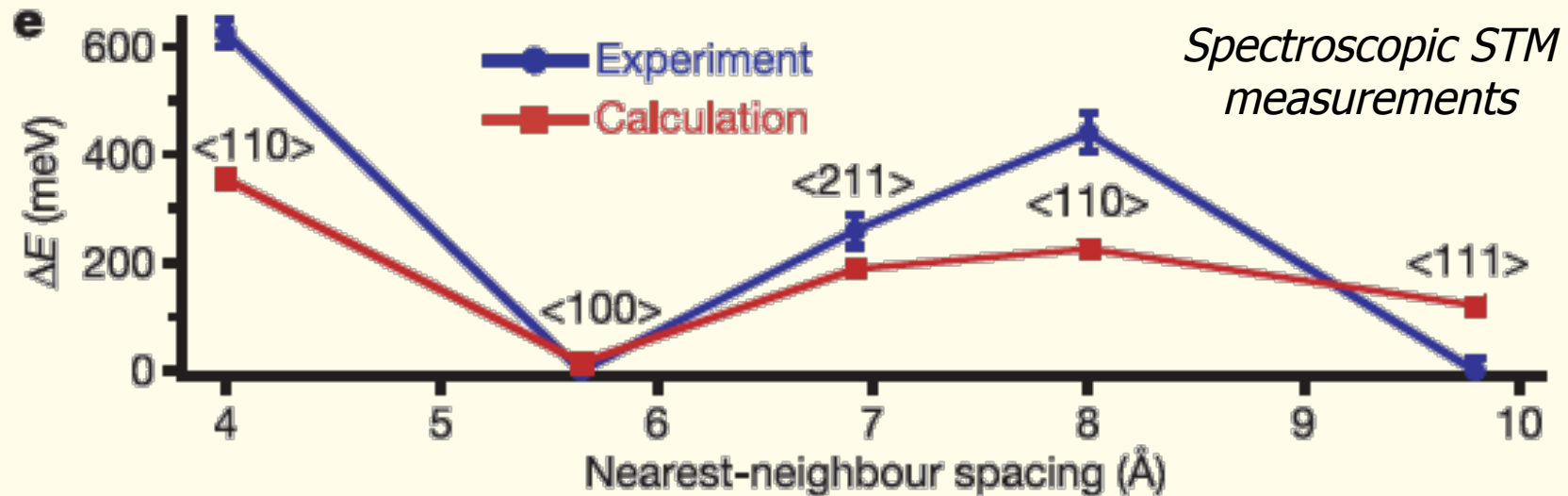
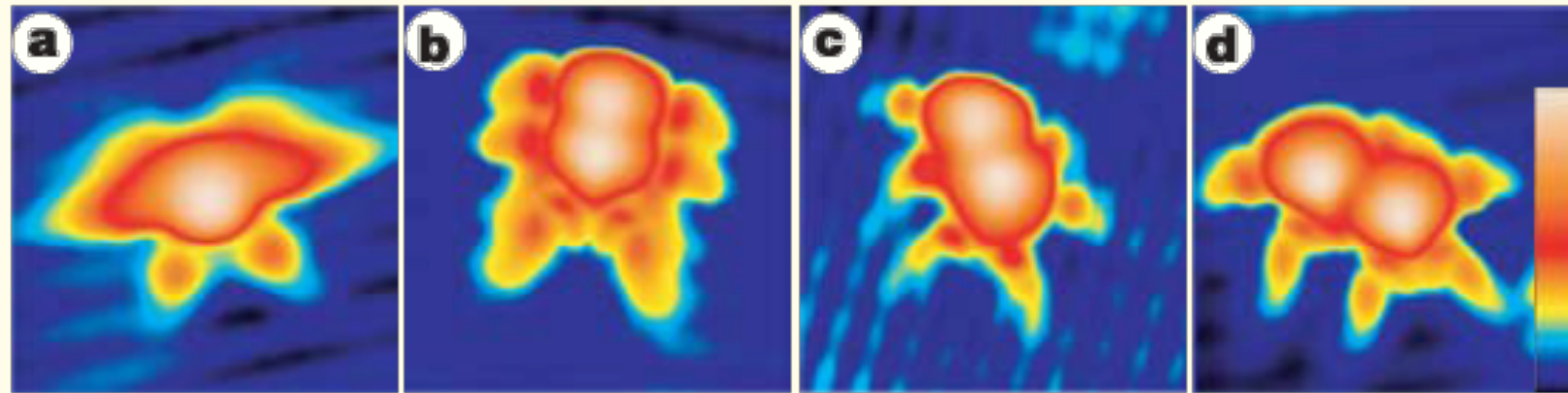
Spin Excitation of a Single Fe atom in an InSb Top-Surface Layer

$$H = D\hat{S}_z^2 + E(\hat{S}_x^2 - \hat{S}_y^2)$$

$$D = 0.75 \text{ meV} \quad E = 0.5 \text{ meV}$$

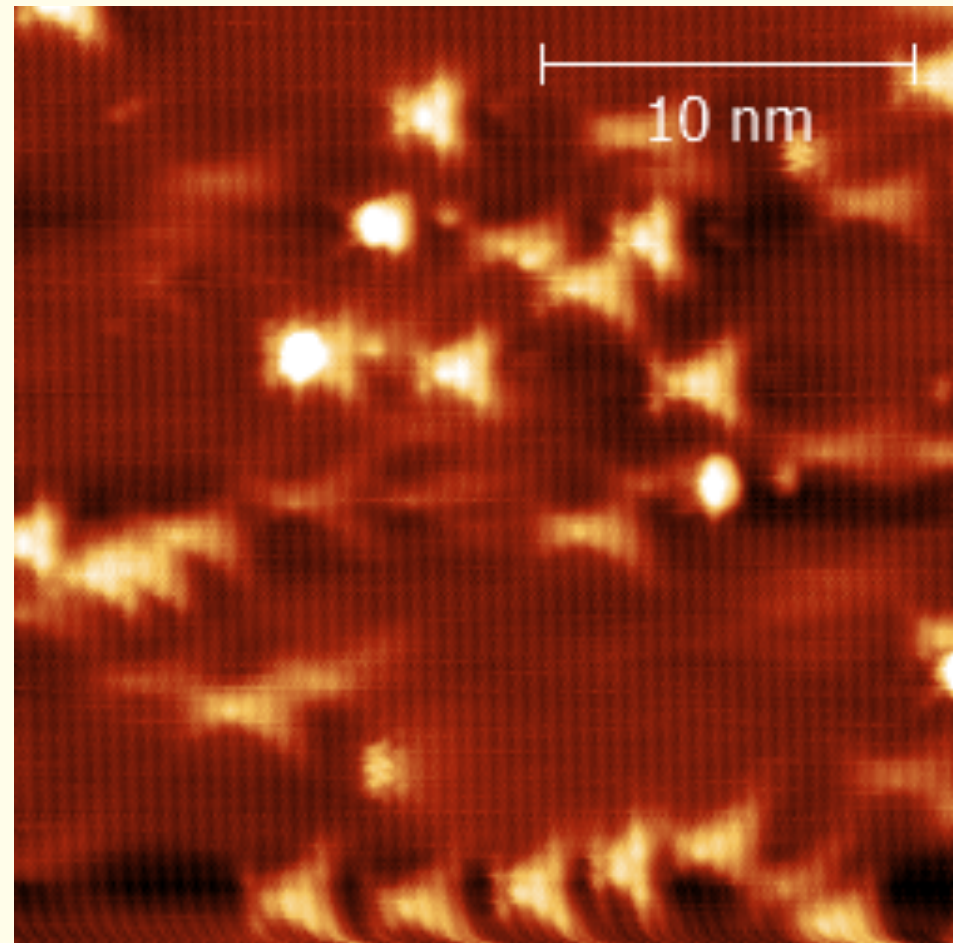
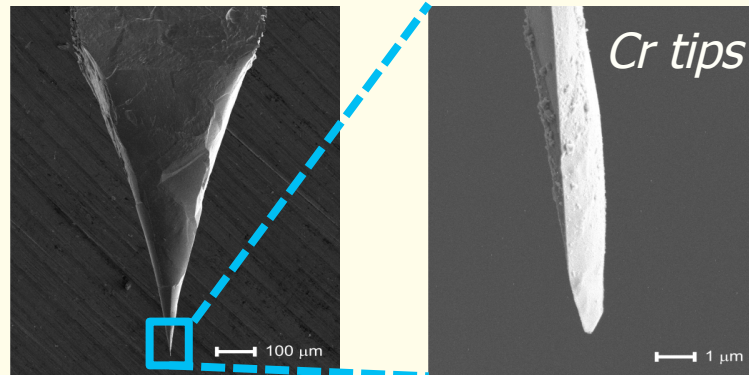


Anisotropic Spin-Interaction for Mn in a GaAs Surface

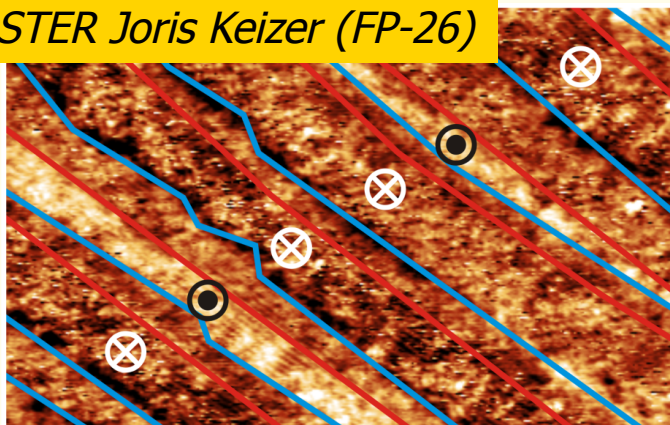


Spin-Polarized Tunneling on Mn

Schlenhoff et al. APL 97, 083104 (2010)



POSTER Joris Keizer (FP-26)



*out-of-plane magnetization
observed on 1.5 ML Fe on W*

Atomic resolution with Cr tip on Mn:GaAs

Collaborators

TU/e

*J. Bocquel, M. Bozkurt, C. Celebi, J. Garleff, j. Keizer,
S. Mauger, A. Silov, A. Yakunin, I. Wijnheijmer*

Experimental

*S. Loth, K. Teichmann, M. Wenderoth, R.G. Ulbrich
(University of Gottingen, Germany)*

B. Bryant, N. Curzon, C. Hirjibehedin (UCL, London, UK)

Theory

M.E. Flatté, C.E. Prior (University of Iowa, USA)

J.M. Tang (University of New Hampshire, USA)

A. Monakhov, N. Averkiev (Ioffe-institute, Russia)

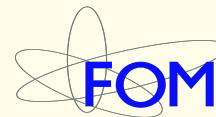
M. Roy, P. Maksym (University of Leicester, UK)

Growers

W. Van Roy (IMEC-Leuven, Belgium)

B. Gallagher, R. Champion, V. Grant, T. Foxon (Nottingham, UK)

E. Marega (San Carlos, Brazil) & G. Solomon (Arkansas, USA)



What did Pauli have to say about semiconductor surfaces?

"One shouldn't work on semiconductors, that is a filthy mess; who knows whether any semiconductors exist."



Wolfgang Pauli
(1900-1958)

What did Pauli have to say about semiconductor surfaces?

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*Review on single dopant physics and devices,
Nature Materials **10**, 91 (2011)*



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"God made the bulk; the surface was invented by the devil."

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(1900-1958)

*"God made the bulk; the surface **layer** was invented by the devil."*

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5-9 August 2012

www.phys.tue.nl/PASPS



Thank you for your attention