

キャッピング層による SrTiO₃ 界面の電気伝導度制御

Capping layer effect on conductivity at SrTiO₃ interfaces

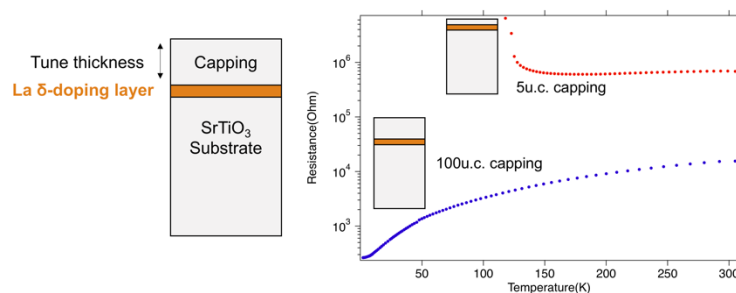
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The intriguing physical behavior of two-dimensionally confined electrons in transition metal oxides have been studied mostly in the LaAlO₃/SrTiO₃ system, but similar interfacial quantum wells can be created by delta-doping SrTiO₃ with La or oxygen vacancies. Several interesting experimental techniques have been developed in recent years to study 2D electron systems, such as laser PEEM and laser ARPES [1,2]. However, these techniques are quite surface sensitive and cannot be used for probing deeply buried interfaces. This is a particularly severe problem for delta-doped SrTiO₃ systems because the large dielectric permittivity of SrTiO₃ implies that the interface must be separated from the surface by a thick cap layer.

In this work, we study the effect of the cap layer thickness on the transport behavior of La delta-doping layers embedded in SrTiO₃. We aim to determine how the electron confinement and the depth distribution of carriers are affected by the vicinity of the cap layer surface. As shown in the Figure, a metal-insulator transition occurs when the cap layer thickness is reduced below a few unit cells. We use transport and Hall analysis to probe the carrier depth distribution for thin cap layers and attempt to develop a capping regime that allows surface-sensitive electronic structure probes like ARPES and PEEM to be used while maintaining the metallic 2D carrier confinement.



[Figure] Heterostructure design and the effect of the capping layer thickness on the conductivity of the delta-doped interface layers.

[References]

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