

Investigation of α -Sn thin films

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Background

- β -Sn or white tin is the metallic phase of tin that we are accustomed to in daily life
- α -Sn or gray tin is a semiconductor with a diamond cubic structure
- α -Sn is interesting because it exhibits band inversion in the bulk without having to make a compound or heterostructure

Band structure

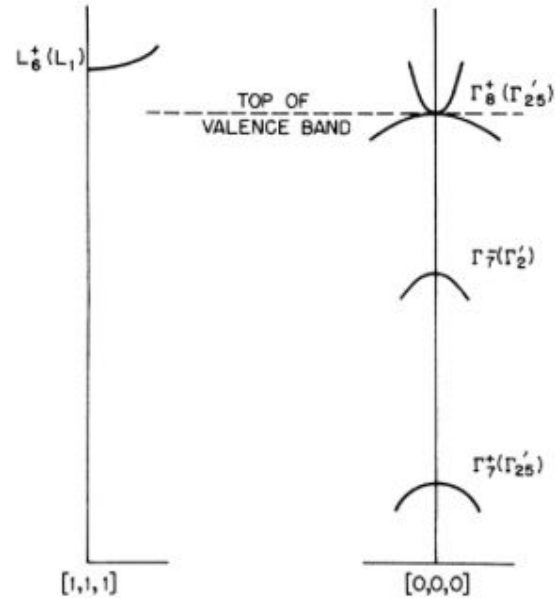


FIG. 1. Energy-band extrema for the proposed model of gray tin.

Samples

- 48 nm (100) α -Sn, on CdTe substrate
- 18 nm (100) α -Sn, on CdTe substrate

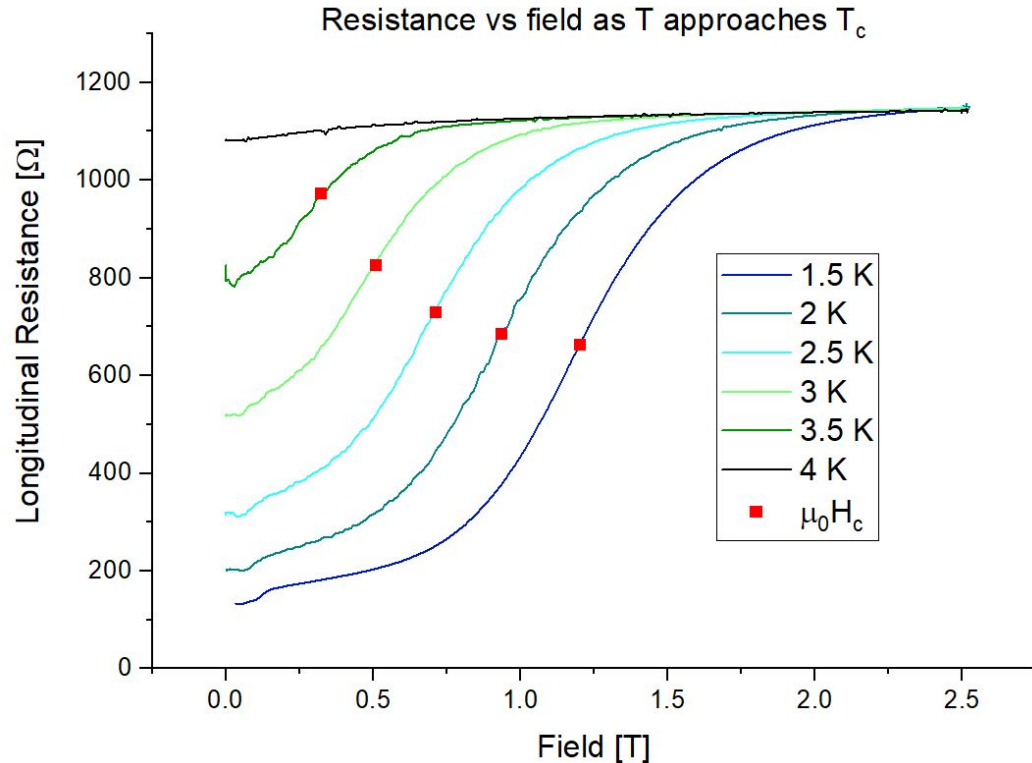
Superconductivity

- Bulk β -Sn exhibits superconductivity at 3.72 K
- Thin film β -Sn exhibits superconductivity at 3.71 K
- Previous papers have claimed that pockets of β -Sn can form in α -Sn thin films
- This leads to potential superconductivity

48 nm B field sweeps

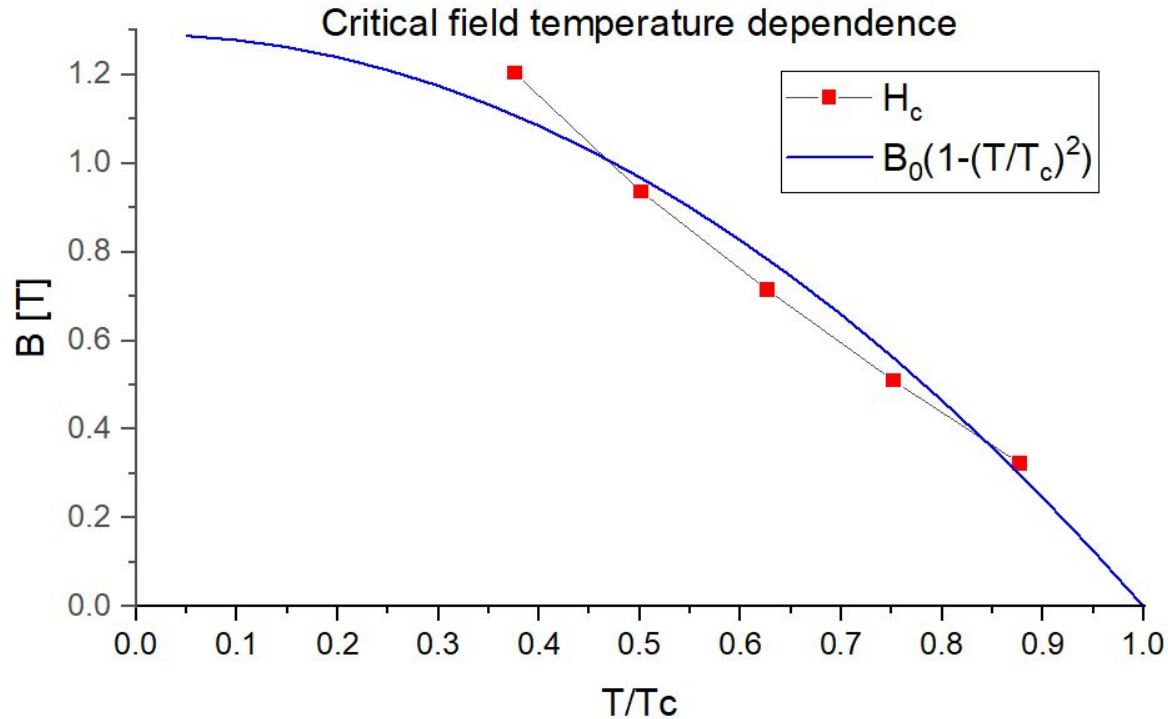
- 1 microamp current
- H_c decreases with T
- Floor of the resistance curve increases with T
- Logistic fit determined critical field

$$f(x) = B + \frac{A - B}{1 + (x/x_0)^p}$$



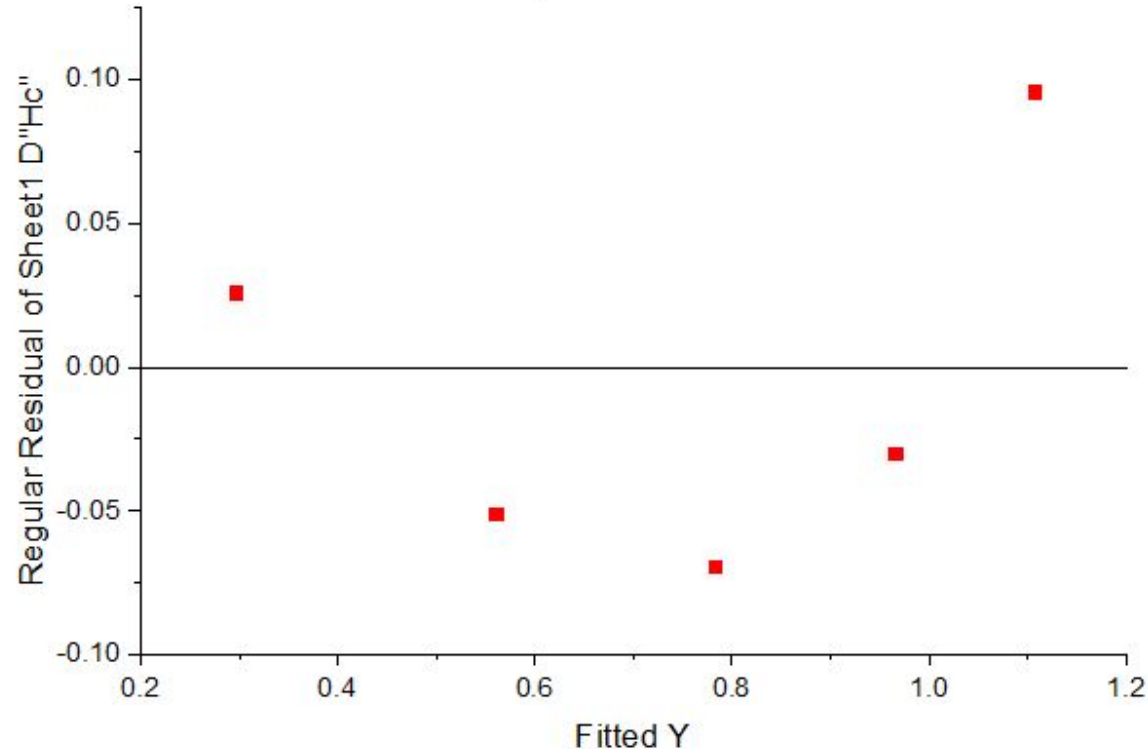
48 nm B field sweeps

- Fit is used to determine the critical field at 0 K, B_0
- Quadratic fit is typical for bulk samples and continuous films



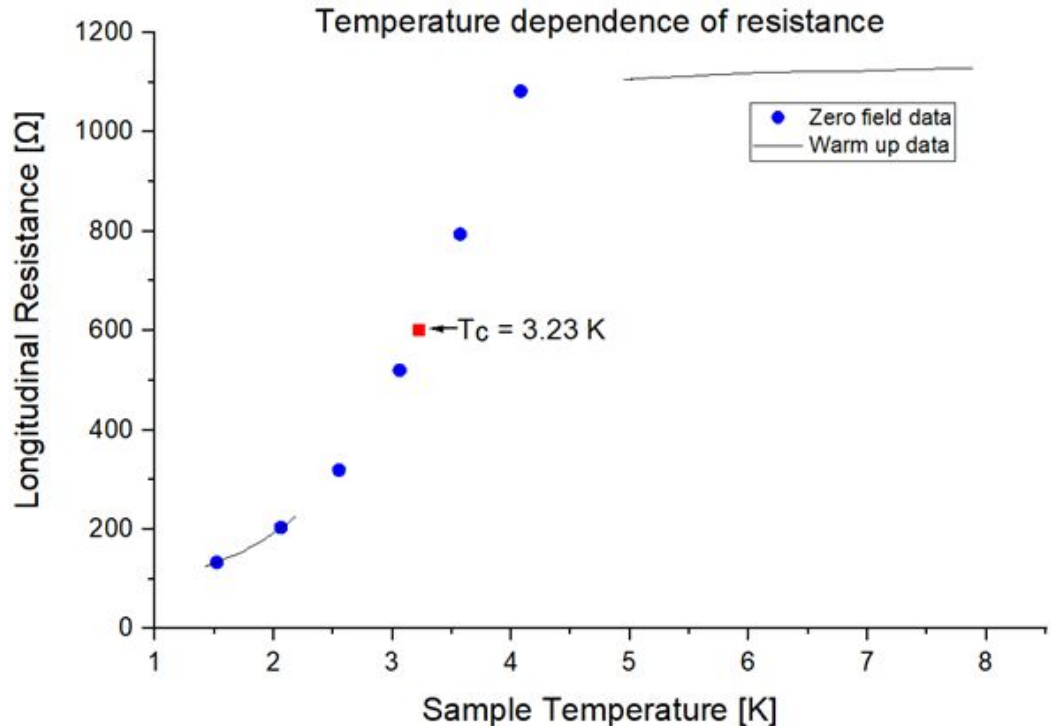
48 nm B field sweeps

- Residuals show a poor fit
- Sample may not be continuous



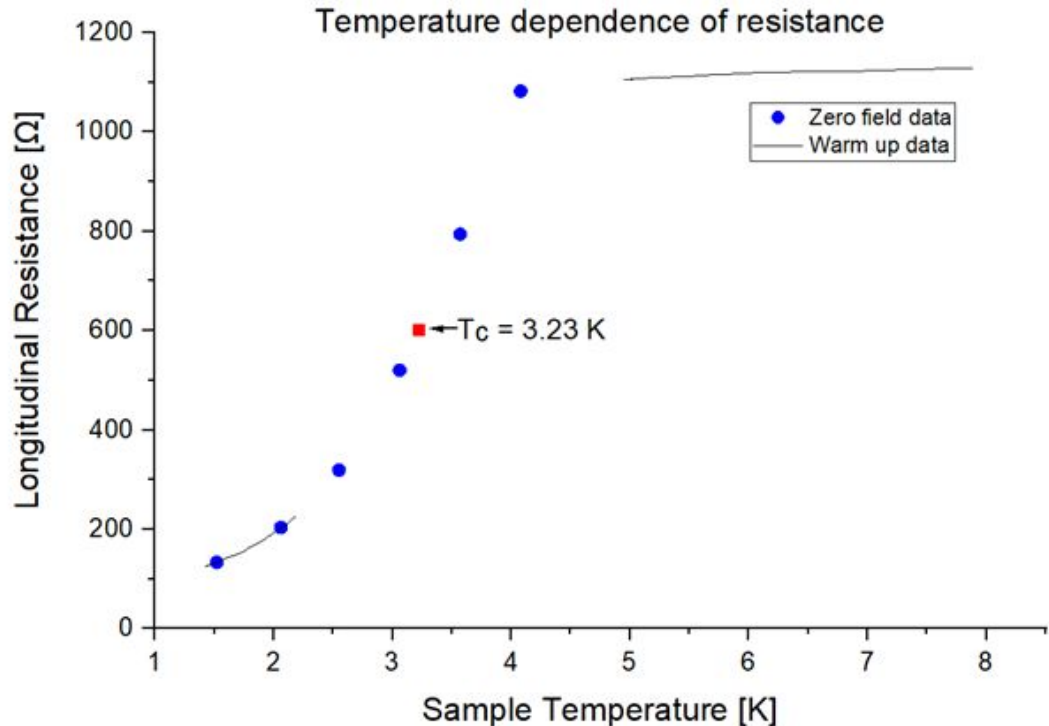
48 nm temperature sweep

- Temperature sweep shows strong evidence of superconductivity
- Previous papers suggest superconductivity in α -Sn is due to pockets of β -Sn which is superconducting



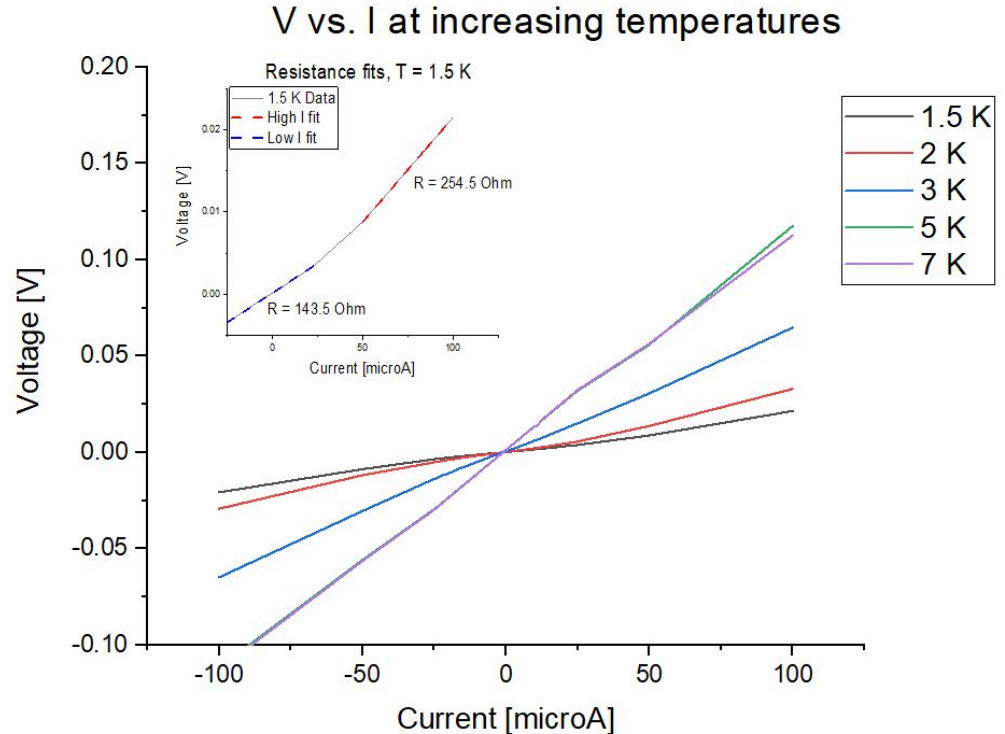
48 nm temperature sweep

- β -Sn reaches critical temperature at 3.71 K
- α -Sn is expected to reach superconductivity at lower temperature due to pocket effect



48 nm current sweep

- Expect to see an I_c for $T < T_c$ above which R approaches its typical $T > T_c$ value
- Need to investigate higher currents (~ 1 mA)



Magnetotransport

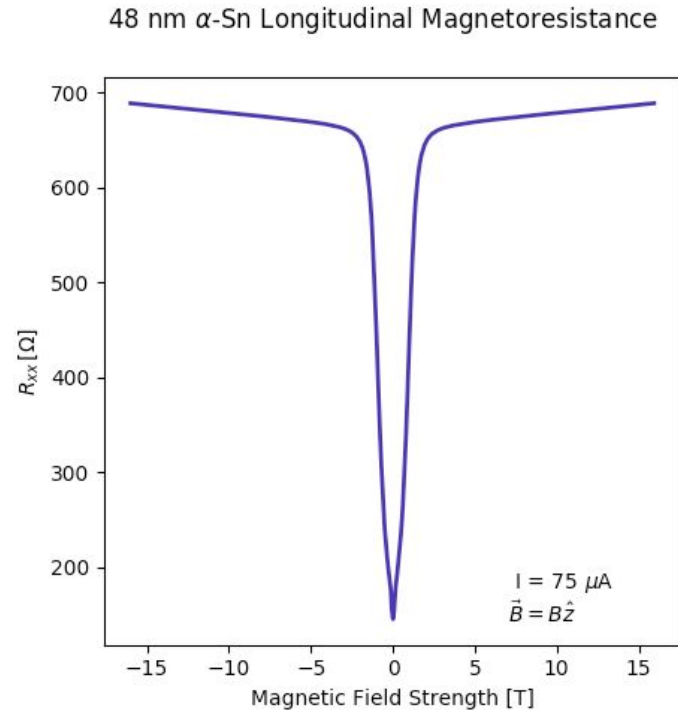
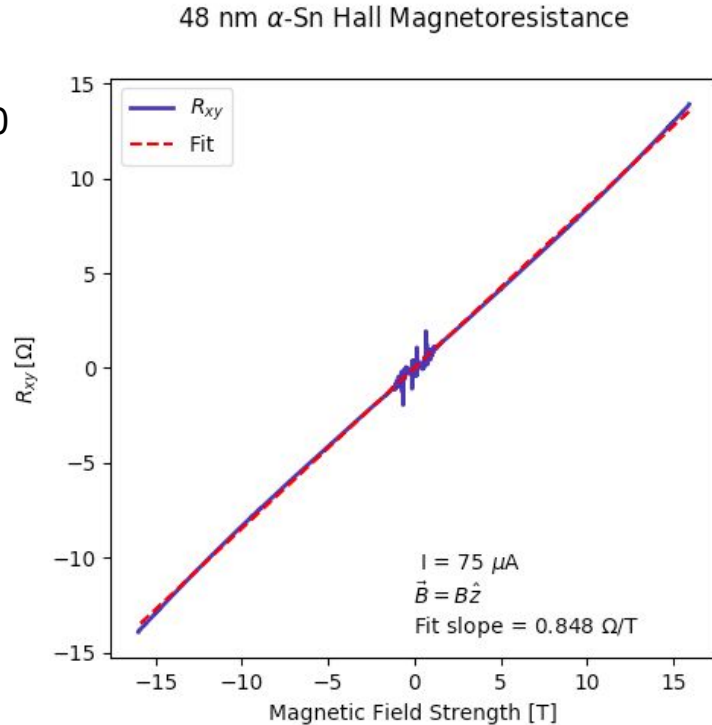
- Use a five point setup to determine the magnetoresistance



- Mixing inevitable occurs between longitudinal and Hall voltage, so we treat the data by taking the even part of the longitudinal voltage and the odd part of the hall voltage

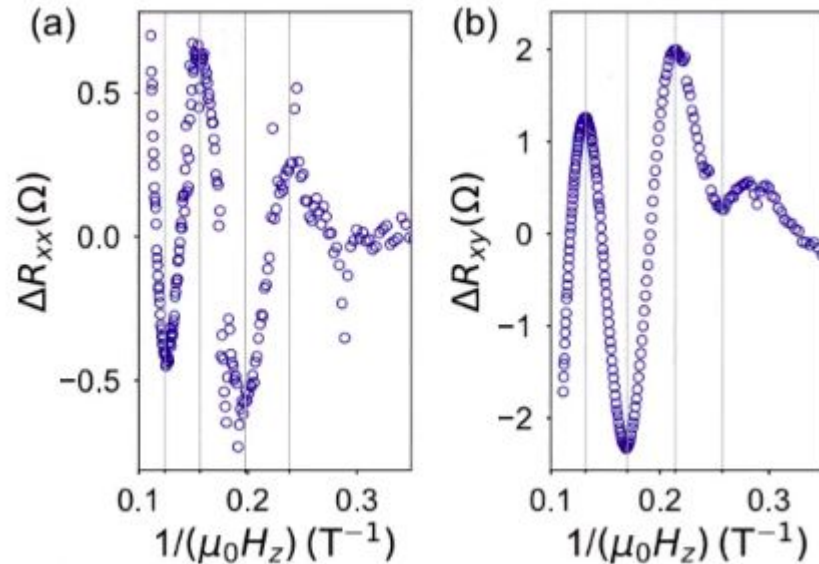
48 nm Magnetotransport

Carrier density
 $n = 1.51 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$



Shubnikov-de Haas

- After subtracting a low order polynomial fit, should see oscillations in high field ($|B| > 5$ T) R_{xx} and R_{xy} data

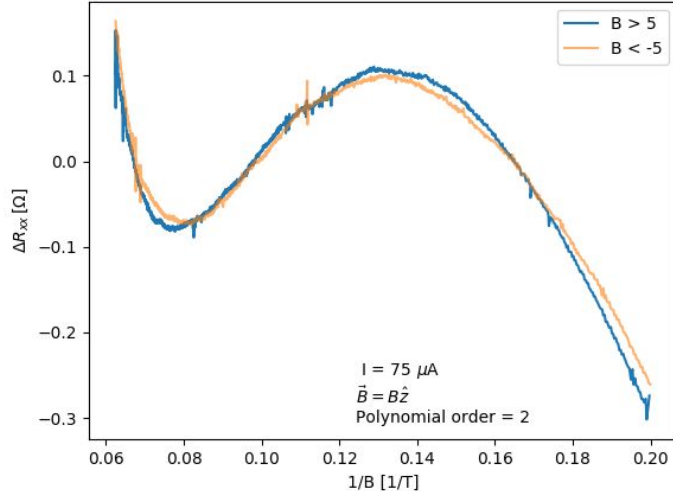


Barbadienne et al

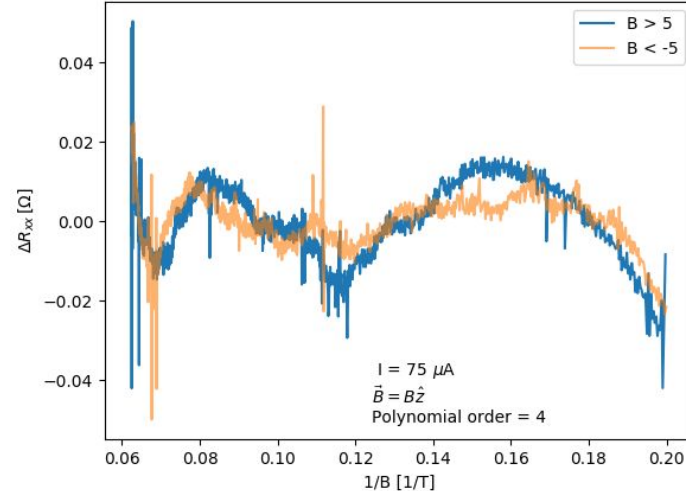
Shubnikov-de Haas

- Oscillations should be the same at positive and negative B
- Oscillations should be independent of polynomial order

48 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations

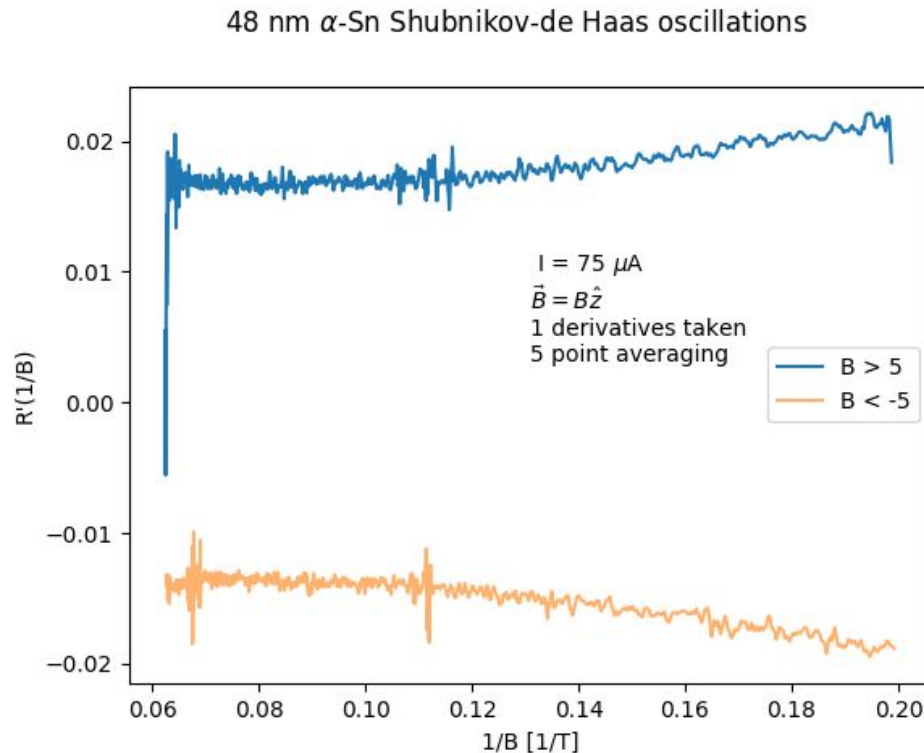


48 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



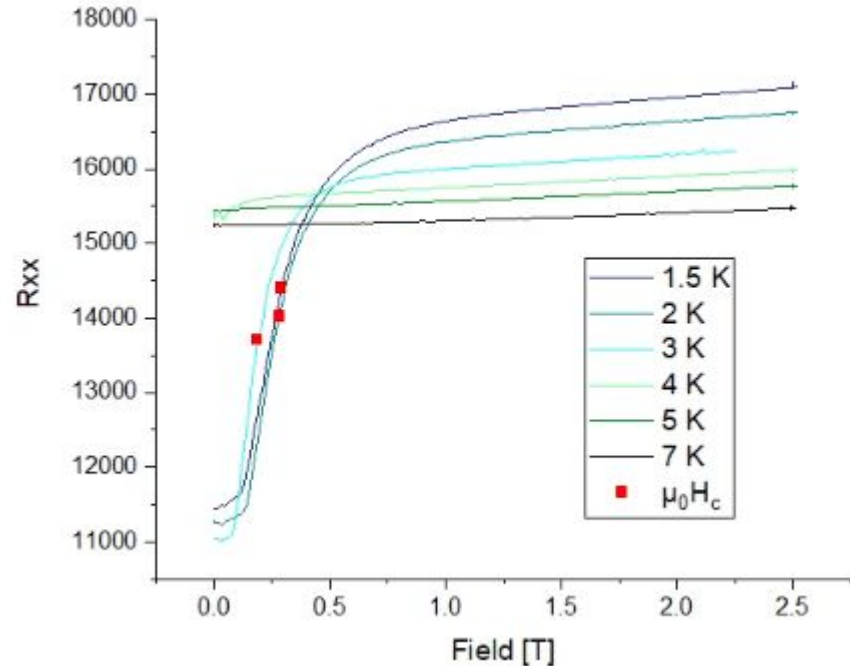
SdH derivative method

- Take derivative and do a window average smoothing method
- Results show no oscillations



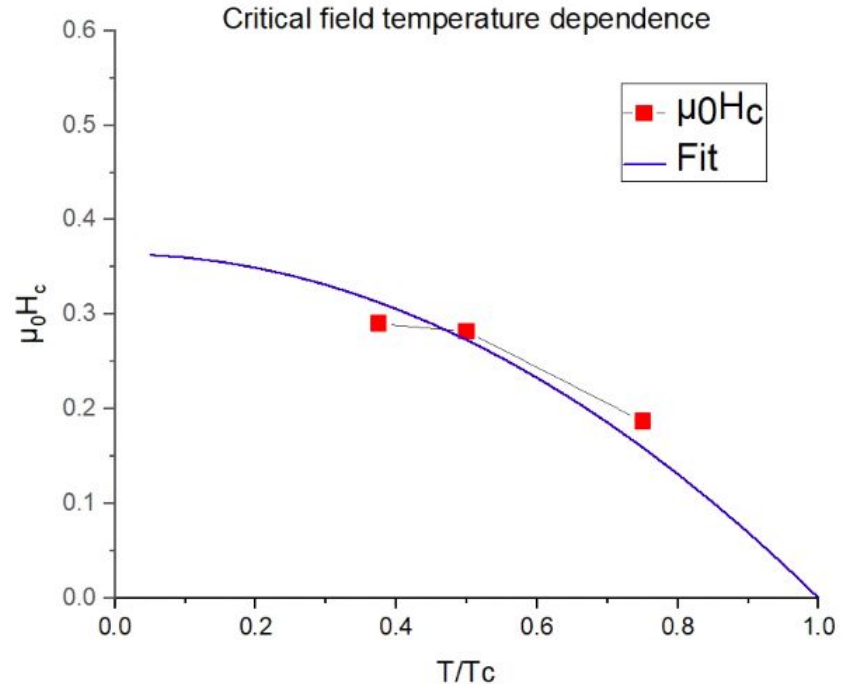
18 nm B field sweep

- Sudden rather than gradual shift



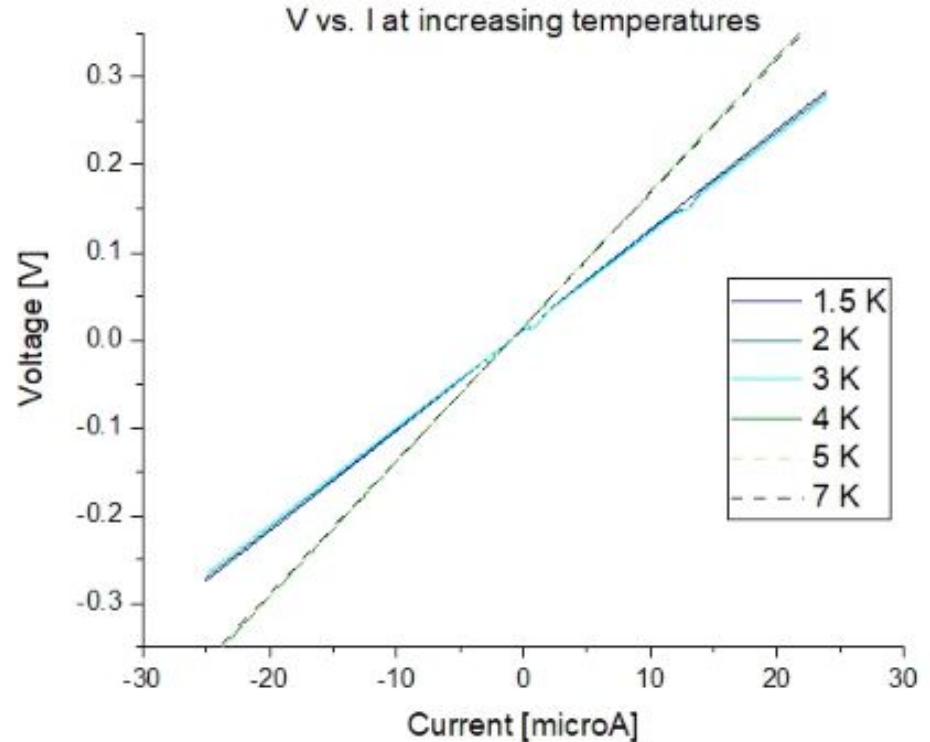
18 nm B field sweep

- Much lower critical fields and B_0 than 48 nm sample
- Still much higher than critical fields reported in literature for β -Sn thin films



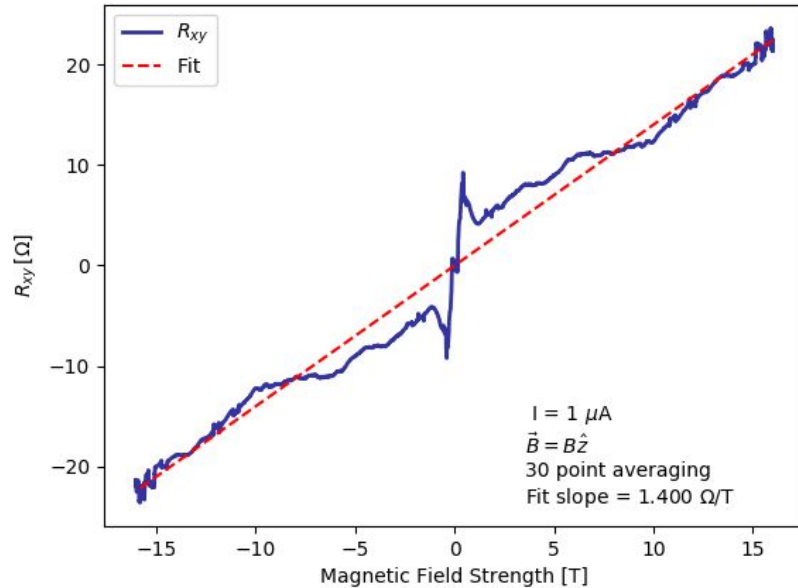
18 nm current sweep

- Again don't see strong evidence of critical current, should look at higher currents
- $3\text{ K} < T < 4\text{ K}$ data needed

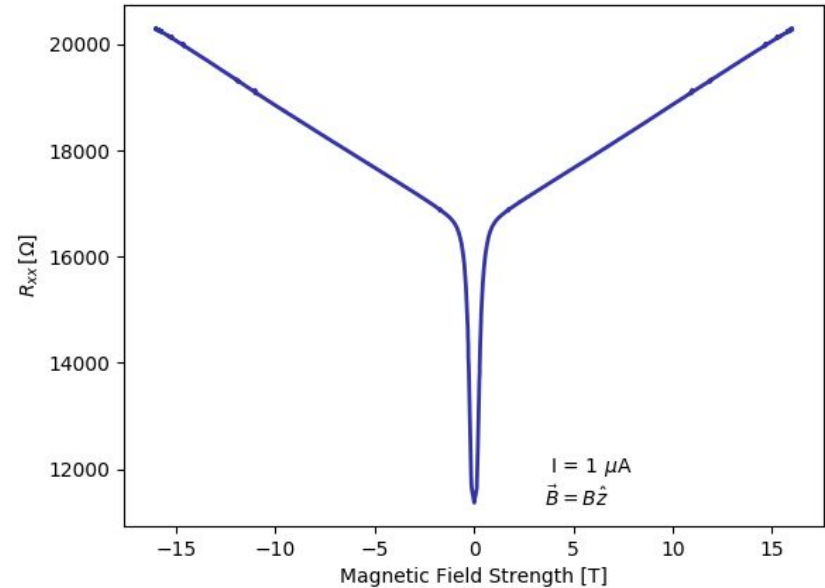


18 nm Magnetotransport

18 nm α -Sn Hall Magnetoresistance



18 nm α -Sn Longitudinal Magnetoresistance

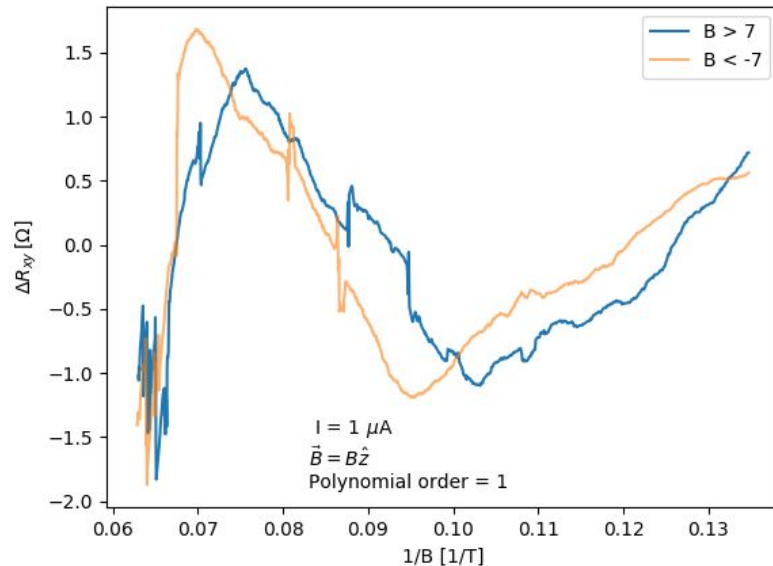


$$n = 2.48 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

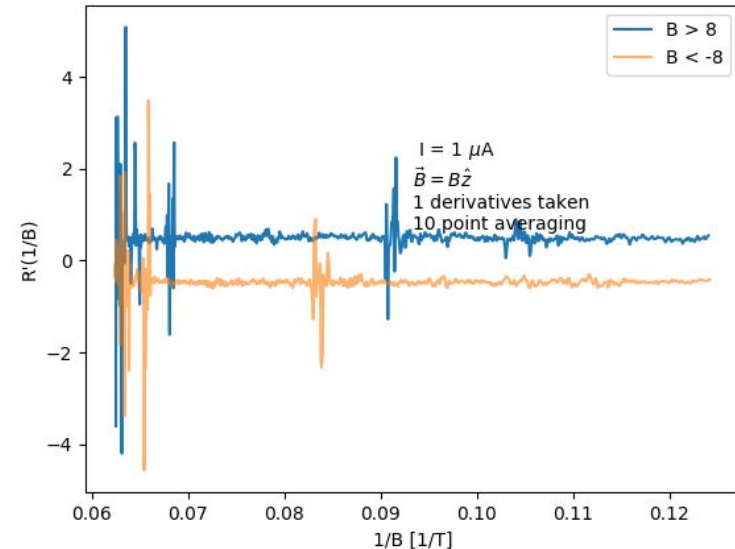
Shubnikov-de Haas

- Perhaps see oscillations in R_{xy}

18 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



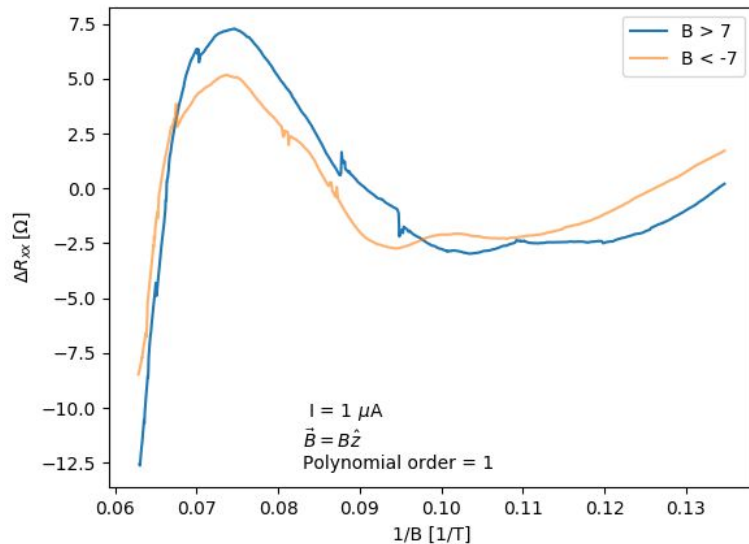
18 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



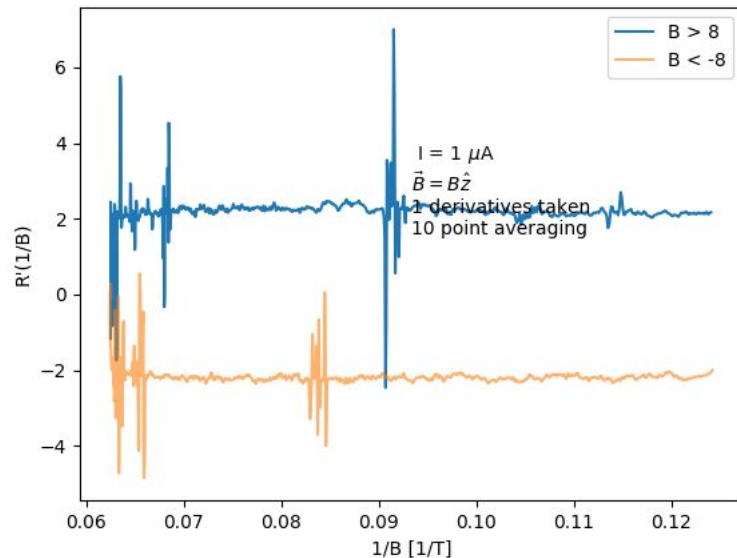
Shubnikov-de Haas

- Probably don't see them in R_{xx}

18 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



18 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



Next steps

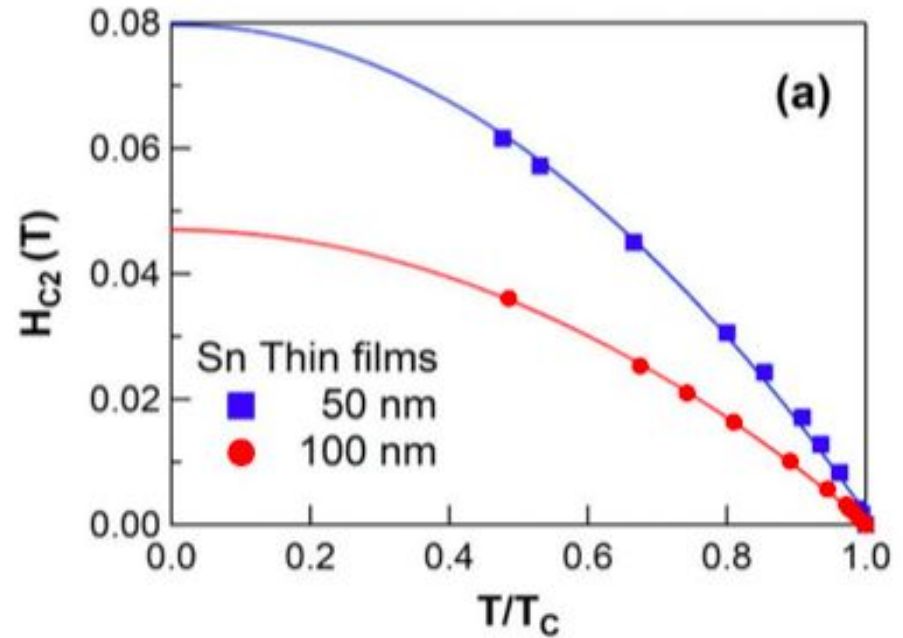
- 48 nm sample
 - Increase current sweep to ± 1 mA
 - Retake R vs T data at a slower warmup rate to allow full thermalization
- 18 nm sample
 - Repeat magnetotransport data at a higher current (~ 100 μ A) to reduce voltage noise in Hall data
 - Increase current sweep to ± 1 mA
 - Take R vs T data

References

1. Bang, Morrison, Rathnayaka, Lyuksyutov, Naugle, and Teizer. Characterization of superconducting Sn thin films and their application to ferromagnet-superconductor hybrids. Thin Solid Films 676, 138-143 (2019).
2. Vail, Taylor, Folkes, and Nichols. Growth and magnetotransport in thin film α -Sn on CdTe. arXiv (2019).
3. Matthias, Geballe and Compton. Superconductivity. Reviews of Modern Physics 35, 1-22 (1963).
4. Didschuns, Fleischer, Schilbe, Esser, Richter, and Luder. Superconductivity in Sn films on InSb(110) taking into account of the film morphology and structure. Physica C 377, 89-95 (2002).
5. Barbadienne, Varignon, Reyren, Marty et al. Angular-resolved photoemission electron spectroscopy and transport studies of the elemental topological insulator alpha Sn. Physical Review B **98**, 195445 (2018)

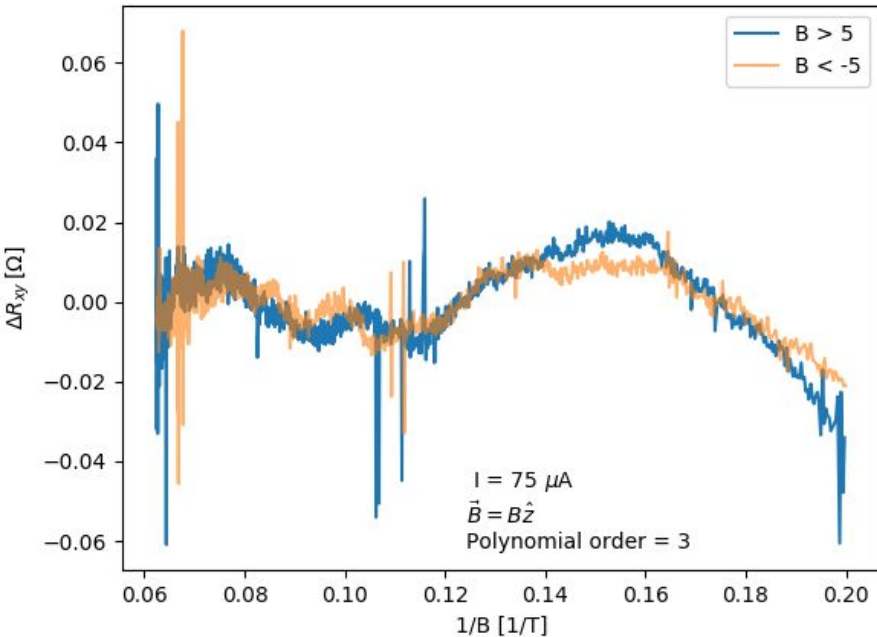
18 nm B field sweep

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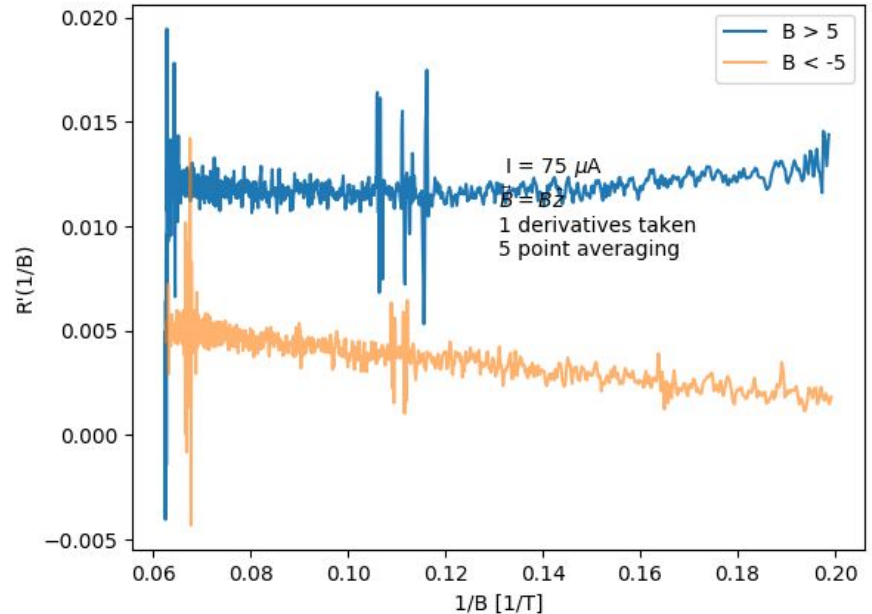


Shubnikov-de Haas

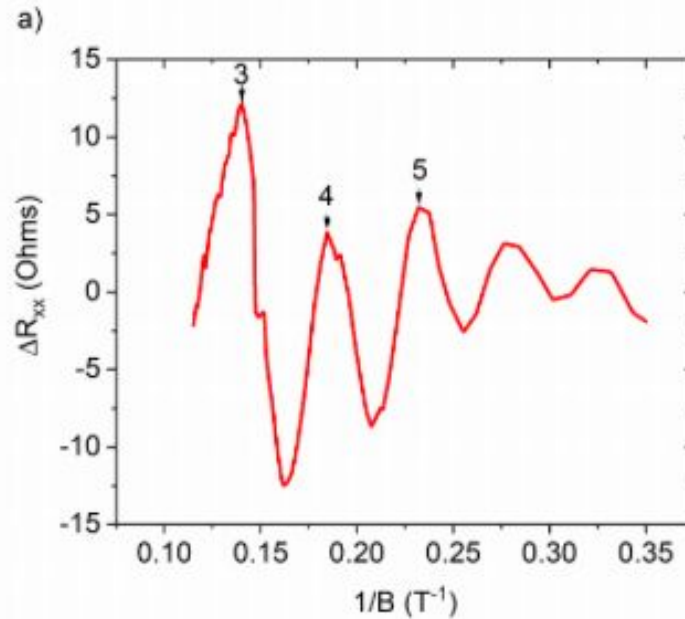
48 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



48 nm α -Sn Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations



Shubnikov-de Haas



Vail et al (2019)