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**10TH CONFERENCE ON HOPPING  
AND RELATED PHENOMENA**

( 1 - 4 September 2003)

***"Electrical Transport of Spin Polarized Carriers  
in Disordered Ultrathin Films"***

presented by:

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These are preliminary lecture notes, intended only for distribution to participants.



# Electrical Transport of Disordered Ultrathin Films: Glacial Space-Charge in a Parallel Magnetic Field

Luis M. Hernandez

Anand Bhattacharya

Kevin A. Parendo

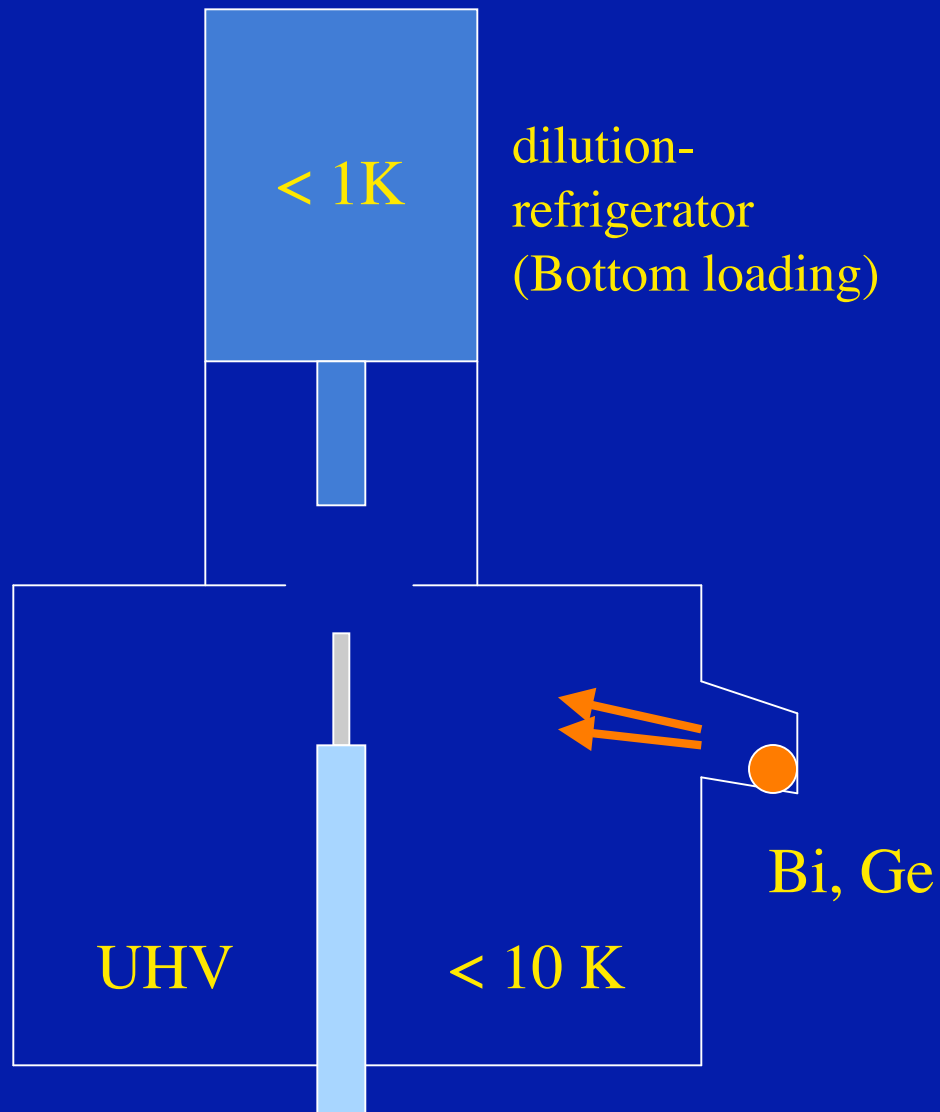
Allen M. Goldman

University of Minnesota

Phys. Rev. Letters (in press)

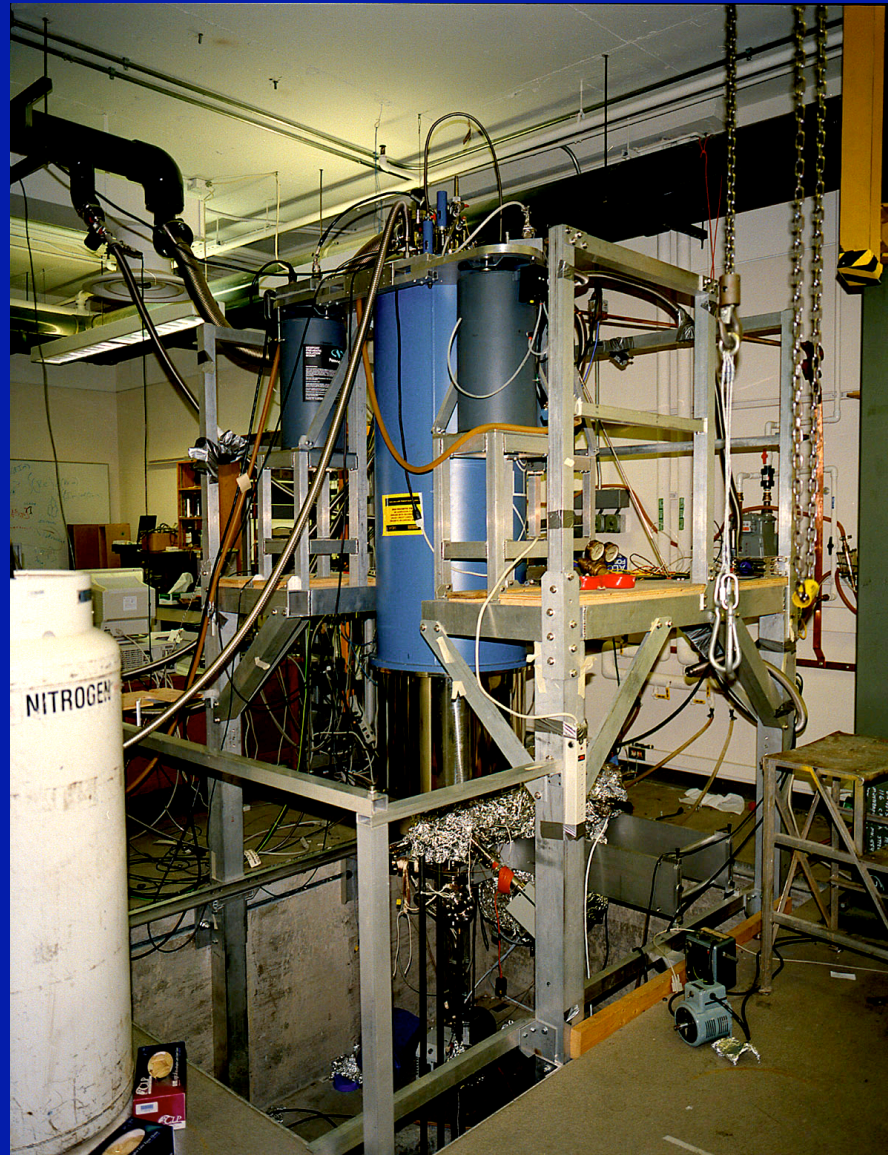
NSF Condensed Matter Physics Program DMR-0138209

# Apparatus

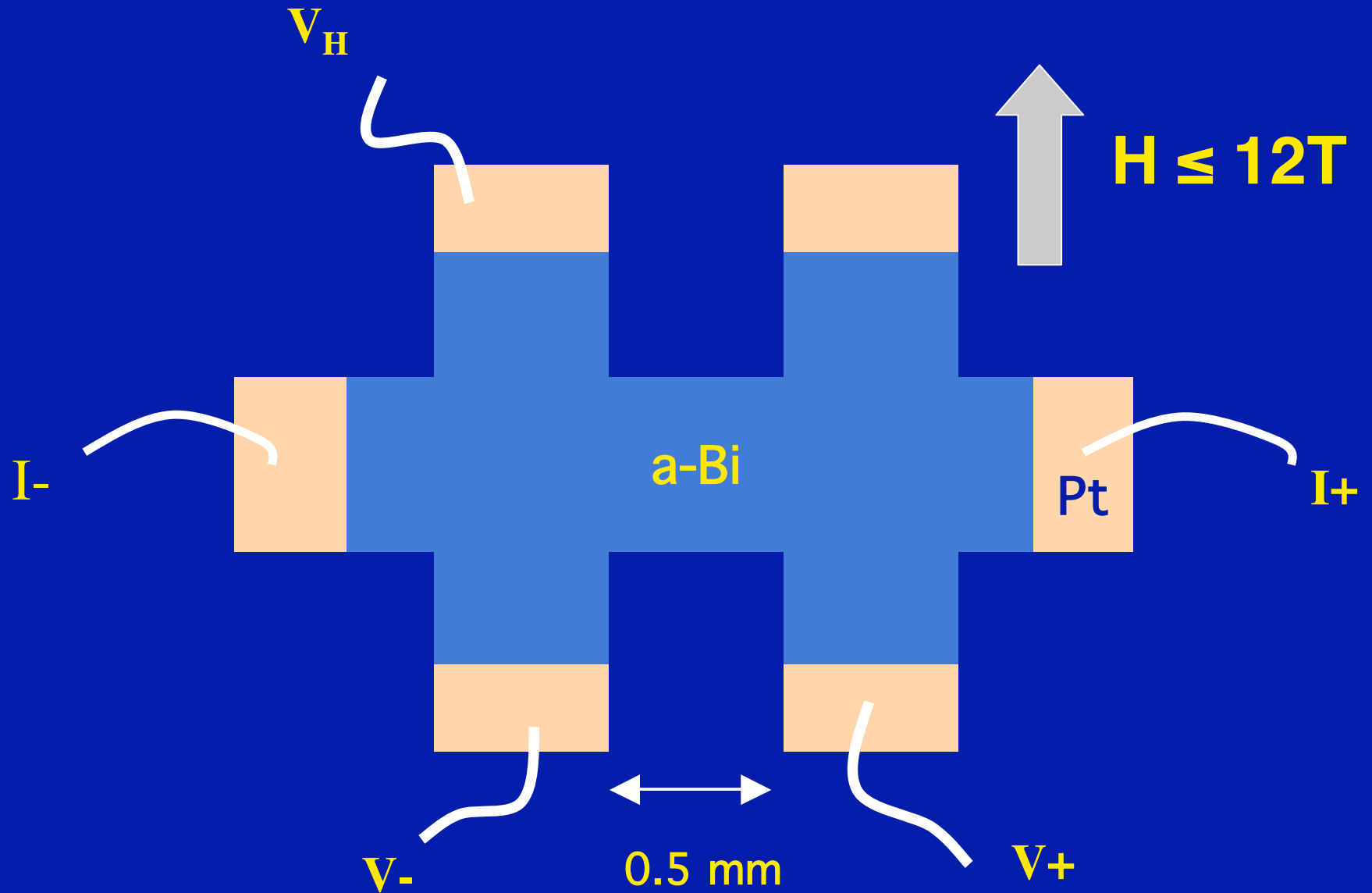


- $a$ -Ge underlayer of  $6\text{\AA}$  deposited *in-situ*.
- $0.05$ - $0.1\text{\AA}$  increments.

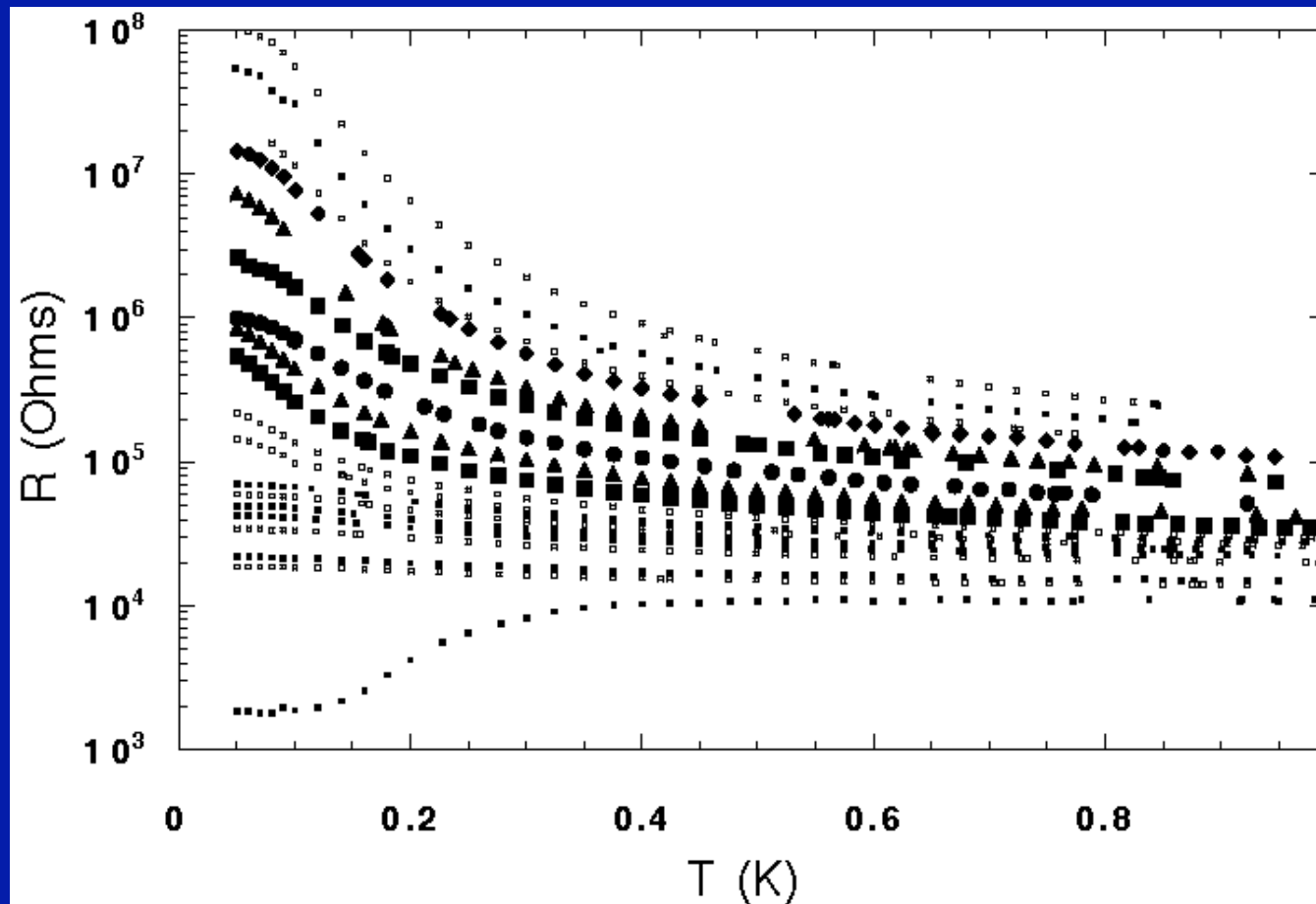
L.M. Hernandez and Allen M. Goldman, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **73**, 162 (2002)



# Measurement Geometry



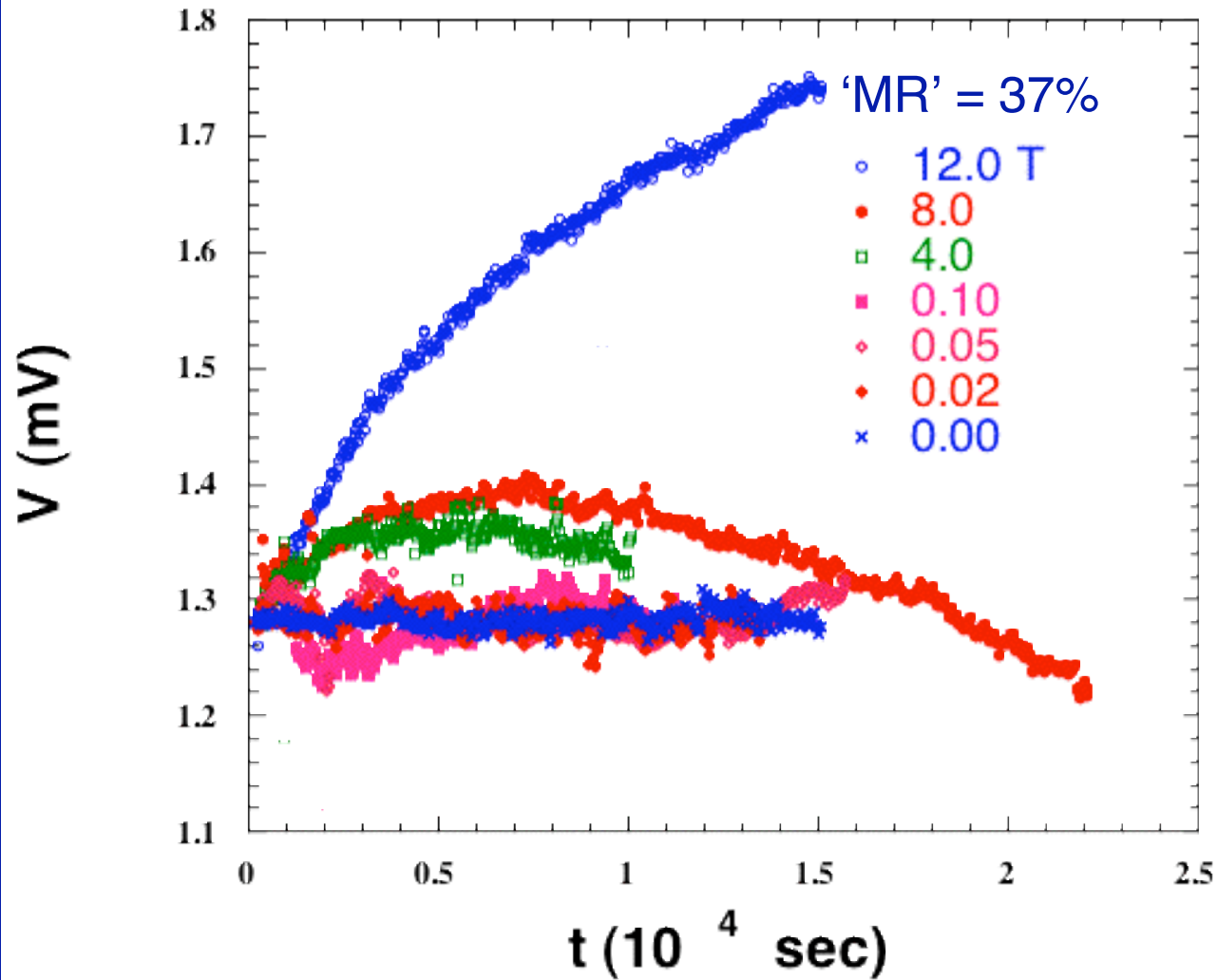
# Evolution of $R(T)$ with Thickness (on 6A *a*-Ge)



11.15Å  
11.25  
11.37  
11.38  
11.43  
11.48  
11.55  
11.65  
11.75  
11.85  
11.95  
12.03  
12.17  
12.27  
12.4  
12.55  
12.65  
12.85  
13.35

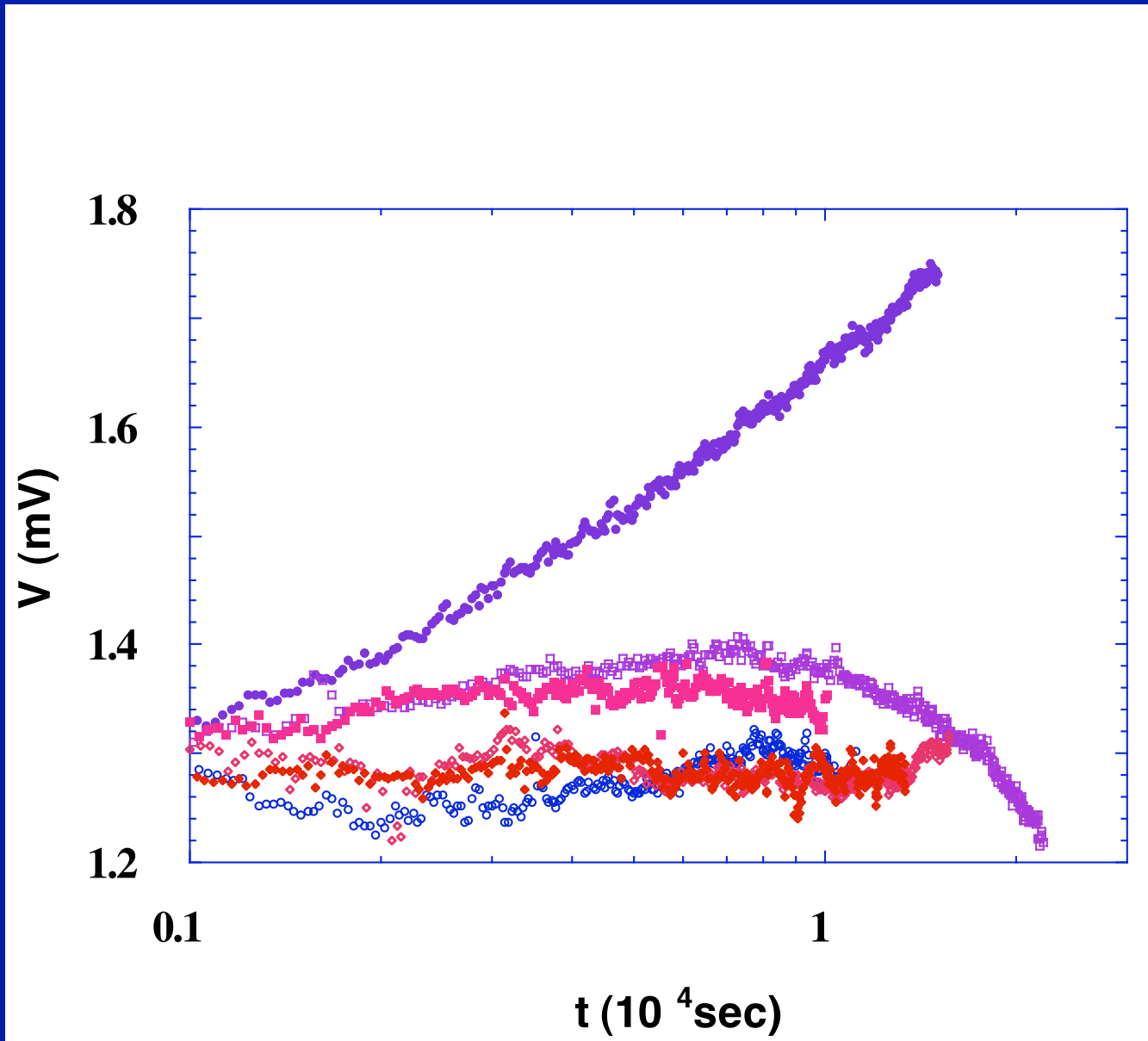
# Slow Relaxation in $H_{||}$

$T = 50\text{mK}$     thickness =  $11.38\text{\AA}$      $15\text{ M}\Omega/\text{sq}$



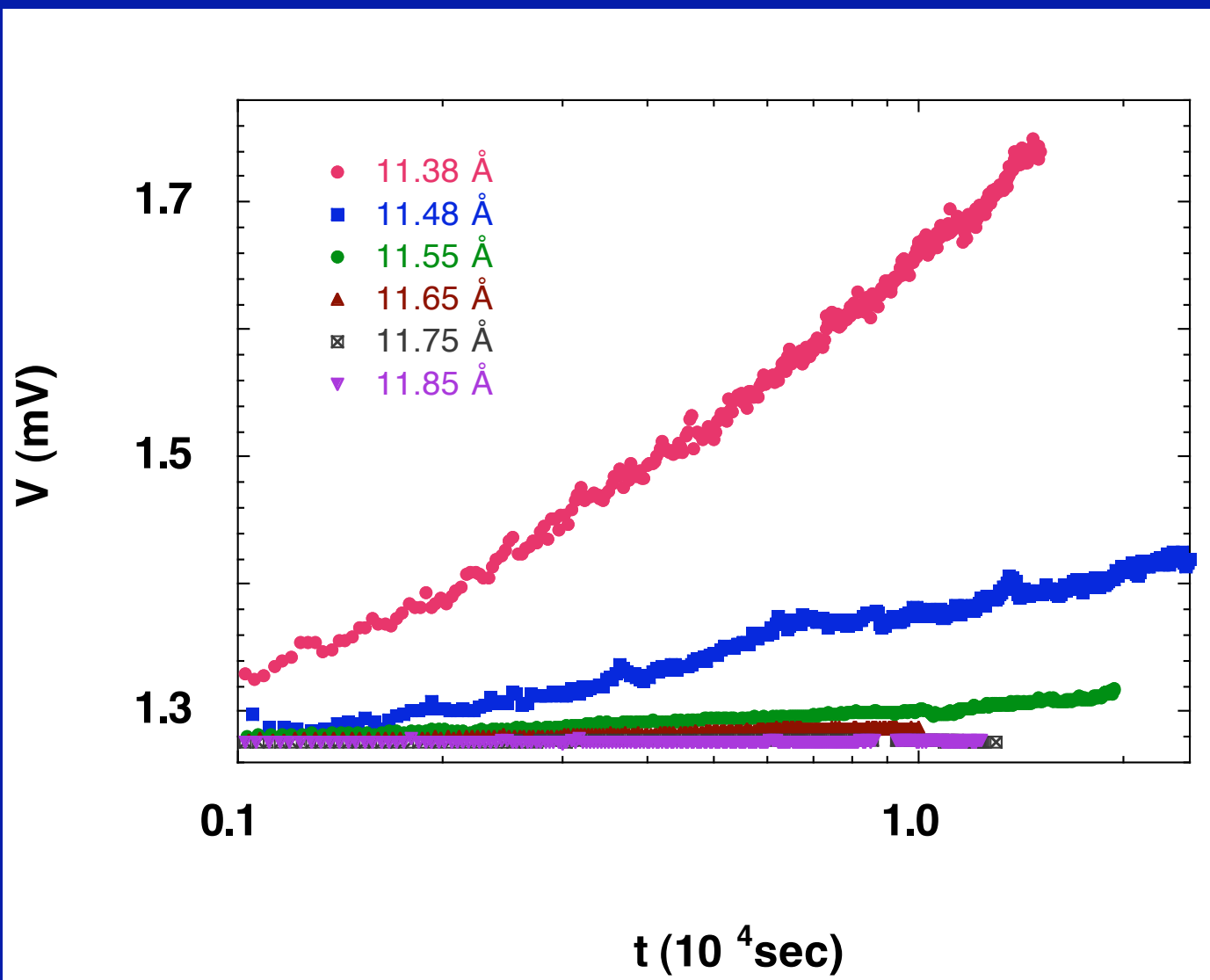


# Slow Relaxation in $H_{||}$ : $\log(t)$

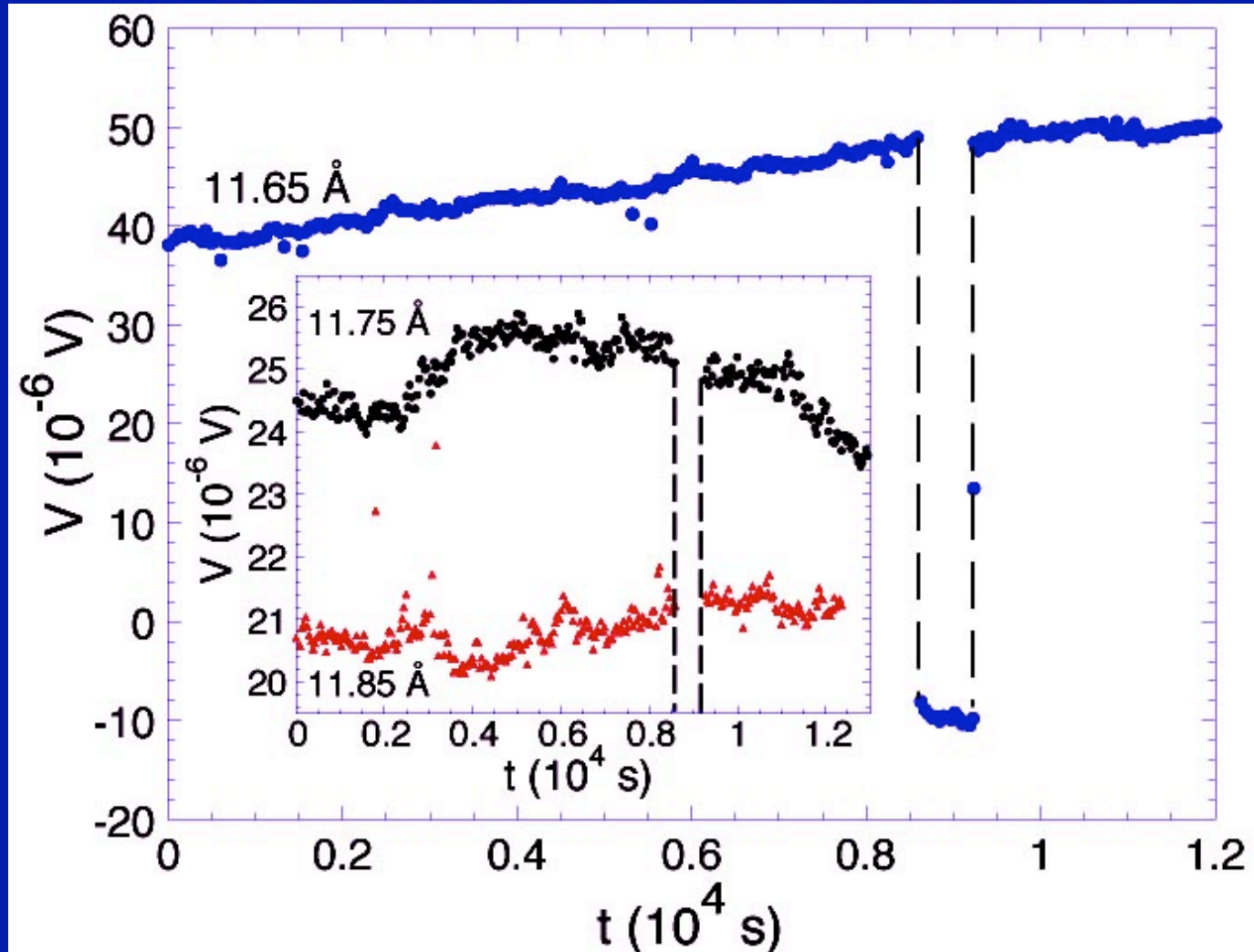


# Evolution with Thickness

$H_{||} = 12T$   $T = 50\text{mK}$



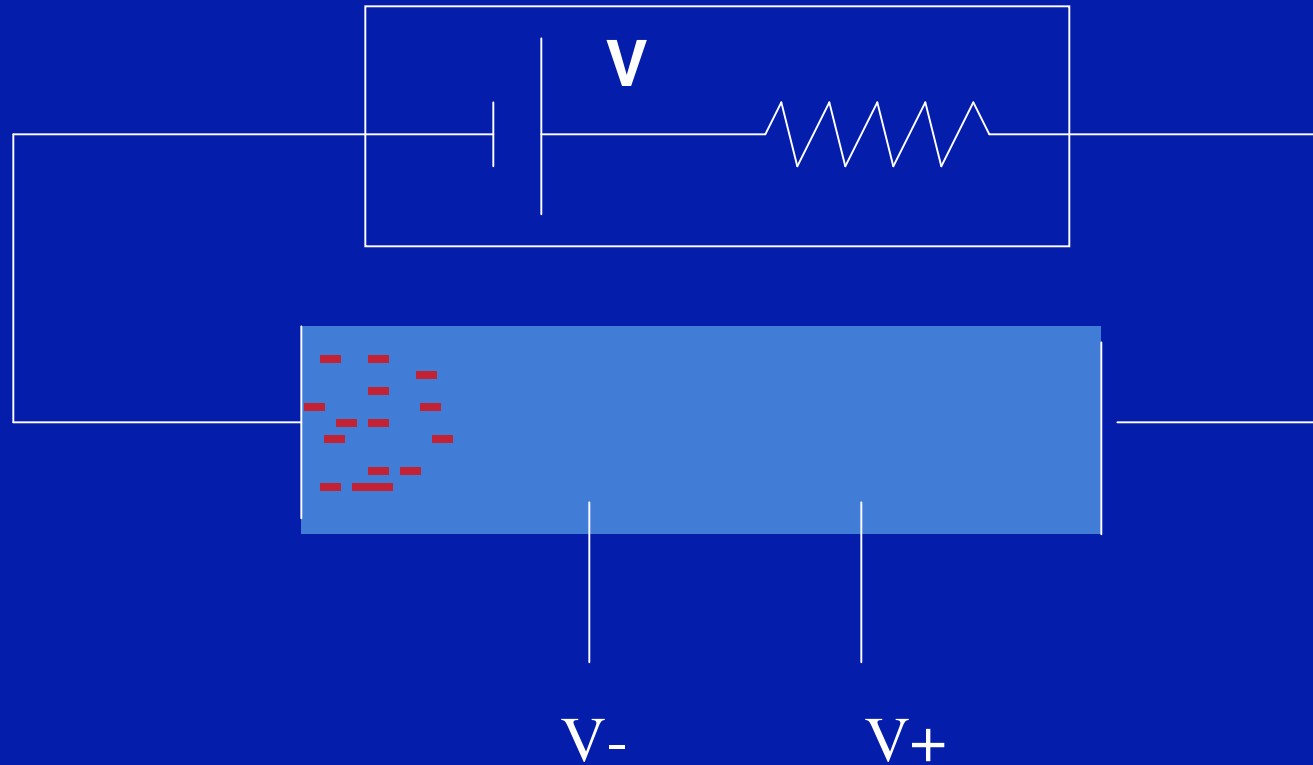
# Memory Effect



## Summary of Data

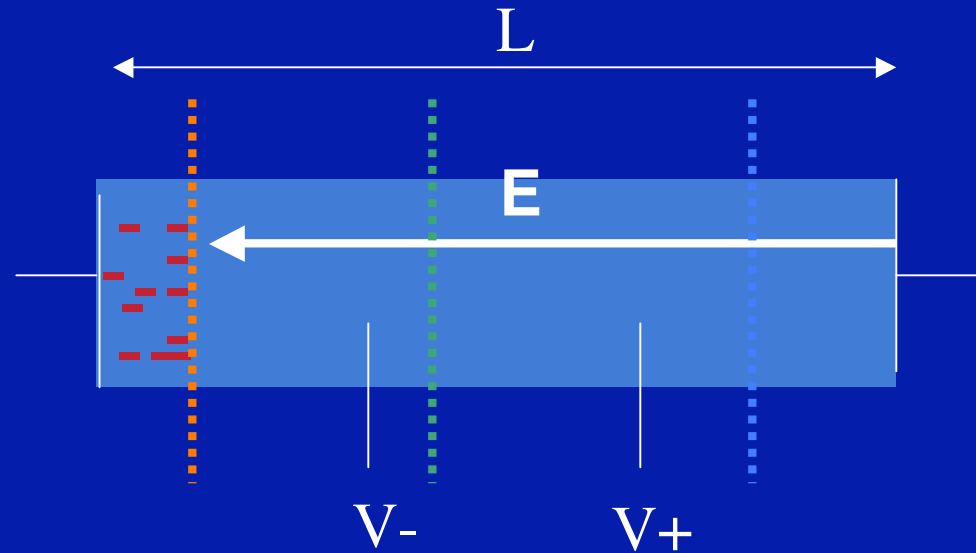
- Glacial charge dynamics at  $H_{||} > 0.1$  T and  $T < 200$  mK.
- Transient behavior in  $H_{||} - V$  increasing and then decreasing.
- Response slows down with increasing magnetic field, with no sign of saturation, even for  $\mu H \gg kT$ .
- Effect is stronger for films deeper in insulating regime.
- Memory effect.

# Space Charge

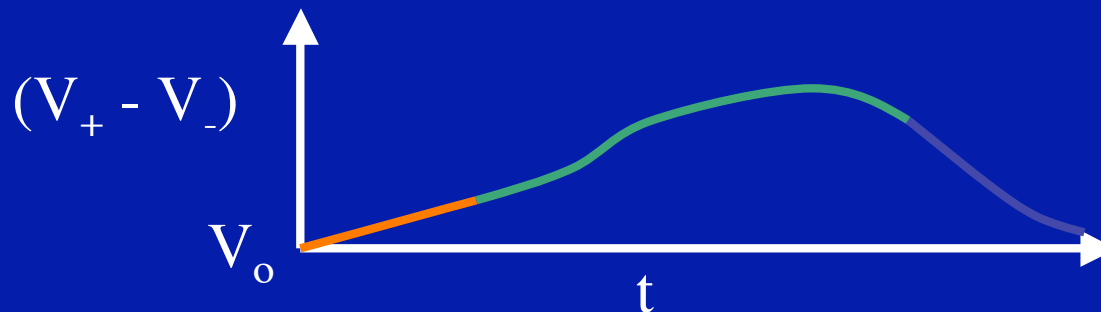


Space Charge : Spatially Inhomogeneous  $E$

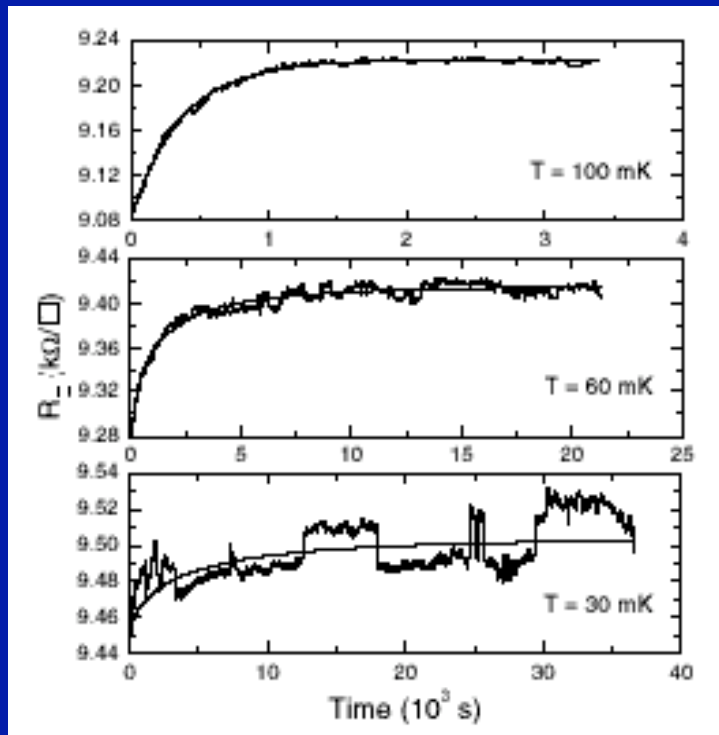
# Evolution of Space Charge with Time



**It is possible that  $E > V / L$**



## Other Work



- Weakly insulating granular Al films ( $10\text{k}\Omega/\square$ ).
- Superconductivity quenched with  $H_{\perp}$  and glassy behavior observed in large  $H_{\perp}$  and  $H_{\parallel}$ .
- Glassy response  $< 2\%$  of total R.

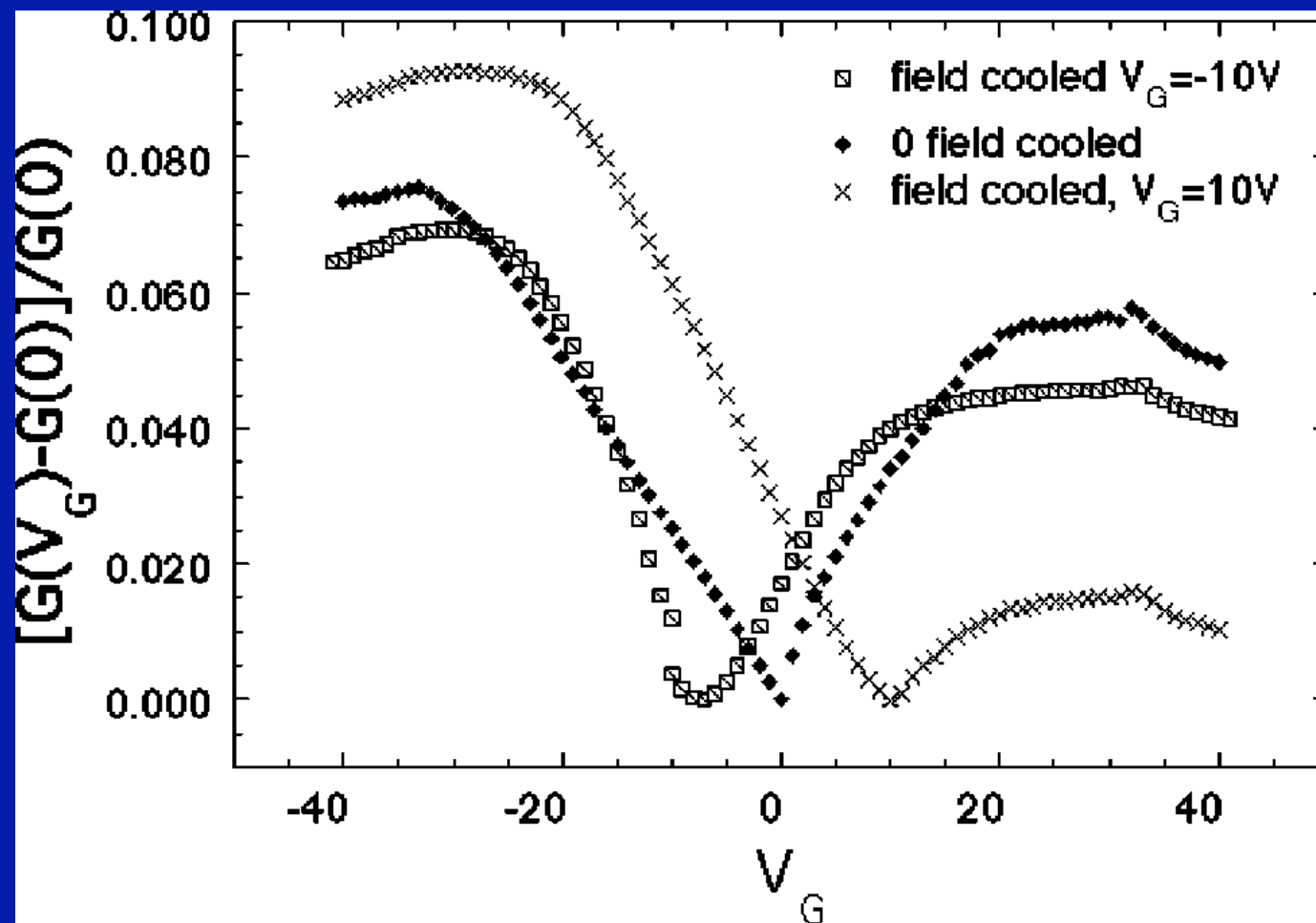
E. Bielejec and W. Wu, PRL **87**, 256601 (02).

### Also: Capacitive Charging

Z. Ovadyahu and M. Pollak, PRL **79**, 459 (97).

G. Martinez-Arizala *et al.* PRB **57R** (98).

## Capacitive Charging





# Inhibition of Hopping by $H_{\parallel}$

## Spin-Polarization Effects :

Hopping involving sites with double occupancy not allowed in presence of large magnetic field.

Mechanism saturates for  $\mu B \gg kT$ . (Kurobe, Kamimura et al.)

No saturation is observed.

## Wave function squeezing:

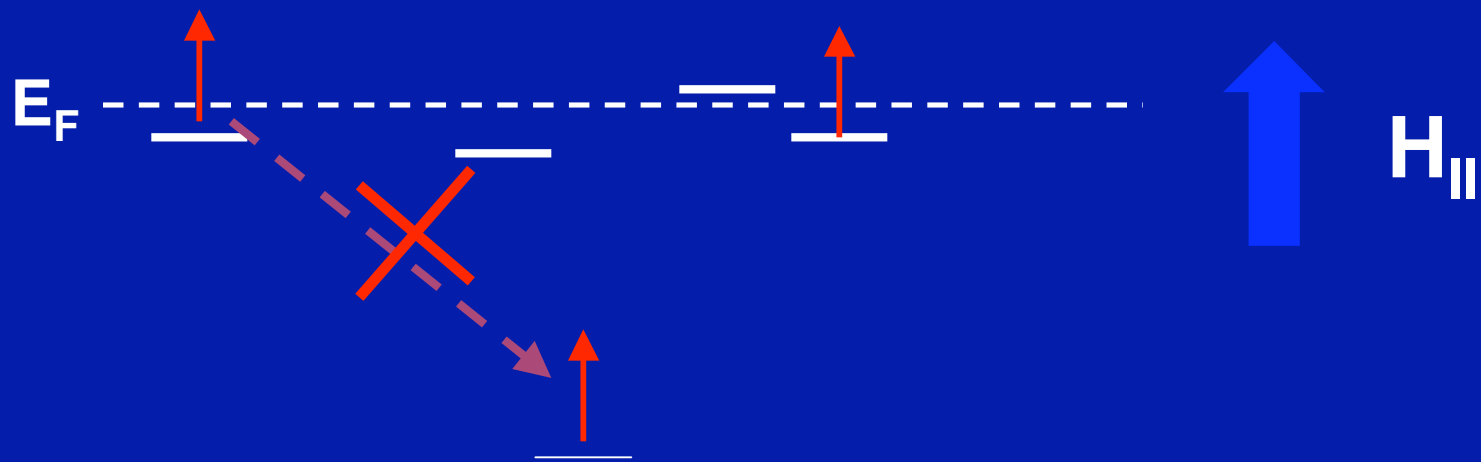
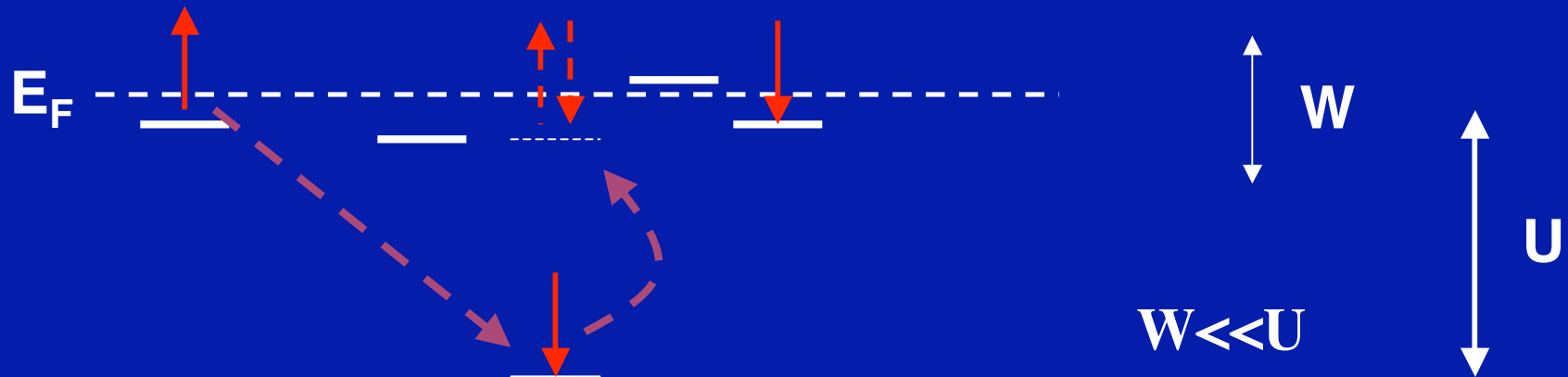
Magnetic length  $\lambda \gg a_B$  at low fields at which the onset of the effect is seen (0.1T). Ref: Clare C. Yu, **PRL** 82, 4074 (99).

## Superconductivity:

No evidence of superconductivity or superconducting fluctuations in any of the films exhibiting glass-like behavior.

Resistances were one to two orders of magnitude greater than those of Rochester group.

# Inhibition of Hopping by $H_{||}$ ?



## Other Physics needed to explain glassy behavior?

Wigner glass, spin liquid... Ref: Chakravarty, Kivelson et al.,  
Phil. Mag. B **79**, 859 (99).

## Conclusion

Application of a parallel magnetic field induces an electron glass in highly insulating disordered films. Systematics of relaxation seem to support the idea of space charge injection.

## Future Work

- Spatial dependence of the space charge distribution and its relaxation.
- Anisotropy in magnetic field - systematically vary angle of applied field, both in plane and out of plane.