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Resonant Tunneling Through a Two-Dimensional Electron Gas in All-Oxide Heterostructure Tunnel Junctions J.D. BURTON, E.Y. TSYMBAL, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA, J.P. VELEV, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, USA — Oxide heterostructures exhibit a variety of very interesting physical properties and have tremendous potential for new types of multifunctional device applications. For example, very recently it was discovered that a two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) is formed at the (001) interface between two perovskite oxides that are otherwise insulating in the bulk. We examine, within the framework of first-principles density functional theory, the effect of a complex SrTiO₃-LaO-SrTiO₃ barrier forming a 2DEG on conductance and TMR in all-oxide magnetic tunnel junctions. The replacement of one SrO atomic layer by LaO in the otherwise pure SrTiO₃ barrier can be understood as precision substitutional doping of trivalent La for divalent Sr, leading to the formation of a 2DEG. Such precision atomic layering is within the reach of current experimental fabrication techniques. Our calculations reveal that compared to the pure SrTiO₃ barrier, the tunneling conductance can be substantially enhanced due to resonant tunneling through the 2DEG. However, this effect is sensitive to lattice polarization effects in the SrTiO₃ barrier as well as the choice of electrode material. We will discuss these effects with the goal of stimulating experimental studies.

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