

Abstract Submitted  
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**Thermal Conductance of Nanoscale VO<sub>x</sub> Epitaxial Layers** DONG-WOOK OH, IVAN PETROV, DAVID CAHILL — We use time-domain thermoreflectance to measure the thermal conductance of VO<sub>x</sub> layers in epitaxial Pt/VO<sub>x</sub>/Pt structures. In particular, the metal-insulator-transition of VO<sub>2</sub> at  $\approx 70^\circ\text{C}$  allows us to systematically explore channels for heat transport between metals and correlated-electron systems. Pt/VO<sub>x</sub>/Pt layers are deposited on a sapphire substrates by reactive DC sputtering with O<sub>2</sub> partial pressure varied from 0% to 13%. The thermal conductance has a strong dependence on thickness, 3-50 nm, and oxygen content, pure V to V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The thermal conductance of  $\sim 10$  nm thick layers of V in series with the two Pt/V interfaces is 1 GW/m<sup>2</sup>-K, comparable to what is expected based on the diffuse-mismatch model for electron transport at interfaces. The conductance of  $\sim 10$  nm thick layers of VO<sub>2</sub> at room temperatures is remarkably high, 0.5 GW/m<sup>2</sup>-K, for the series conductance of two metal-dielectric interfaces. At the metal-insulator-transition, the conductance of VO<sub>2</sub> layers increases by only 10%, indicating that electrons in Pt and electrons in metallic VO<sub>2</sub> are not strongly coupled.

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