

Non-classical Longitudinal Magnetoresistance in anisotropic black phosphorus

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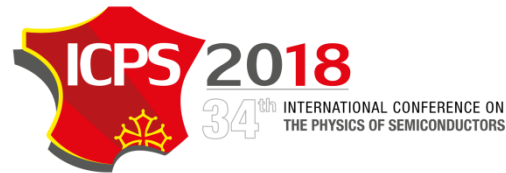
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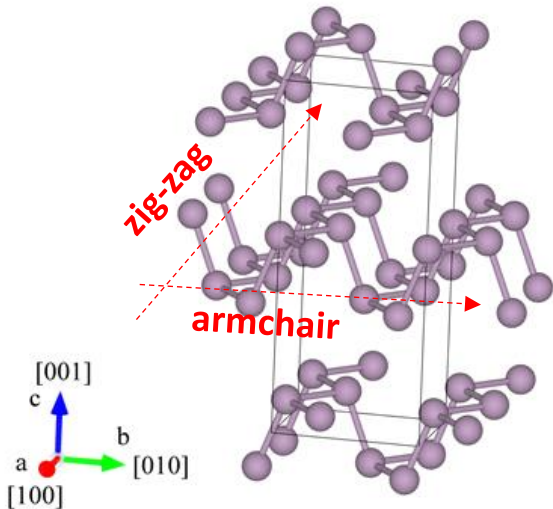
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August 2nd 2018, Montpellier, France

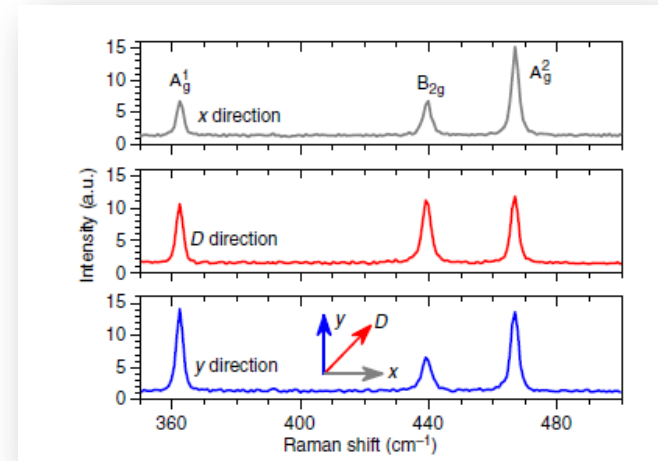
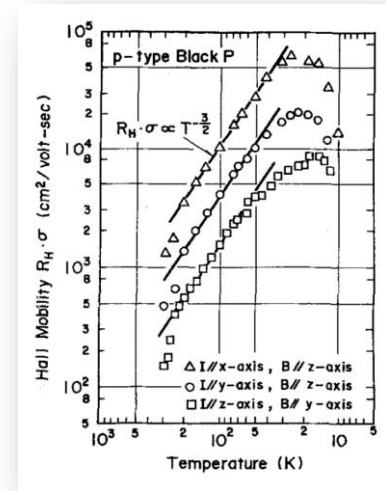


What is black phosphorus?



Cell parameters
 $a=3.13\text{\AA}$
 $b=10.47\text{\AA}$
 $c=4.37\text{\AA}$

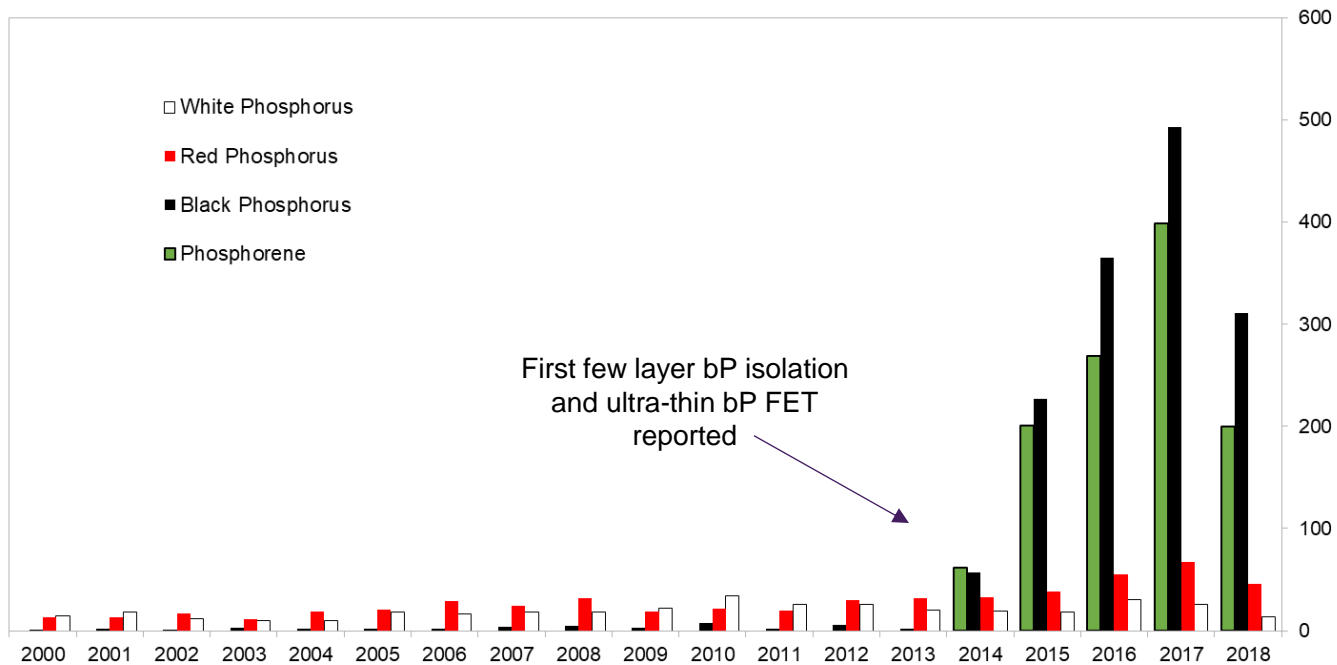
- ✓ In 1914 first successful synthesis (Bridgman) and in 2007 synthesis at room pressure (Lange, Nilges)
- ✓ Strong crystalline anisotropy in the plane
- ✓ p-type semiconductor: 0.3eV direct band gap and high hole mobility (64,000 cm^2/Vs @ 20 K)
- ✓ Vibrational modes of the crystal are Raman active



A. Morita, Appl. Phys. A 39 (1986),

A. Castellanos-Gomez et al, 2D Mat. 1, (2014); F. Xia et al, Nat Comm 5, (2014)

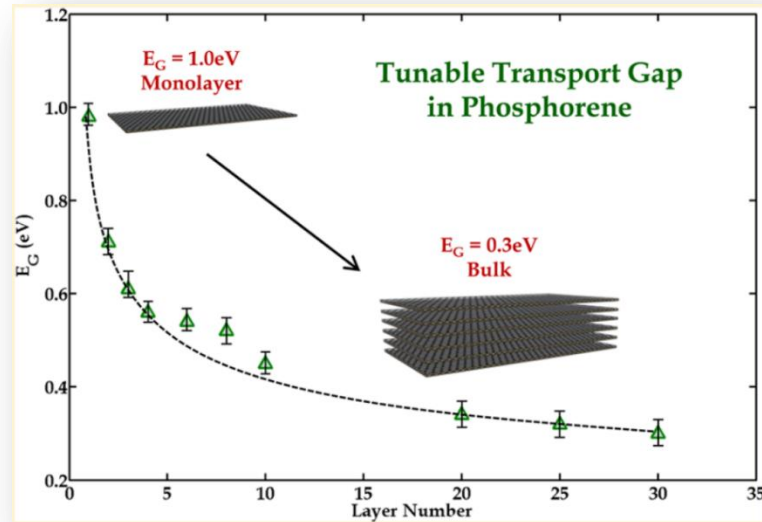
The renaissance of black phosphorus



A. Castellanos-Gomez et al, 2D materials 1, (2014); L. Li et al, Nature Nanotech. 9 (2014) (Y. Zhang group);
H. Liu et al., ACS Nano 8 (2014) (P. Ye group); N. Gillren at al., 2D Materials 2, (2014) (J. Lau group);
X. Chen et al Nat. Comm. 6 (2015) (N. Wang group)

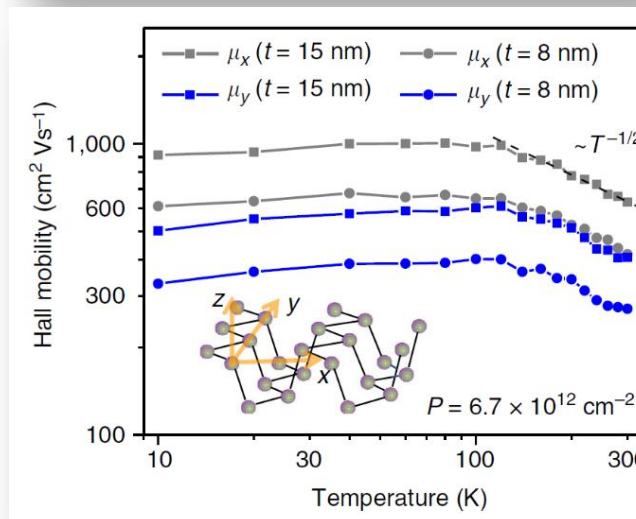
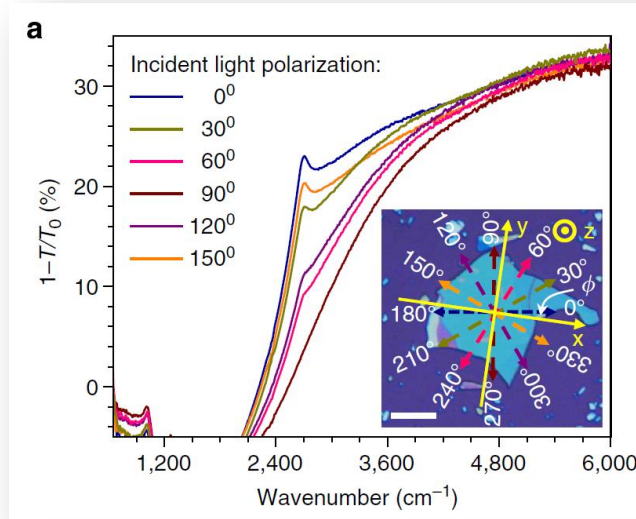
The renaissance of black phosphorus

- ✓ Direct band-gap tunable with layer number

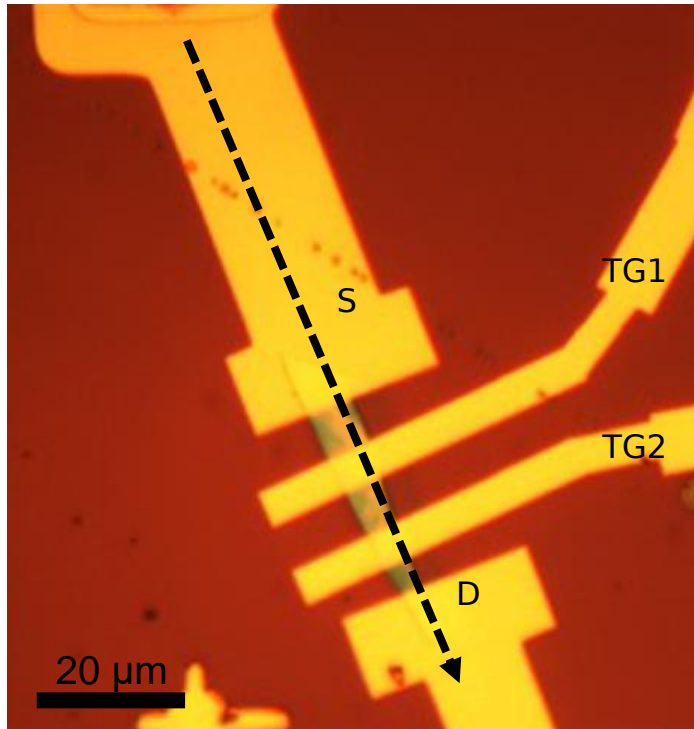


The renaissance of black phosphorus

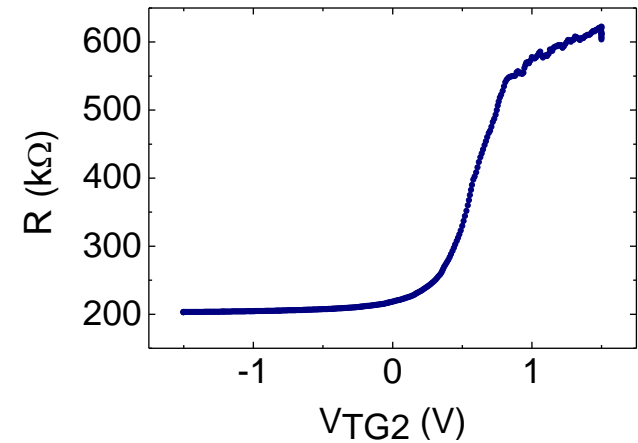
- ✓ Direct band-gap tunable with layer number
- ✓ In-plane anisotropy of optical and electrical and thermal transport properties



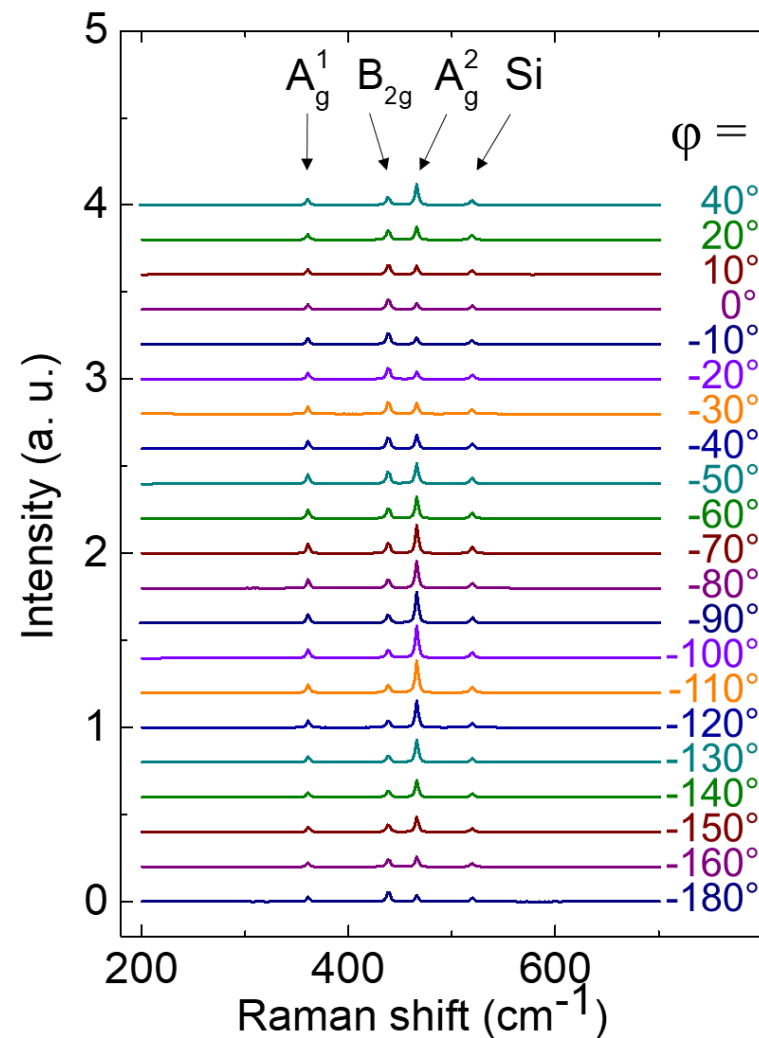
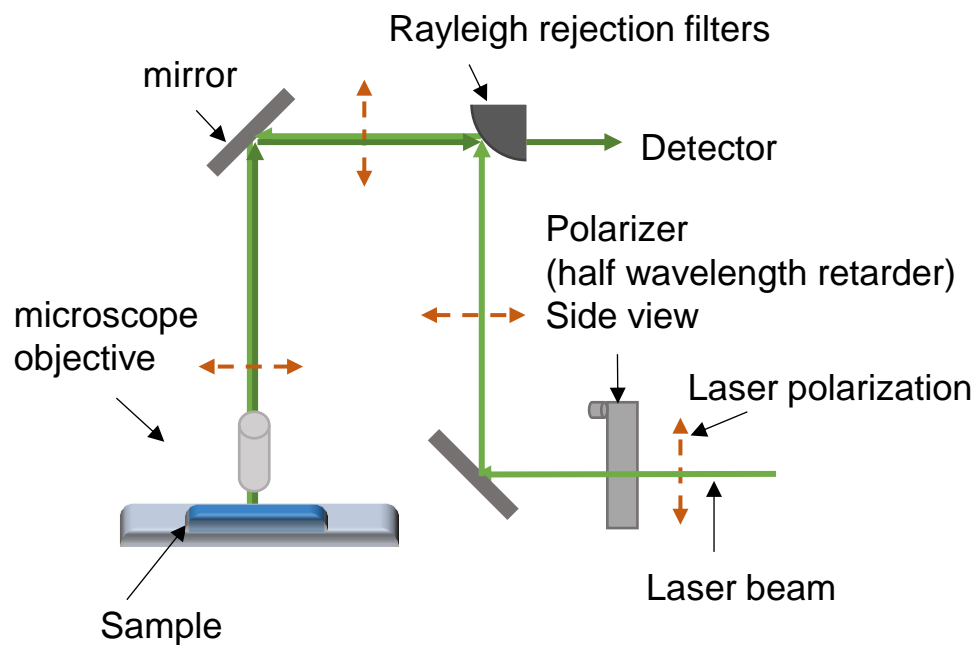
bP FET device



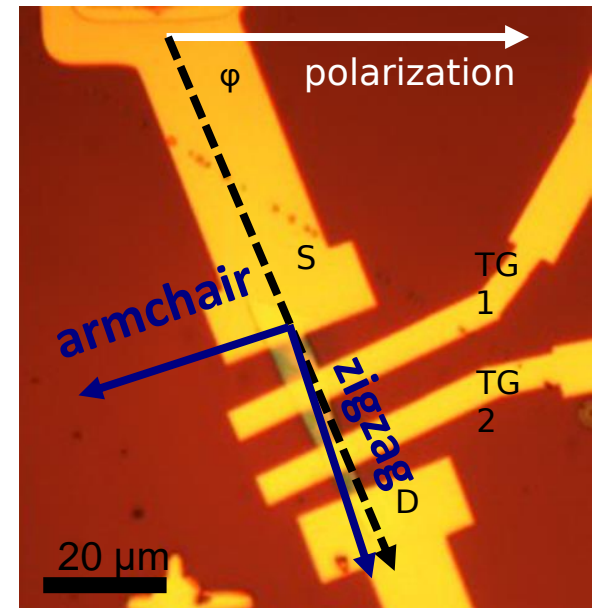
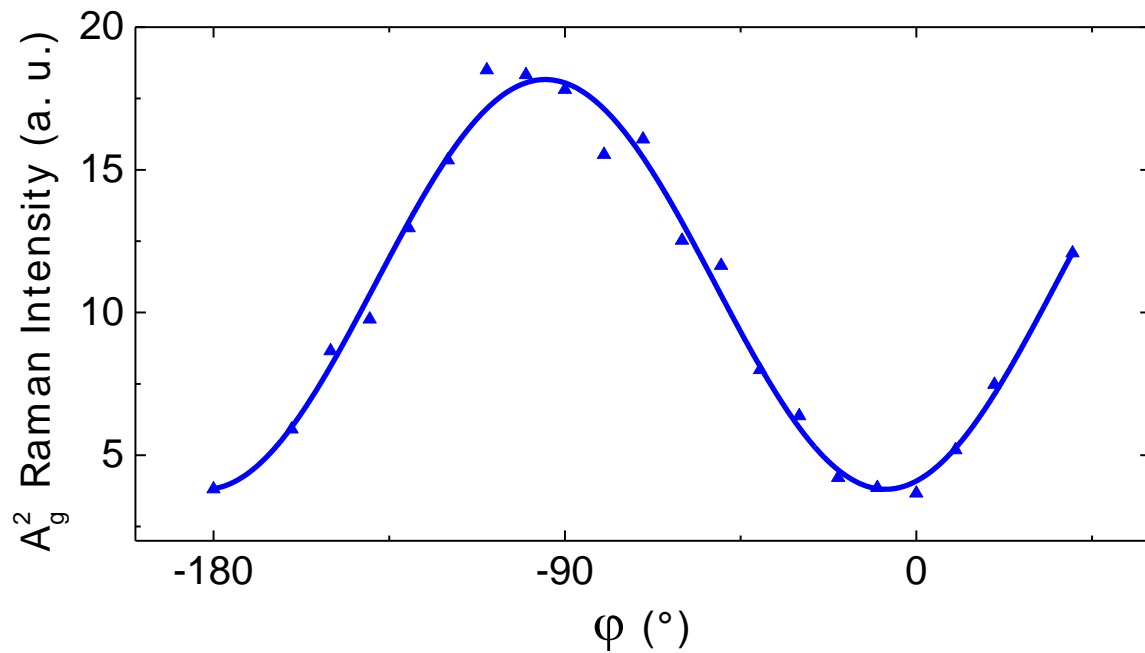
- (16 ± 1) nm thick bP flake
- Two top gates TG1 and TG2 fabricated with a combination of PO_x and Al_2O_3 [1]
- $n = 2.2 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $\mu = 83 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{Vs})$ at 1.5 K, 11.4 T



Crystal orientation: polarized Raman

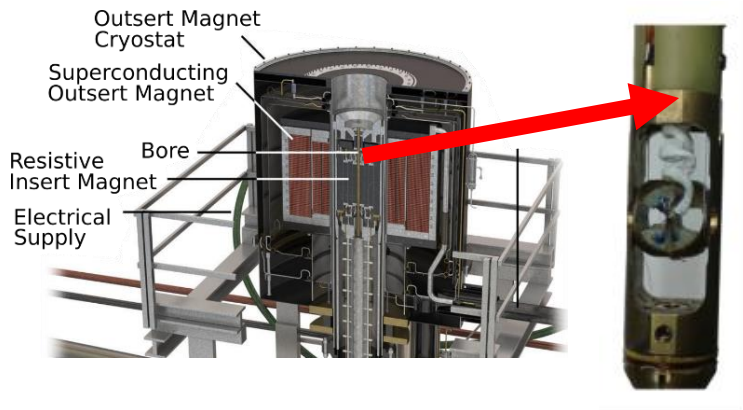


Crystal orientation: polarized Raman

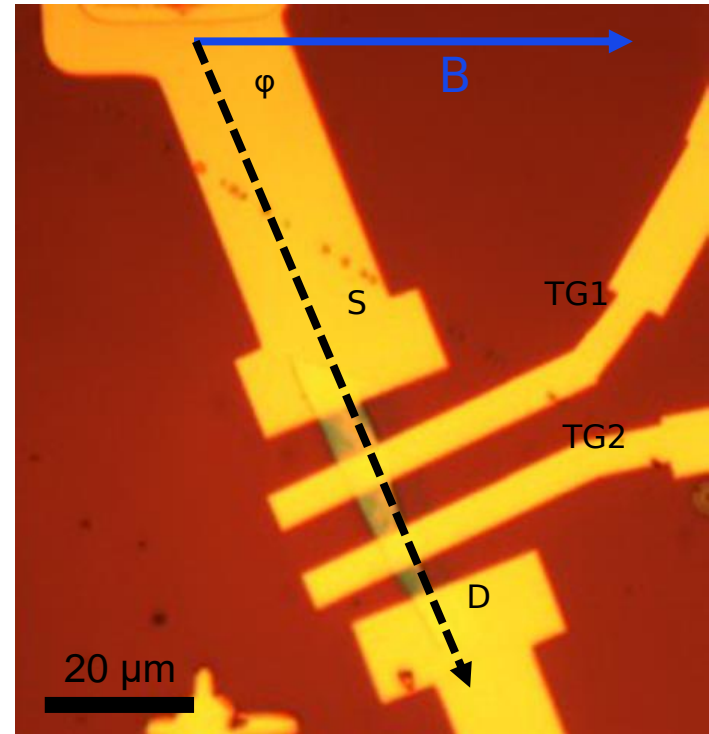


In plane magnetotransport: the experimental setup.

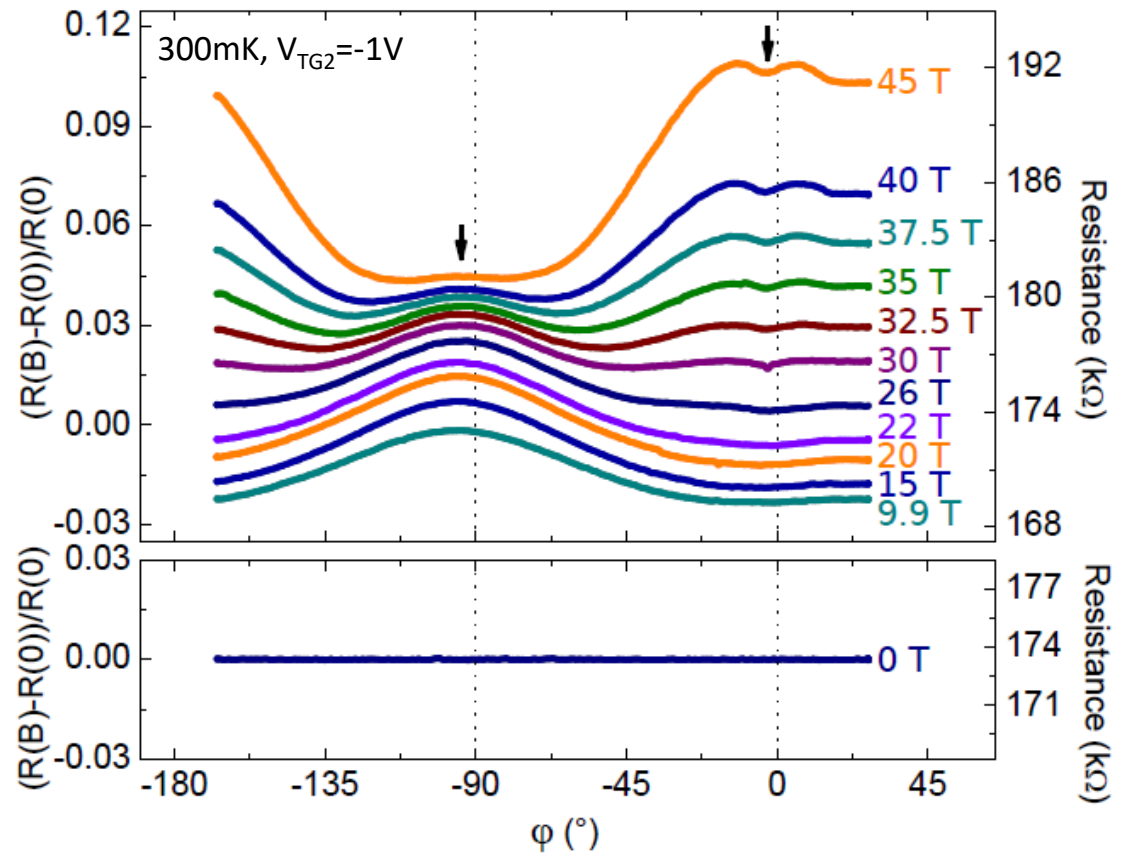
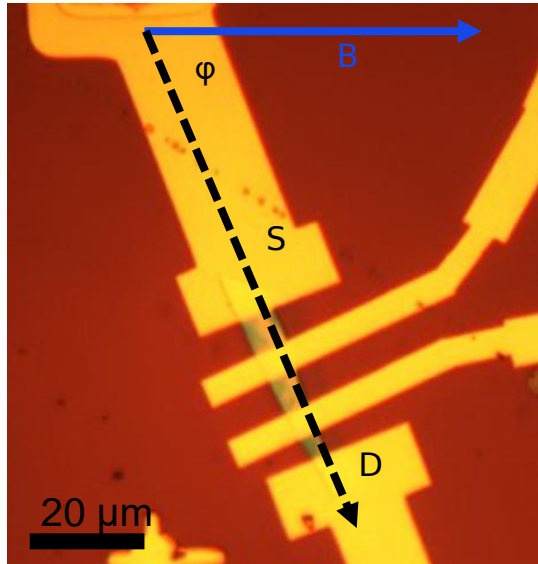
Hybrid 45 T magnet Tallahassee, USA



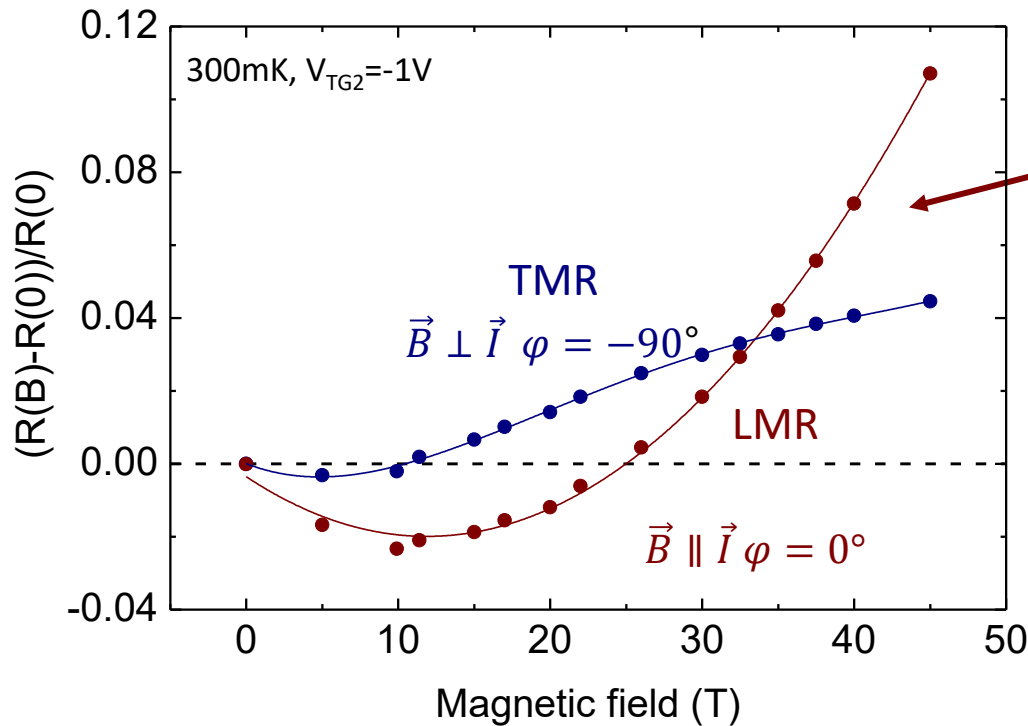
The sample is mounted on a rotator and it rotates in the plane of magnetic field.



In plane magnetotransport

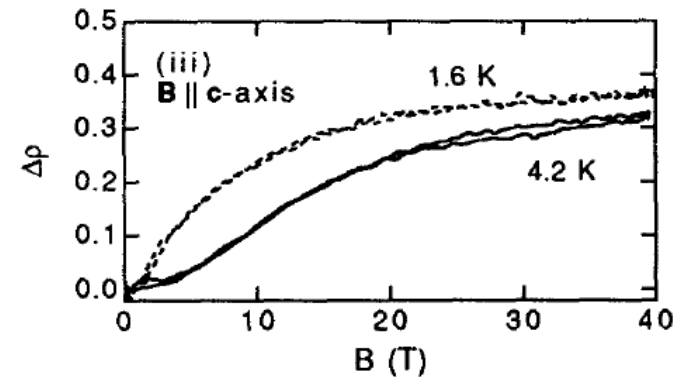


In plane magnetotransport



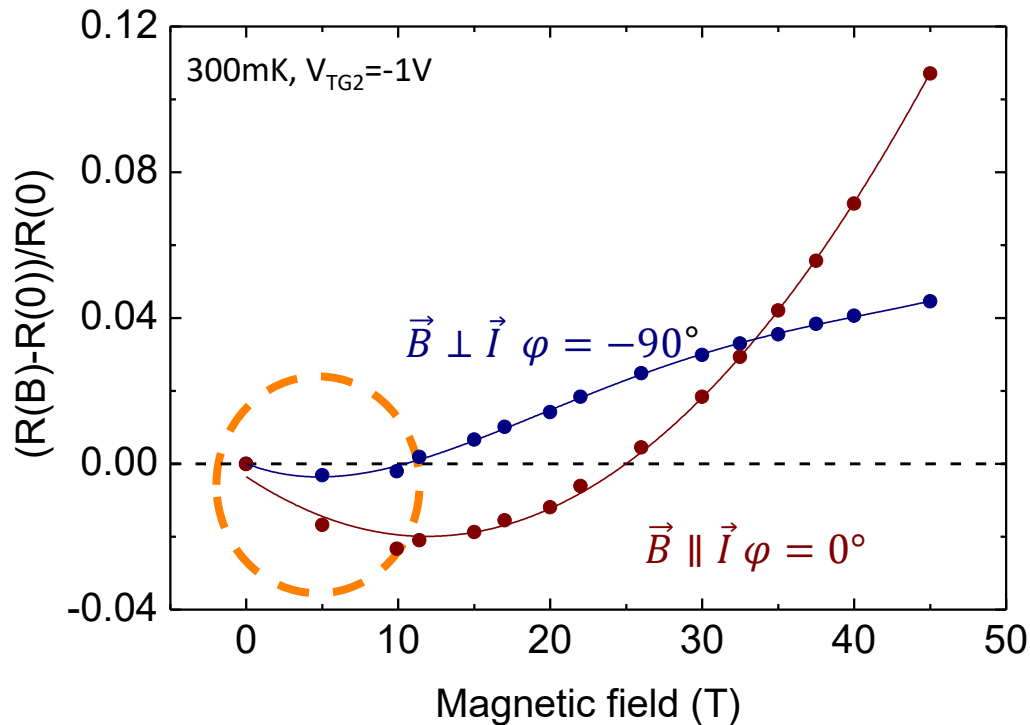
The conventional model based on Lorentz force cannot produce longitudinal magnetoresistance LMR, since $\vec{v} \parallel \vec{B}$

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$



Strutz et al, Physica B, 194, (1994)

In plane magnetotransport: low field regime



- bP has an elliptical fermi surface in the plane

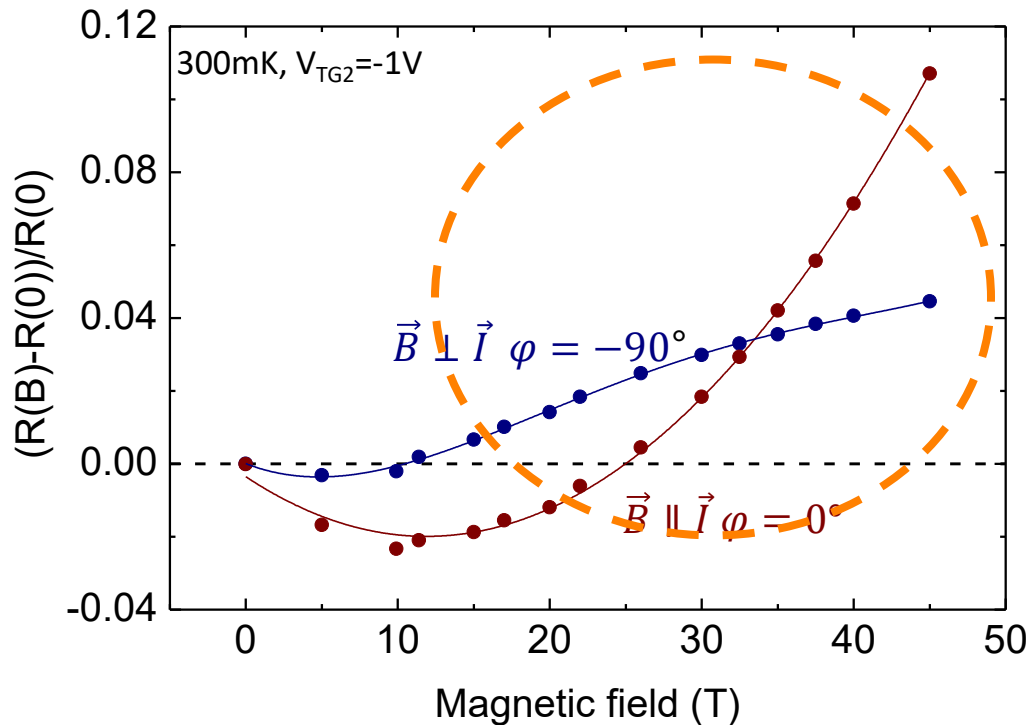
$$l_{e_{zz}} = 3.2 \text{ nm}$$

$$\alpha = l_{e_{zz}} k_{F_{zz}} = 1.9 \rightarrow \text{close to localization}$$

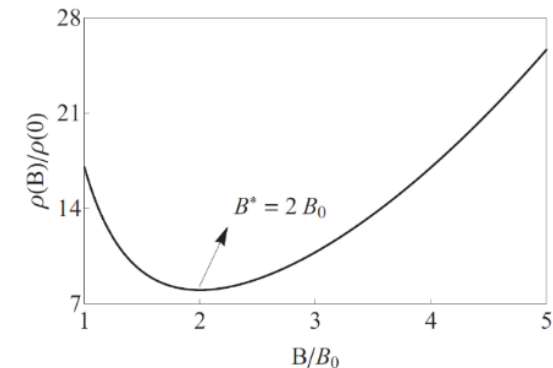
- Consistent with previous literature on disordered/localized bP [2]

[2] N. Iwasaki et al, Chemistry Letters 14, (1985); T.-H. Lee et al, Phys. Status Solidi RRL 10, (2016), S. J. Choi et al, Nano Letters, 16, (2016), G. Long et al Nanotechnology 29, (2018) ; N. Hemsworth et al, PRB 92 (2016)

In plane magnetotransport: high field regime



- LMR can arise in case of Fermi surface anisotropy (Pal and Maslov, PRB 88, (2010))
- Its sign can be negative or positive (and it can change) for different scattering mechanisms, from short range to long range scattering



Goswami, Pixley
and Das Sarma, PRB 92, (2015)

- This picture still holds in a semiclassical regime (Son and Spivak, PRB 88 (2016))

Conclusions

- We measured **in-plane magnetoresistance** of a bP FET
- The observed behavior was **strongly anisotropic**
- Negative magnetoresistance at low field is consistent with previous experiments
- **Positive Longitudinal magnetoresistance** is observed at high field
- **Fermi surface anisotropy**, with the field rotating in the plane where anisotropy is pronounced, plays a crucial role in explaining the phenomenon



S. Heun



M. Carrega



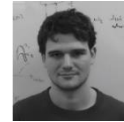
N. Hemsworth



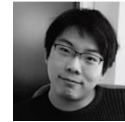
W. Dickerson



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Thank you for your attention!

National Enterprise for nanoScience and nanoTechnology

