

BiSb expands the potential of topological insulators for ultra-low-power electronic devices

August 1 2018

	θ_{SH}	σ ($\Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$)	σ_{SH} ($\frac{\hbar}{2e}\Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$)
Ta	0.15	5.3×10^5	0.8×10^5
W	0.4	4.7×10^5	1.9×10^5
Pt	0.08	4.2×10^6	3.4×10^5
Bi_2Se_3	2-3.5	5.7×10^4	$1.1\text{-}2.0 \times 10^5$
$\text{Bi}_x\text{Se}_{1-x}$	18.8	7.8×10^3	1.47×10^5
$\text{Bi}_{0.9}\text{Sb}_{0.1}$ (this work)	52	2.5×10^5	1.3×10^7

Table 1: θ_{SH} : spin Hall angle, σ : conductivity, σ_{SH} : spin Hall conductivity.

The figures in the bottom row are those achieved in the present study. Remarkably, the spin Hall conductivity, shown in the right-hand column, is two orders of magnitude greater than the previous record. Credit: Pham Nam Hai

A research team led by Pham Nam Hai at the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Tech) has developed the world's best-performing pure spin current source made of bismuth-antimony (BiSb) alloys, which they report as the best candidate for the first industrial application of topological insulators. The achievement represents a big step forward in the development of spin-orbit torque magnetoresistive random-access memory (SOT-MRAM) devices with the potential to replace existing memory technologies.

The team has developed thin films of BiSb for a topological insulator that simultaneously achieves a colossal spin Hall effect and high electrical conductivity. Their study, published in *Nature Materials*, could accelerate the development of high-density, ultra-low power, and ultra-fast non-volatile memories for Internet of Things (IoT) and other applications now becoming increasingly in demand for industrial and home use.

The BiSb thin films achieve a spin Hall angle of approximately 52, conductivity of 2.5×10^5 and spin Hall conductivity of 1.3×10^7 at room temperature. (See Table 1 for a performance summary, including all units.) Notably, the spin Hall conductivity is two orders of magnitude greater than that of bismuth selenide (Bi_2Se_3), reported in *Nature* in 2014.

Making SOT-MRAM a viable choice

Until now, the search for suitable spin Hall materials for next-generation SOT-MRAM devices has presented problems: First, heavy metals such as platinum, tantalum and tungsten have high electrical conductivity but a small spin Hall effect. Second, topological insulators investigated to date have a large spin Hall effect but low electrical conductivity.

The BiSb thin films satisfy both requirements at room temperature. This raises the real possibility that BiSb-based SOT-MRAM could outperform the existing spin-transfer torque (STT) MRAM technology.

"As SOT-MRAM can be switched one order of magnitude faster than STT-MRAM, the switching energy can be reduced by at least two orders of

magnitude," says Pham. "Also, the writing speed could be increased 20 times and the bit density increased by a factor of ten."

The viability of such energy-efficient SOT-MRAMs has recently been demonstrated in experiments, albeit using heavy metals, conducted by IMEC, the international R&D and innovation hub headquartered in Leuven, Belgium.

If scaled up successfully, BiSb-based SOT-MRAM could drastically improve upon its heavy metal-based counterparts and even become competitive with dynamic random access memory (DRAM), the dominant technology of today.

An attractive, overlooked material

BiSb has tended to be overlooked by the research community due to its small band gap and complex surface states. However, Pham says: "From an electrical engineering perspective, BiSb is very attractive due to its high carrier mobility, which makes it easier to drive a current within the material."

"We knew that BiSb has many topological surface states, meaning we could expect a much stronger spin Hall effect. That's why we started studying this material about two years ago."

The thin films were grown using a high-precision method called molecular beam epitaxy (MBE). The researchers discovered a particular surface orientation named BiSb(012), which is thought to be a key factor behind the large spin Hall effect. Pham points out that the number of Dirac cones on the BiSb(012) surface is another important factor, which his team is now investigating.

Challenges ahead

Pham is currently collaborating with industry to test and scale up BiSb-based SOT-MRAM.

"The first step is to demonstrate manufacturability," he says. "We aim to show it's still possible to achieve a strong spin Hall effect, even when BiSb thin films are fabricated using industry-friendly technologies such as the sputtering

method."

"It's been over ten years since the emergence of topological insulators, but it was not clear whether those materials could be used in realistic devices at room temperature. Our research brings topological insulators to a new level, where they hold great promise for ultra-low power SOT-MRAM."

More information: Nguyen Huynh Duy Khang et al, A conductive topological insulator with large spin Hall effect for ultralow power spin–orbit torque switching, *Nature Materials* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41563-018-0137-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41563-018-0137-y)

Provided by Tokyo Institute of Technology

Citation: BiSb expands the potential of topological insulators for ultra-low-power electronic devices (2018, August 1) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-08-bisb-potential-topological-insulators-ultra-low-power.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--