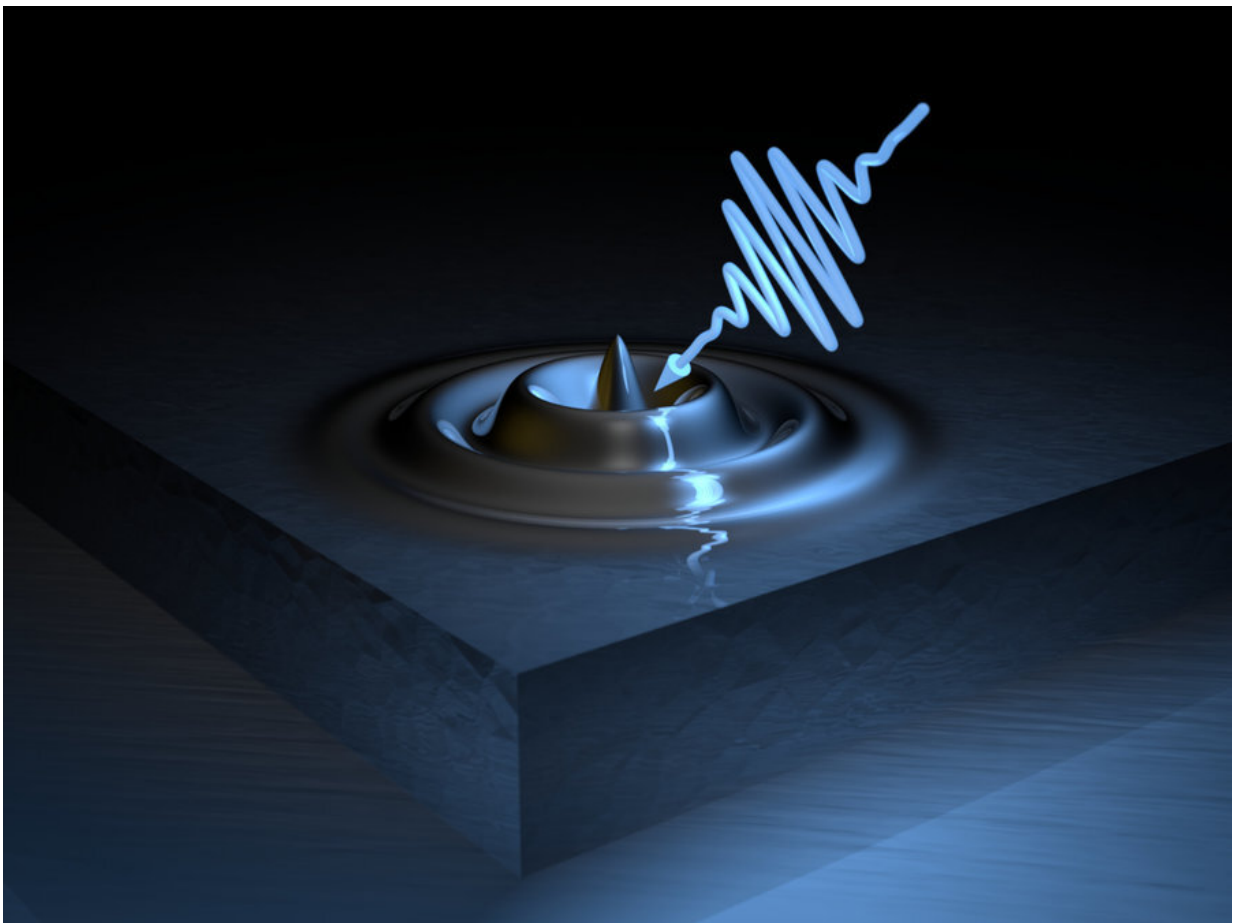


Researchers report switching material between semiconductor and metallic states

February 17 2021



Ultrashort light flashes transform a semiconductor to a metal - in just 0.000000000000002 seconds. Credit: Samuel Palato

A group of researchers from the Fritz Haber Institute of the Max Planck Society and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin have found out that a semiconductor can be converted to a metal and back by light more easily and more quickly than previously thought. This discovery may increase the processing speed and simplify the design of many common technological devices.

Much of the technology used today relies on transistors. They connect many of the materials that make up these devices, and are essential for any kind of data processing. Because transistors are so important, scientists and engineers have long tried to optimize them by modifying their [material properties](#) so that they can be used more flexibly. Now, a team of researchers the Fritz Haber Institute of the Max Planck Society and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin has found an important clue on how to achieve that.

Transistors are often made up of semiconductors, materials that conduct electricity but not quite as well as metals. In common transistors, several semiconductors are combined to control an electrical current.

Unfortunately, this limits the performance and size of the device they are built in to. "Basically, it would be ideal to have just one material that can do it all, whenever you need it," says Julia Stähler, Professor at the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, who led the study at the Fritz Haber Institute.

Though the conductivity of semiconductors can be altered by a [chemical process](#) called "doping," this technique, in which atoms of the semiconductor are replaced with other atoms, has limitations. The properties of a material can be changed, but will permanently remain so. Researchers seek a material that can switch between different properties. Julia Stähler's group has found an answer to this question: light.

The scientists involved in this study have investigated the popular

semiconductor zinc oxide and figured out that by illuminating it with a laser, the semiconductor surface can be turned into a [metal](#)—and back again. This "photo-doping" is achieved by photoexcitation: The light modifies the electronic properties such that electrons suddenly move freely and an electrical current can flow, as it would in metal. Once the light is switched back off, the material also quickly goes back to being a semiconductor.

"This mechanism is a completely new and surprising discovery," says Lukas Gierster, lead author and Ph.D. student in Stähler's group. "Three things in particular have surprised us: For one, photo- and chemical doping behave so much alike despite being fundamentally different mechanisms; two, gigantic changes can be reached with very low laser power; and three, switching the metal on and off happens quickly."

The conversion to a metal only takes 20 femtoseconds, i.e. 20 millionth of a billionth of a second. The speed of the re-formation of the [semiconductor](#) was especially astonishing as it was orders of magnitude faster than in previous studies. In other words, light is an ultrafast switch that has the force to alter the semiconducting properties of zinc oxide to a metallic behavior reversibly.

This discovery could be highly beneficial for high-frequency device applications and ultrafast optically controlled transistors by increasing processing speed and simplifying device design. "Our gadgets could become faster—and thus smarter," Julia Stähler says and adds: "Low-power, ultrafast switching of conduction properties will provide us with high speed and design flexibility." She and her group are convinced that the same will prove true for other semiconducting materials, so that their discovery will likely reach much further than just zinc oxide.

More information: L. Gierster et al. Ultrafast generation and decay of a surface metal, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI:](#)

[10.1038/s41467-021-21203-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-21203-6)

Provided by Max Planck Society

Citation: Researchers report switching material between semiconductor and metallic states (2021, February 17) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-02-material-semiconductor-metallic-states.html>

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.