

Coherence and Correlations in Transport through Quantum Dots Rolf J. Haug

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Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1676 – 1716 in Hannover)

binary numbers as mentioned in a letter to Rudolf August von Wolfenbüttel in January 1697 (new-year letter)





Overview

- spin effects in quantum dots
- shot noise measurements





Technology

- lithography (GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructures)
- 1. optical lithography
- 2. electron beam lithography
- 3. direct writing with AFM
- self-organized growth quantum dots (InAs, InP, Ge)



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lattice mismatch between InAs

and AlAs (GaAs): 7%

Stranski-Krastanov growth







Other Fields of Research

• quantum Hall effect and fractional quantum Hall effect



Phys. Rev. Lett. 93, 196801 (2004) Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 156401 (2004) Phys. Rev. Lett. 93, 026801 (2004) Phys. Rev. B 74, 165325 (2006) Phys. Rev. B 74, 195324 (2006) Phys. Rev. B 76, 153311 (2007)

• transport in quantum rings





Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 196601 (2003) Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 133116 (2007) Appl. Phys. Lett. 92, 013126 (2008)

• transport through double and triple dots







0.5

Appl. Phys. Lett. 83, 1163 (2003) Appl. Phys. Lett. 85, 806 (2004) Phys. Rev. B (2008)







Anisotropy of Spin Splitting: Spin-Orbit Interaction





Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 226404 (2005)

Bychkov-Rashba (structure, 0,054meV) dominates over Dresselhaus (bulk, 0.012meV) for dots in 10nm quantum well

extreme anisotropy: holes in SiGe/Ge structure Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 086403 (2006)

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$$g=6.2 \rightarrow 0$$



Interaction Effect in High Magnetic Fields



Many Electrons in Magnetic Field



Keller, PRB **64** (2001) Stopa PRL **88**. 256804 (2003)

regular tiles – chequer board periodicity of one flux quantum





Spin-Spin Interaction: Kondo Effect



Kondo, Prog. Theor. Phys. 32, 37 (1964) Glazman and Raikh, JETP Lett. 47, 452 (1988) Ng and Lee, Phys. Rev. Lett. 61, 1768 (1988) Goldhaber-Gordon et al., Nature 391, 156 (1998) Cronenwett et al., Science 281, 540 (1998) Schmid et al., Physica B 256, 182 (1998)

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- spin ¹/₂ on dot forms singlet with spins in leads
- transport via virtual state at Fermi energy involving spin flips
- finite conductance in Coulomb valley



Spin Polarization in High Magnetic Fields

dot: 2 Landau levels edge/core leads: spin polarized edge channels



spin down:
strong amplitude
spin up:
weak amplitude



Ciorga et al. Phys. Rev. B 61, R16315 (2000)



New J. Phys. 8, 298 (2006)



Spin Blockade versus Kondo Effect

spin blockade

Kondo effect



spin polarized leads necessary

both spins in the leads necessary





Transition between Spin Blockade and Kondo Effect in Dots with Many Electrons



Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 046802 (2006) Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 176801 (2006)

- with increasing B: spin blockade increases, Kondo effect decreases
- origin: spin polarization of edge
- intermediate regime: both effects visible --> spin structure
 - shell structure

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Spin Structures



Shot Noise



Shot Noise





W. Schottky, Annalen der Physik, 57, 541 (1918)

 $S_{Poisson} = 2eI$ (single barrier)





Fano factor

Ugo Fano



U. Fano, Phys. Rev. 72, 26 (1947)





Shot Noise Measurement





Transport through Coupled Quantum Dots



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Shot Noise in Transport through Coupled Quantum Dots



Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 246803 (2006)





Electron Bunching

- compare: electron bunching for single quantum dots
 - observed for 2 accessible states with different tunnelling rates
 e.g. Phys. Rev. B 69, 113316 (2004);
 - Gustavsson et al, Phys. Rev. B 74, 195305 (2006);

Zachrin et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 066801 (2007)







Electron Bunching

here: two molecular states for coherently coupled dots

- energies aligned: symmetric system and equal rates $\Rightarrow \alpha < 1$
- energies detuned: asymmetric distribution and tunnelling rates

 \Rightarrow bunching







Quantum Coherence

- theory (Kiesslich, Berlin)
- coherent coupling of QDs

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- dephasing due to phonon absorption and emission
- reproduces super-Poissonian noise and temperature dependence









Putting Electrons on a String

• shot noise caused by randomness of tunneling events





- suppression of randomness
 - by driven electron pump
 - electrons at well defined times \rightarrow **no noise expected**





Noise Suppression in an Electron Pump

FFT

ш

- electrons pumped by actively driven barriers (Blumenthal et al, Nat. Phys. 2007, Kaestner et al, U1 arXiv:0707.0993) o U2
- quantized current plateaus **I** = **nef**
 - n electrons per cycle; repetition frequency f
- noise suppressed for quantized pumping

IN 3 400 nm 2 20 -I = 2.0 ef10 I / ef Generation = 1.6 ef (Hz) 0 S (fA² / S (fA²/Hz) 10 20 I = 1.0 ef0 10 0 -160 -140 -120 -100 -80 8 10 12 14 U1 (mV) f (kHz) f = 400 MHzLeibniz Appl. Phys. Lett. 92, 082112 (2008) Universität nanostrukturen Hannover 10 uni hannover

Shot Noise and Electron Counting in Quantum Dots



Phys. Rev. B 66,161303 (2002) Phys. Rev. B 69, 113316 (2004) Phys. Rev. B 70, 033305 (2004)



coupled dots



Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 246803 (2006) Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 206602 (2007)



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bimodal

counting statistics

Phys. Rev. B 76, 155307 (2007)





Appl. Phys. Lett. 92, 082112 (2008)



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