

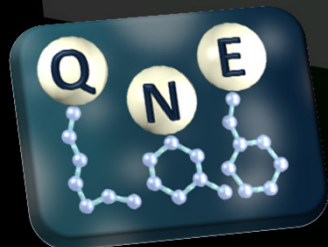
Chiral-based simple spin devices

Yossi Paltiel

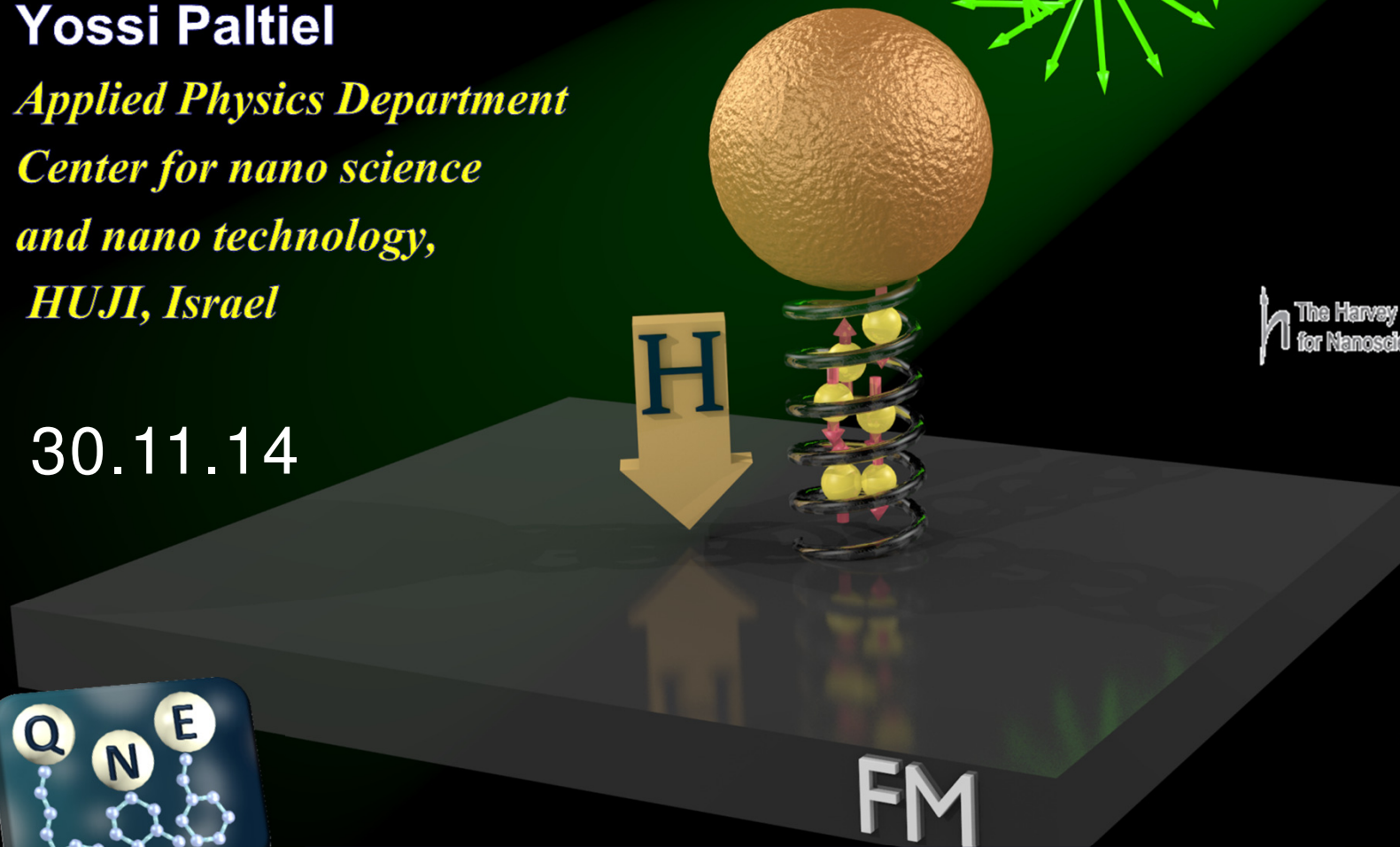
*Applied Physics Department
Center for nano science
and nano technology,
HUJI, Israel*

30.11.14

The Harvey M. Krueger Family Center
for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology



Quantum Nano-Engineering Lab



Many thanks to



Our Group: Dr. Shira Yochelis, Eyal Cohen, Eran Katzir, Avner Neubauer, Guy Koplovitz, Oren Ben Dor, Ido Eisenberg, Ohad Westrich, Matan Galanty. Nir Peer, Chen Alpern; Amir Ziv, Aviya Perlman Illouz, Kuti Uliel

And



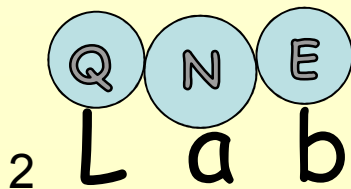
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**Financing:, ISF, ISF-BICORA, DARPA, MOD, Israel Taiwan, Magneton
Capital Nature , FTA , Peter Brojde center, Volkswagen, Leverhulme**

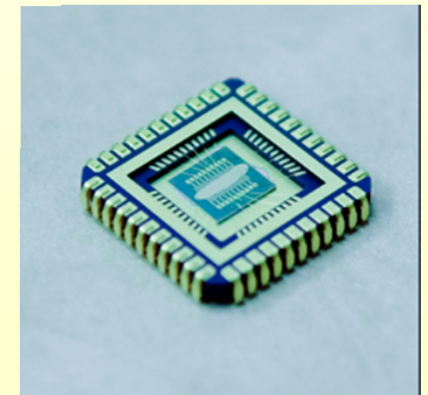
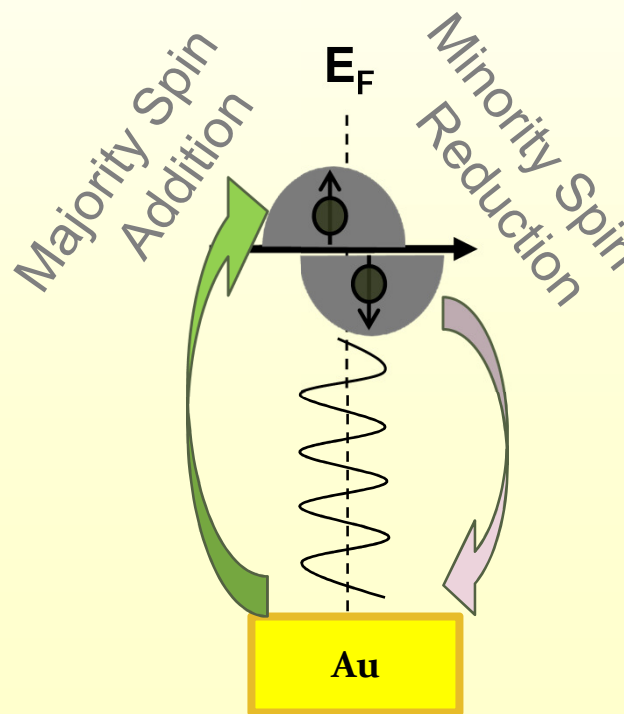
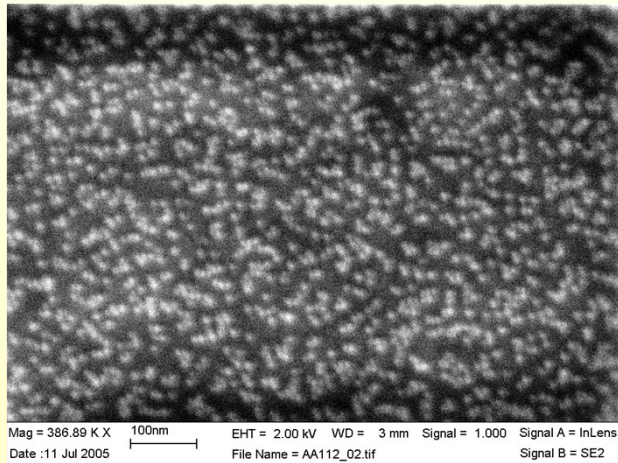


Quantum Nano Engineering Lab

12/29/2014

Lecture Synopsis

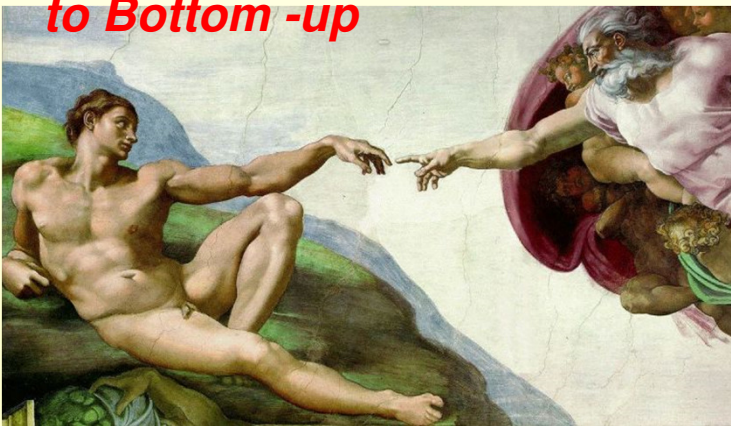
- Quantum effects at room temperature ?
- Chiral induced spin selectivity effect (CISS)
- CISS based devices



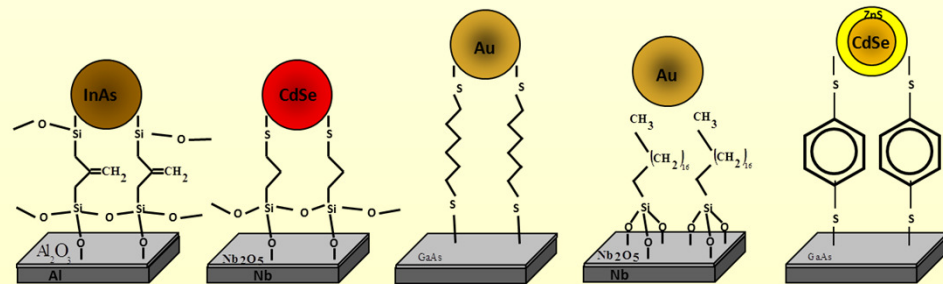
Toward RT Quantum Machines

- Implementation of room temperatures quantum devices
- Room temperature quantum coherence
- Very hard to achieve but we can use a mix of quantum and classical approach

*Meeting between Top-down
to Bottom-up*



Controlled Coupling



Q N E

4 L a b

Spin Electronics

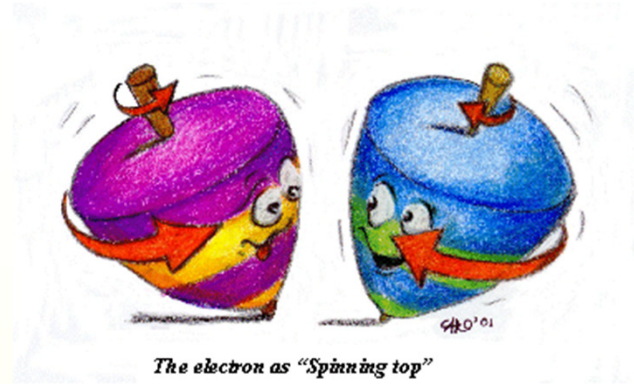
Electrons have charge and spin 1/2



- Conventional electronic devices ignore the spin property and rely strictly on the transport of the electrical charge of electrons
- Adding the spin degree of freedom provides new effects, new capabilities and new functionalities

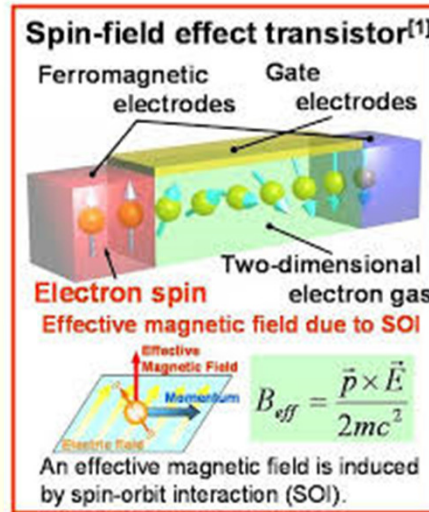
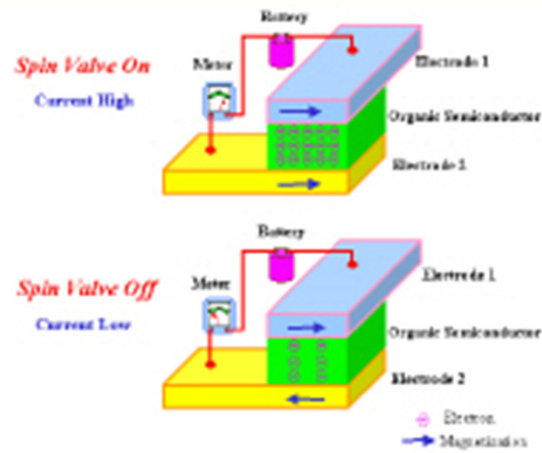


Why Spin?

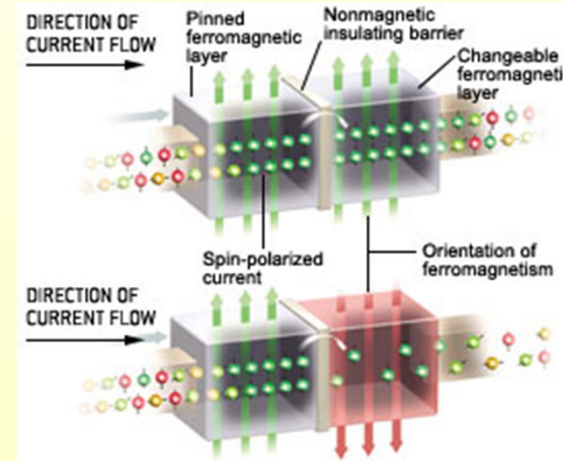
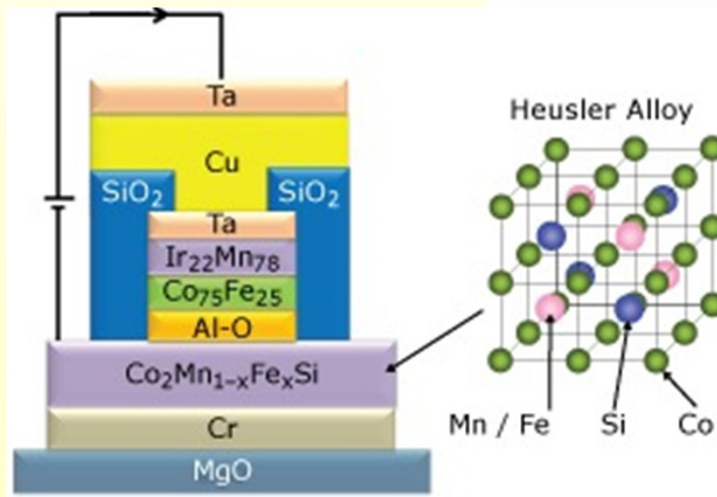


- **Energy and heat-** For Spintronics, less energy
- **Quantum effects** -It may be a way for introducing the spin properties to our tool arsenal.

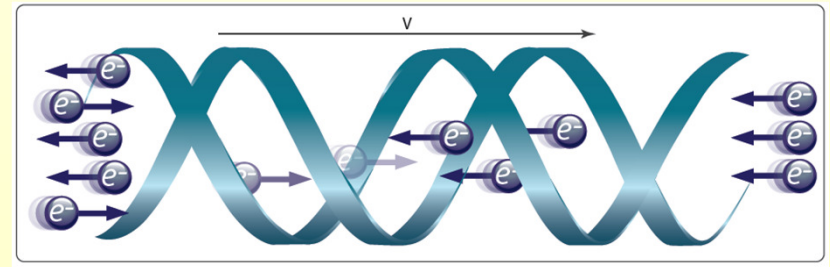
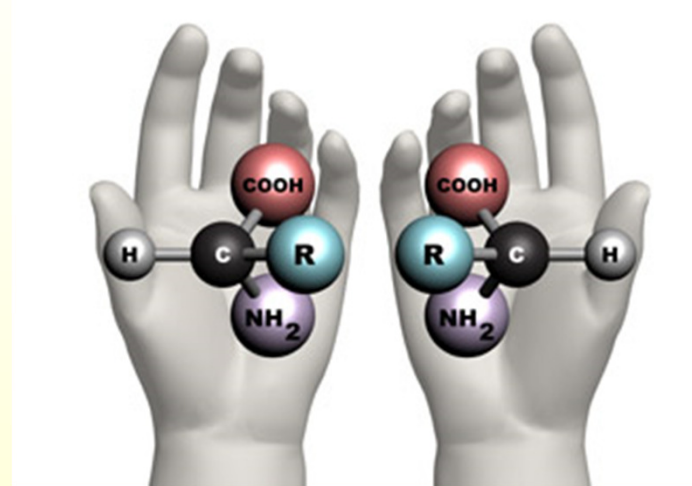
Spintronics Devices



The 2007 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to :
[Albert Fert](#) and [Peter Grünberg](#)
 for the discovery of GMR

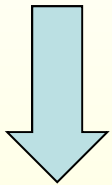


Chiral based spintronics

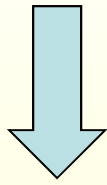


What do we have to contribute

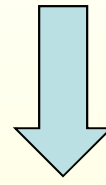
- Simple and easy to process



Small



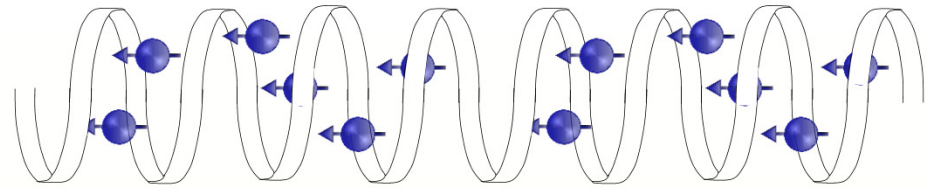
Cheep



Si compatible

From industrial point of view lets take existing magnetic devices and improve them with our CISS effect

The CISS effect



Spin Selectivity in Electron Transmission Through Self-Assembled Monolayers of Double-Stranded DNA

B. Göhler,¹ V. Hamelbeck,¹ T. Z. Markus,² M. Kettner,¹ G. F. Hanne,¹ Z. Vager,³ R. Naaman,^{2*} H. Zacharias¹

In electron-transfer processes, spin effects normally are seen either in magnetic materials or in systems containing heavy atoms that facilitate spin-orbit coupling. We report on the spin-selective transmission of electrons through self-assembled monolayers of double-stranded DNA.

NANO LETTERS

LETTER

pubs.acs.org/NanoLett

Spin Specific Electron Conduction through DNA Oligomers

Zouti Xie,[†] Tal Z. Markus,[†] Sidney R. Cohen,[‡] Zeev Vager,[§] Rafael Gutierrez,^{||} and Ron Naaman^{*†}

[†]Department of Chemical Physics, [‡]Chemical Research Support, and [§]Department of Particle Physics, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel

^{||}Institute for Materials Science, Dresden University of Technology

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS 131, 014707 (2009)

Chiral electron transport: Scattering through helical potentials

Sina Yeganeh,¹ Mark A. Ratner,^{1,a)} Ernesto Medina,² and Vladimiro Mujica^{1,3,b)}

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³Center for Nanoscale Materials, Argonne, Illinois 60439-4831, USA

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 85, 081404(R) (2012)

Spin-selective transport through helical molecular systems

R. Gutierrez,¹ E. Díaz,^{1,2} R. Naaman,³ and G. Cuniberti^{1,4}

¹Institute for Materials Science, Dresden University of Technology, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

²Interdisciplinar de Sistemas Complejos (GISC), Departamento de Física de Materiales, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, E-28040 Madrid, Spain

³Department of Chemical Physics, Weizmann Institute, 76100 Rehovot, Israel

⁴Convergence Engineering National Center for Nanomaterials Technology, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, Korea

PNAS

Spin-dependent electron transmission through bacteriorhodopsin embedded in purple membrane

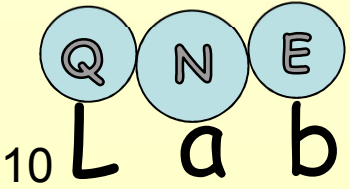
Debabrata Mishra^{a,1}, Tal Z. Markus^{a,1}, Ron Naaman^{a,2}, Matthias Kettner^b, Benjamin Göhler^b, Helmut Zacharias^{b,2}, Noga Friedman^c, Mordechai Sheves^c, and Claudio Fontanesi^{d,2}

Departments of ^aChemical Physics and ^cOrganic Chemistry, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot 76100, Israel; ^bPhysikalisches Institut, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, 48149 Münster, Germany; and ^dDepartment of Chemistry, University of Modena, 41100 Modena, Italy

Edited by Harry B. Gray, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, and approved August 2, 2013 (received for review June 17, 2013)

Spin-dependent photoelectron transmission and spin-dependent electrochemical studies were conducted on purple membrane bacteriorhodopsin that displayed a well-defined helical structure (Fig. 1A). Electron conduction through these purple membranes was measured recently (9) in most closely its natural structure (Fig. 1A). Electron conduction through these purple membranes was measured recently (9) in

SOC is the main cause for CISS

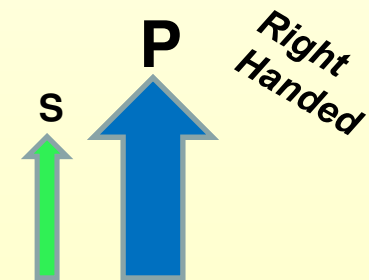
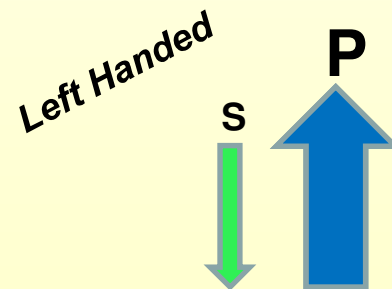
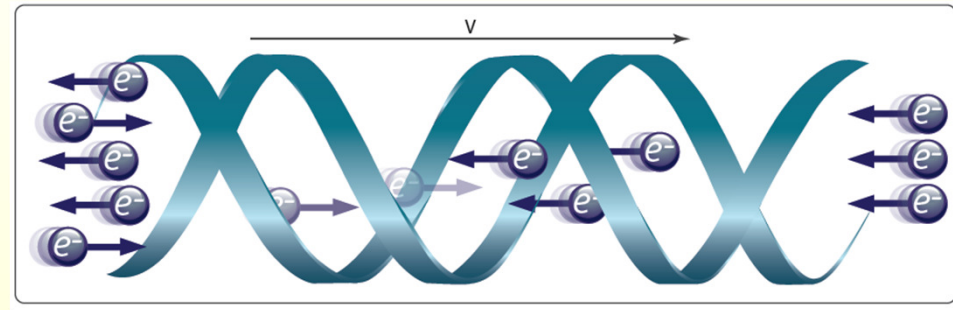
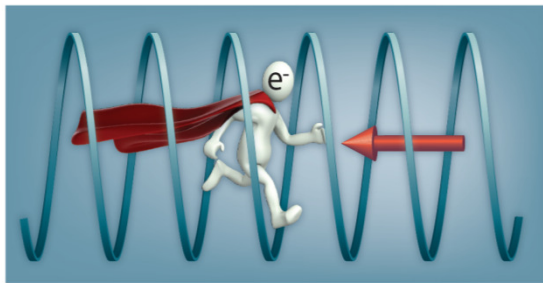
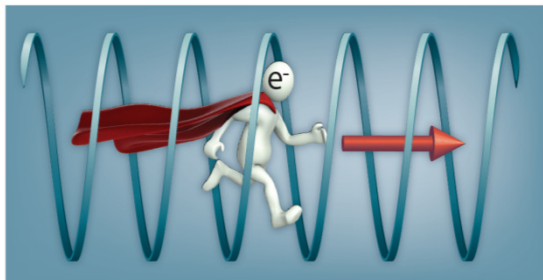


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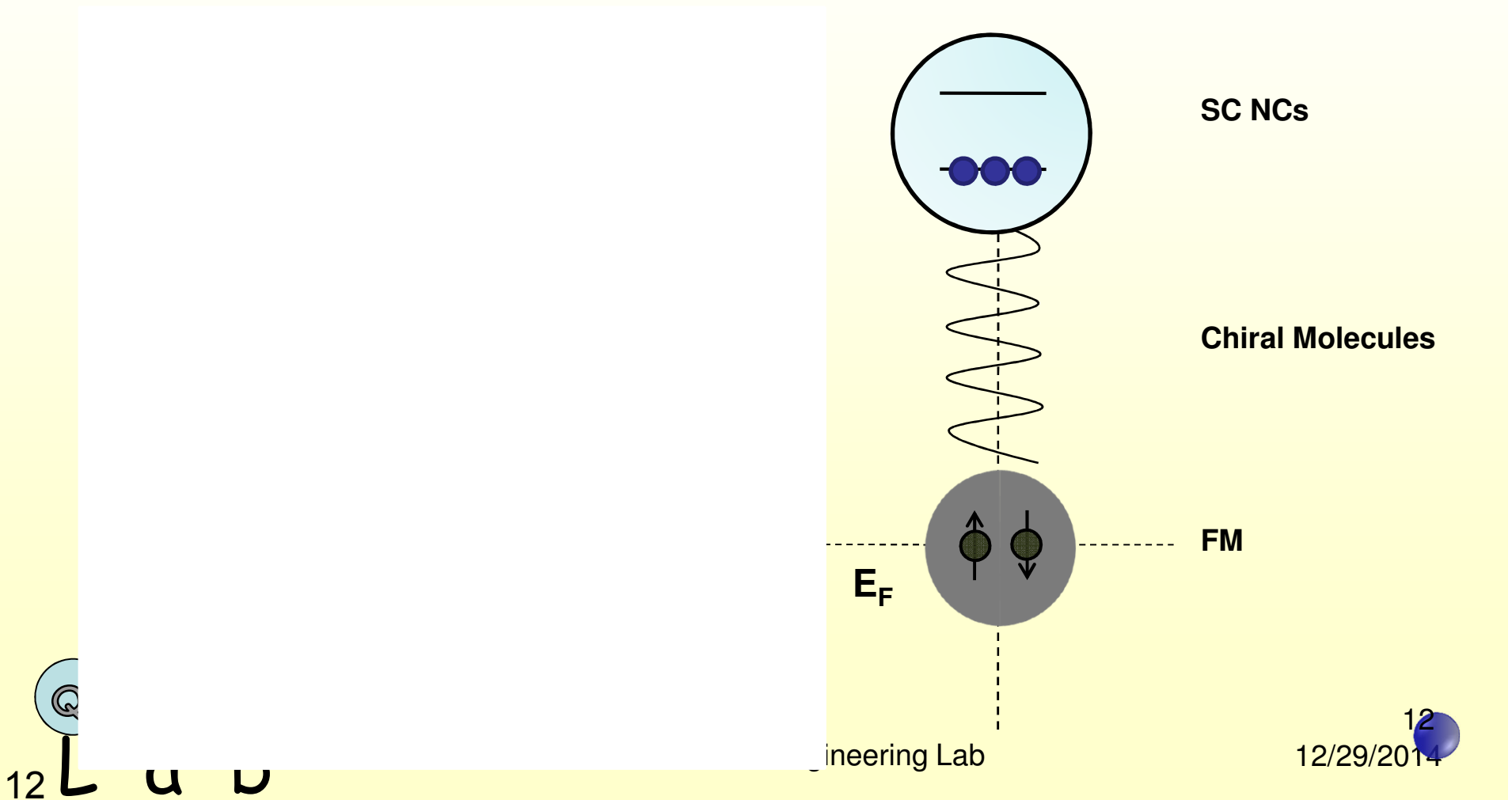
The CISS effect

The CISS effect- Chiral induced Spin Selectivity.



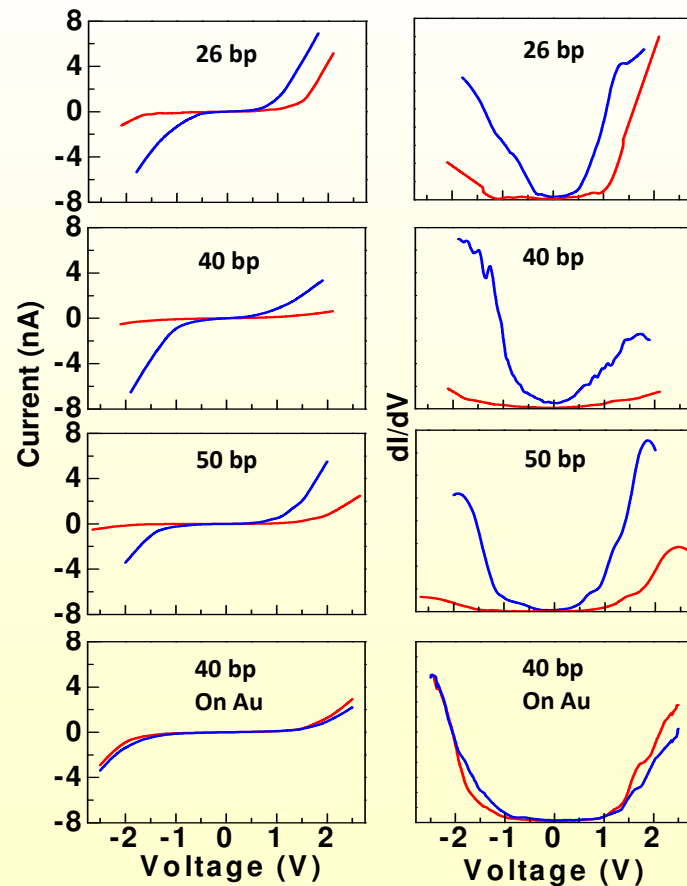
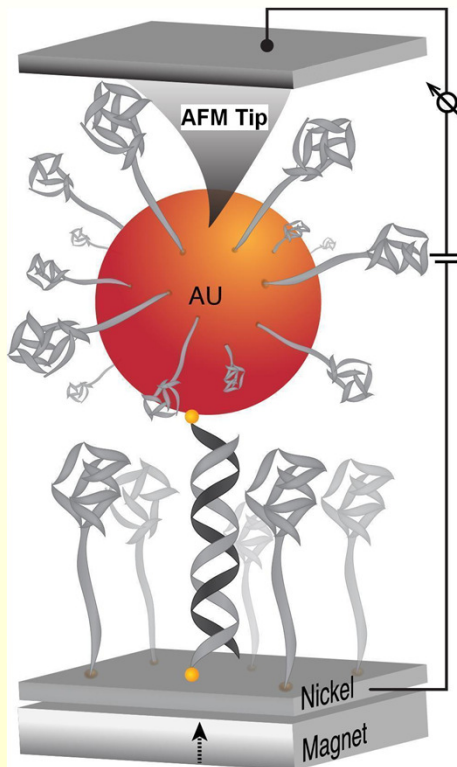
Transport Vs Optics

Chirality Induced Spin-selectivity (CISS) effect •



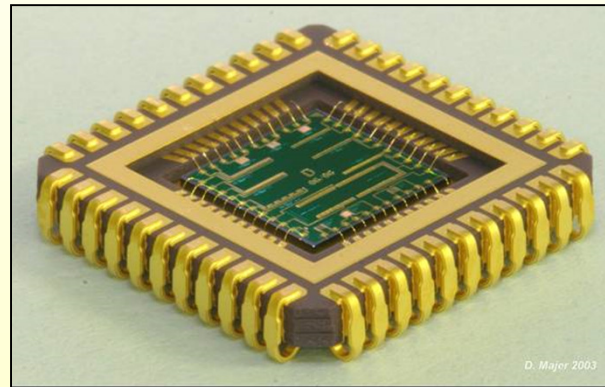
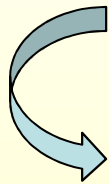
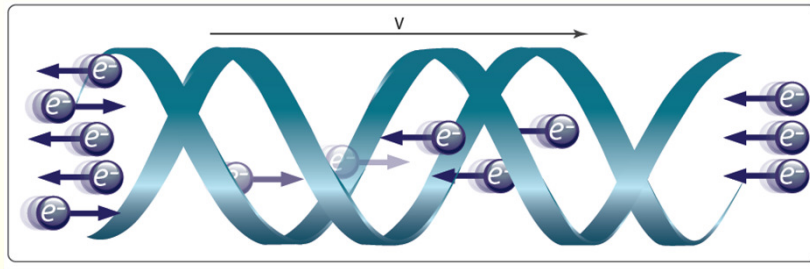
Spin dependent transport through double stranded DNA

Chiral Induced Spin Selectivity - CISS



Zuoti Xie, Tal Markus, Sidney Cohen, Zeev Vager, Rafael Gutierrez, Nano Letters, **11**, 4652–4655 (2011).

Magnetic Memory without a Magnet



Q N E
14 L a b

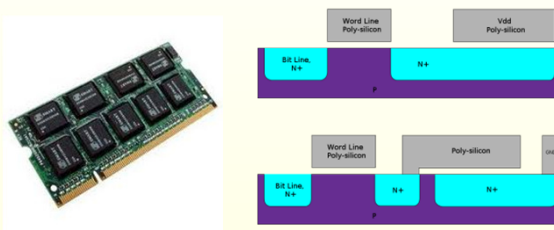
Memory devices

Fast but need constant power

Slow last for 10 years

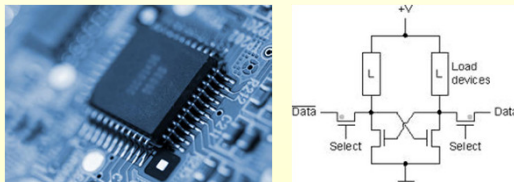
DRAM - Dynamic random-access memory

refreshed periodically

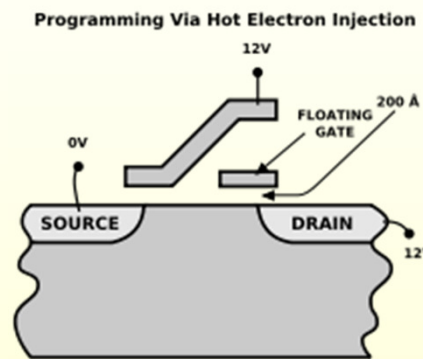


SRAM- Static random-access memory

Does not need to be periodically refreshed



Flesh memory



All existing memory technologies challenged when critical size is smaller than 45 nm

We want:

No constant power, long lived, fast, standard technology

Q N E
L a b

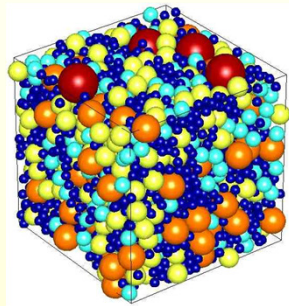
The Charily Molecular based Universal memory

Fast



nm size transport

Dense



Unit size 10nm

Non-Volatile



stable

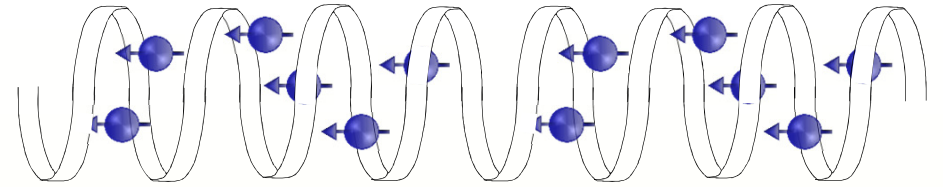
Power efficient



No back scattering

The industry needs are met without compromising in cost, compatibility to standard Si process & complexity of design

Method



Sample Preparation

Pre-adsorption

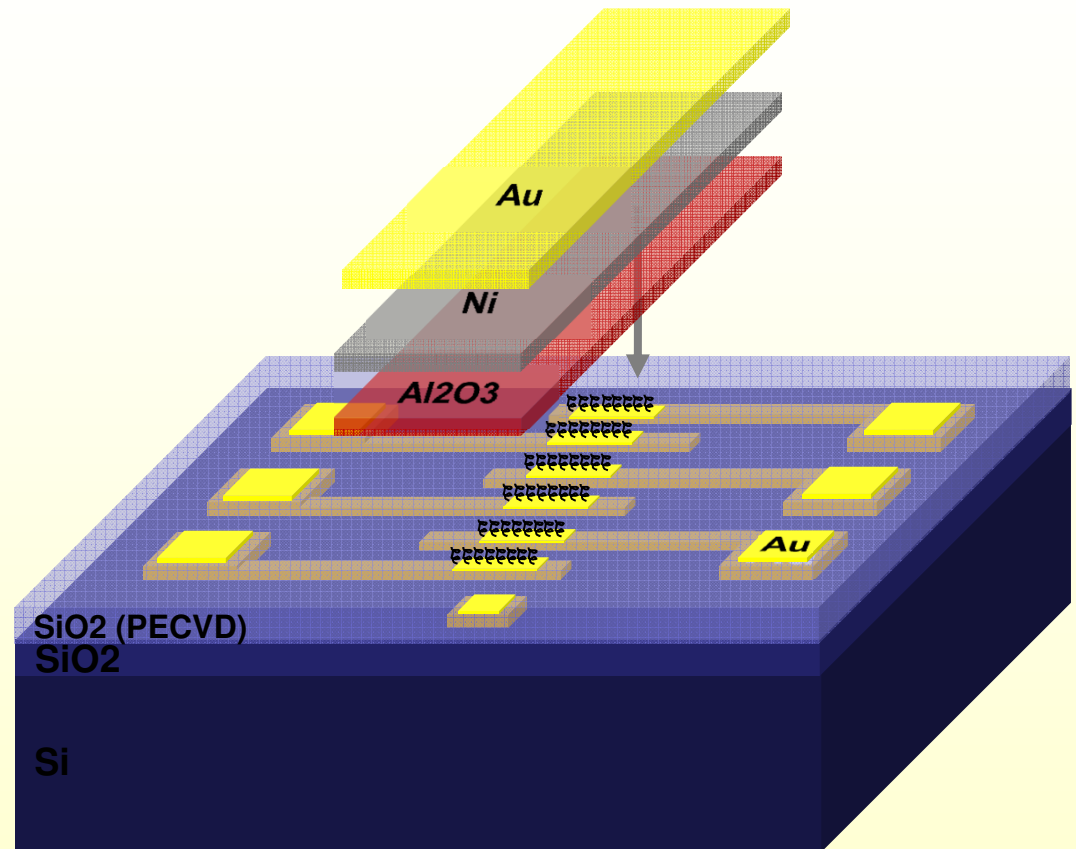
- Optical lithography

Adsorption

- 1/5/10mM on 40x50 μm^2 adsorption areas

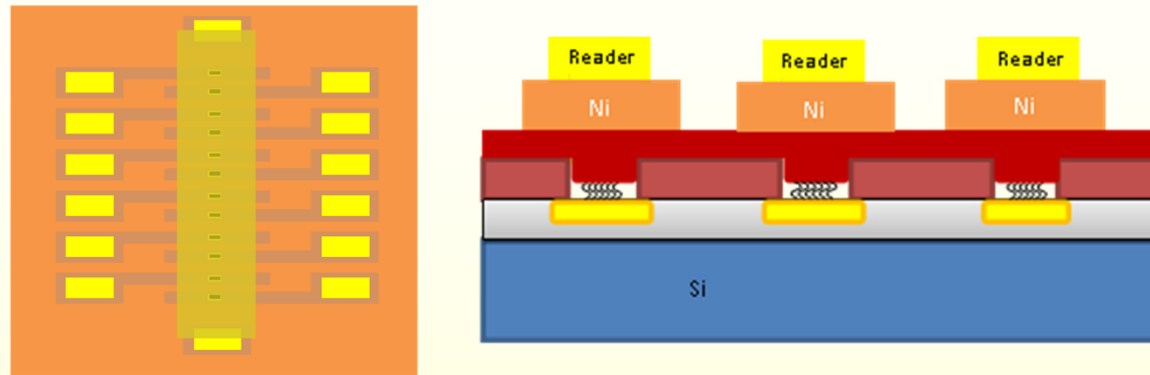
Post-adsorption

- Al_2O_3 is evaporated in two sessions: 4-5nm followed by 2nm \rightarrow
- reduces pinholes
- Evaporation of Ni 30nm



Si based CISS devices

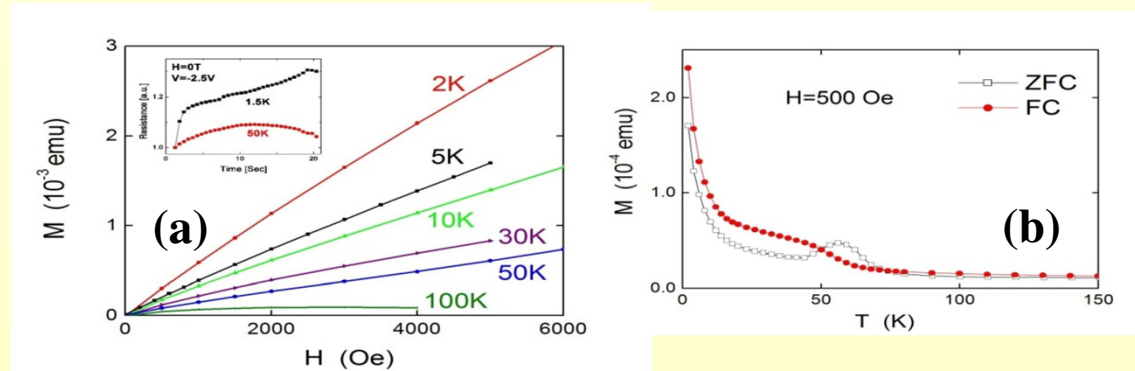
Low-power silicon based spintronic transistors with chiral molecular spin filter



Potential difficulty- pin-holes in the organic monolayer.

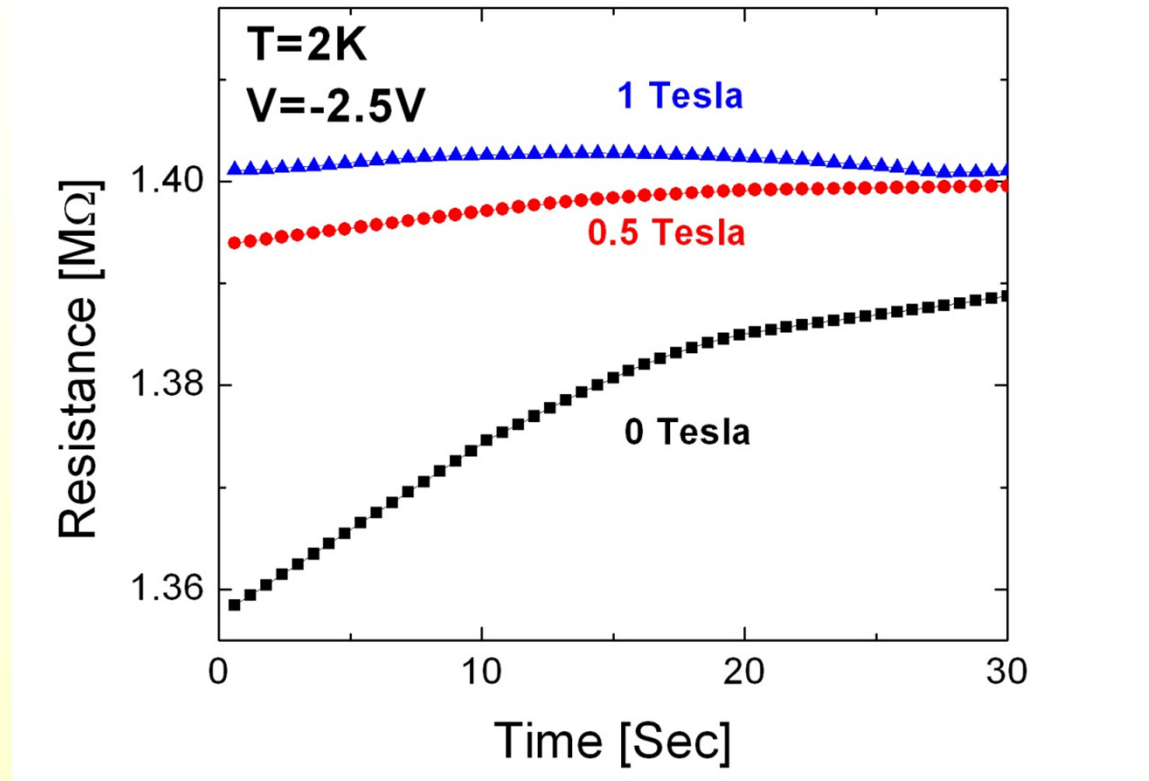
The problem was solved by evaporating thin layer (3-5 nm) of AlO_x on top of the organic monolayer.

Nature Communications **4**,
2256 DOI: 10.1038
(2013).



Q N E
18 L a b

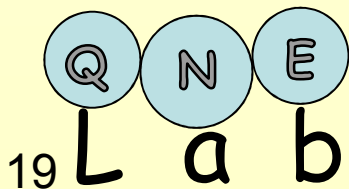
Memory writing at low temperatures



Nature Communications **4**, 2256
DOI: 10.1038 (2013).

Highlighted in Nature
"Nanotechnology: A memory device with a twist" 7.8.2013
<http://www.natureasia.com/en/research/highlight/8613>

Magnetization of the device at 2K

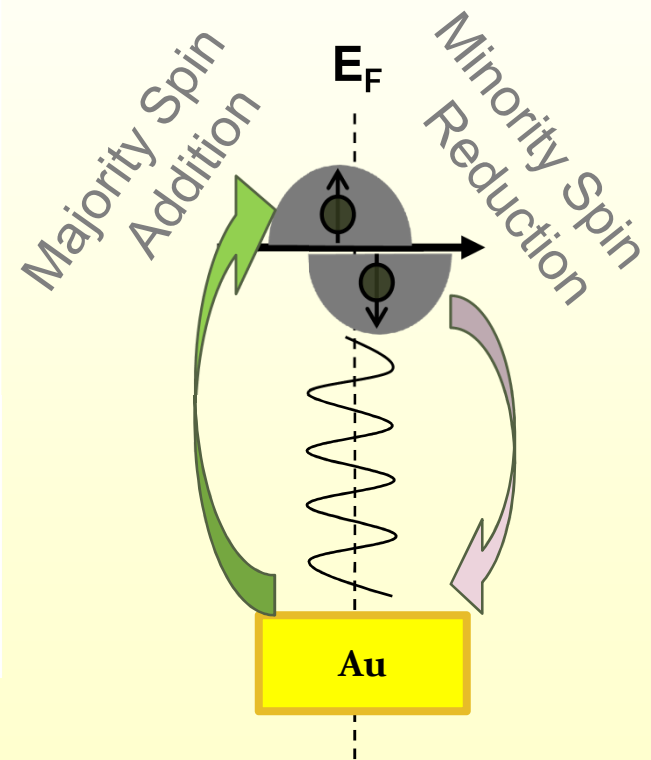
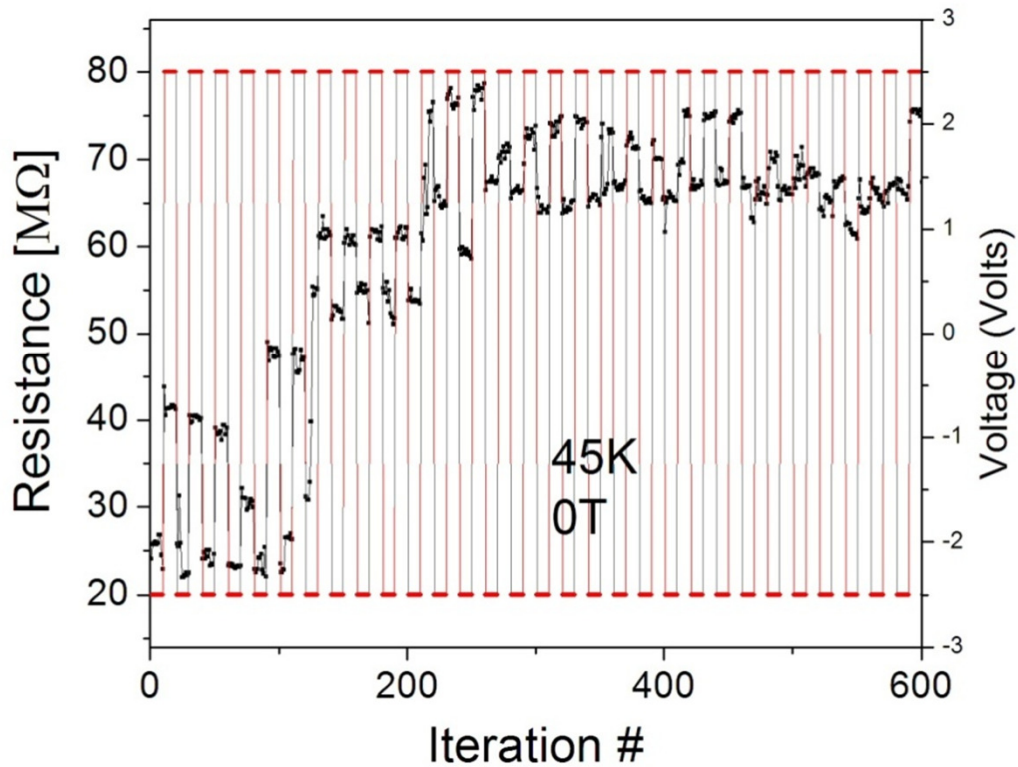


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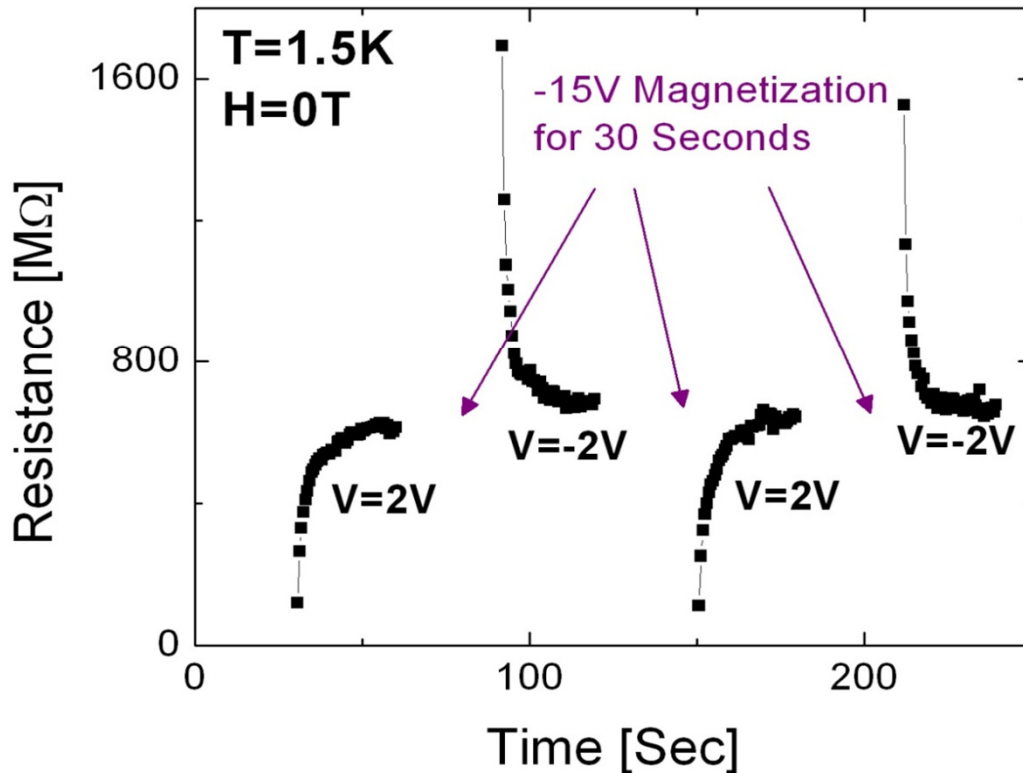
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Dual direction writing

Spin filter not spin polarizer?



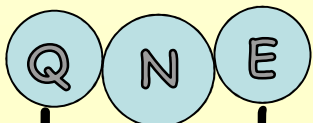
Memory effect on a Real Device



Nature Communications **4**, 2256
DOI: 10.1038 (2013).

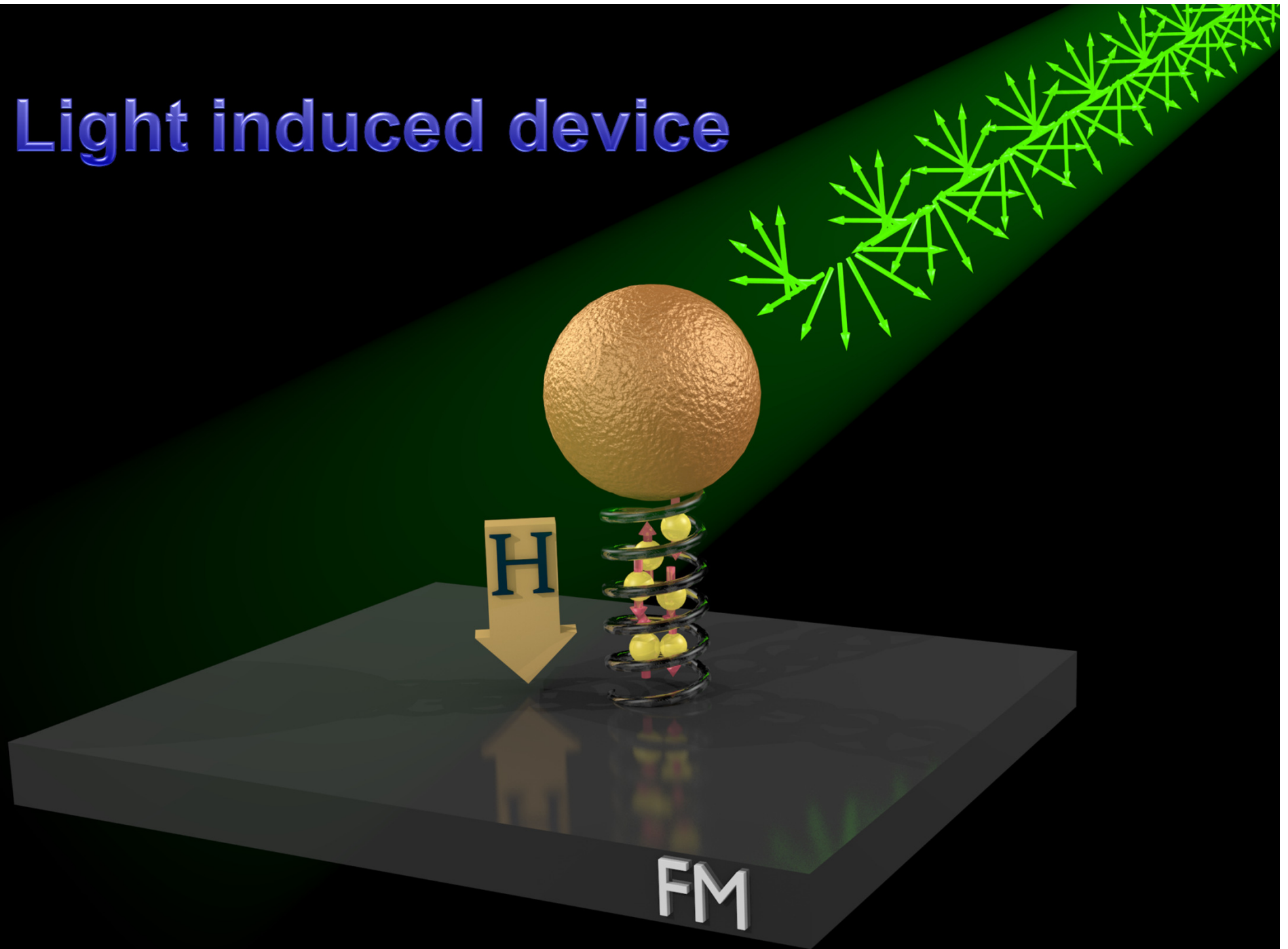
Highlighted in Nature
"Nanotechnology: A memory device with a twist" 7.8.2013
<http://www.natureasia.com/en/research/highlight/8613>

Memory effect. Writing the at -15V reading at lower voltage. For the same direction of current the resistance is high and low for the opposite direction of current



Breakthrough in memory technologies could bring faster computing, smaller memory device
-<http://phys.org/news/2013-08-breakthrough-memory-technologies-faster-smaller.html>

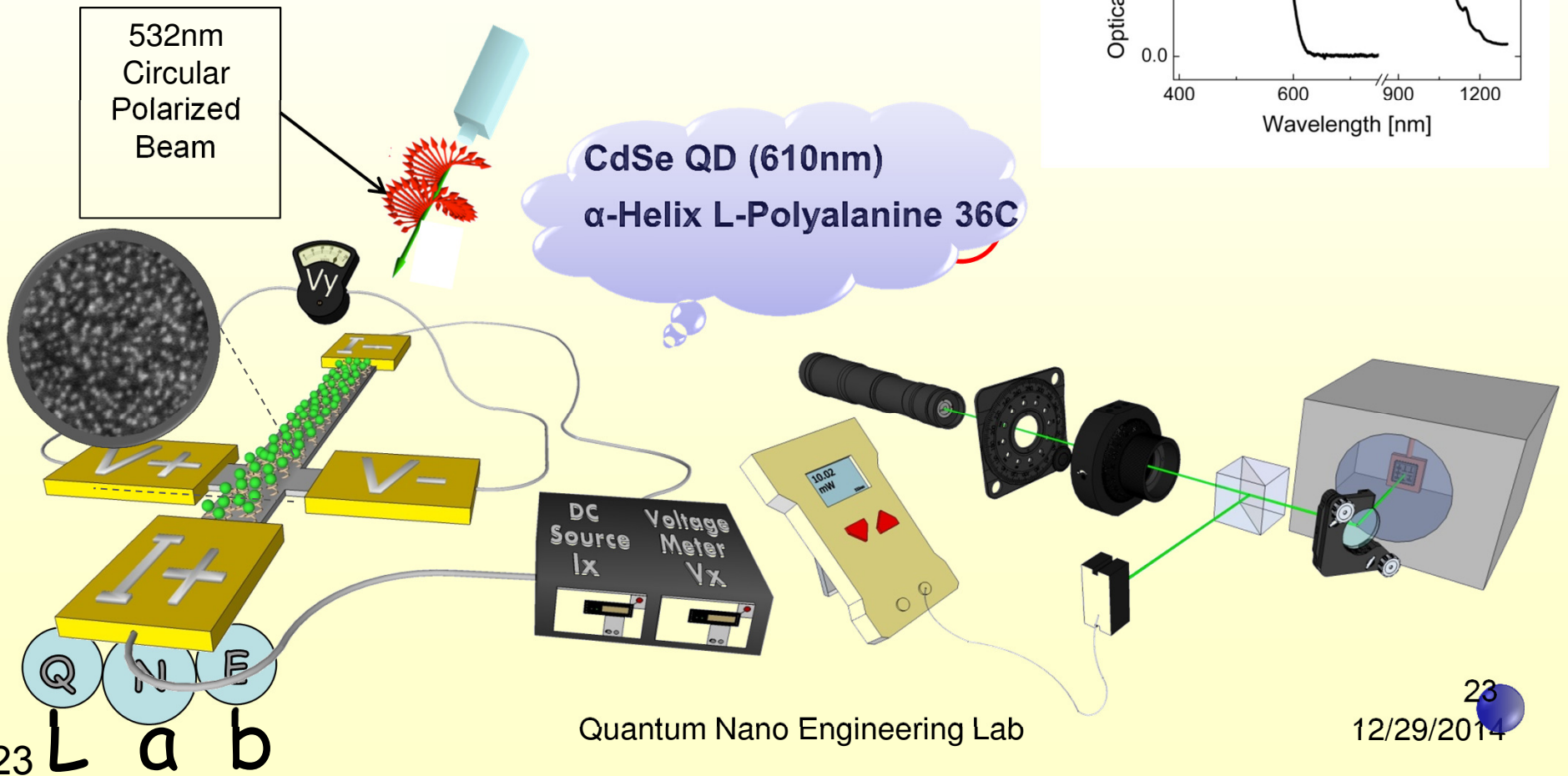
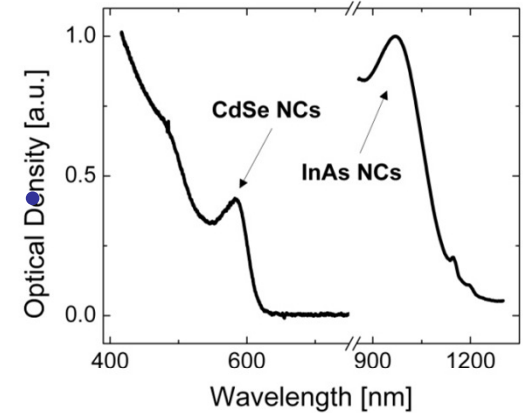
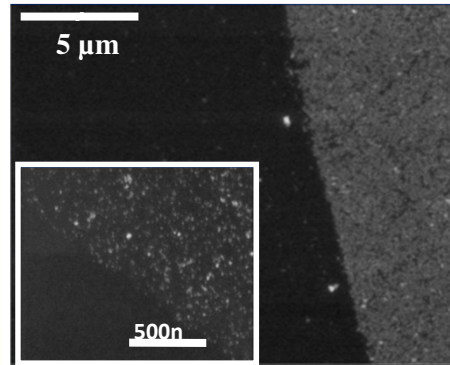
Light induced device



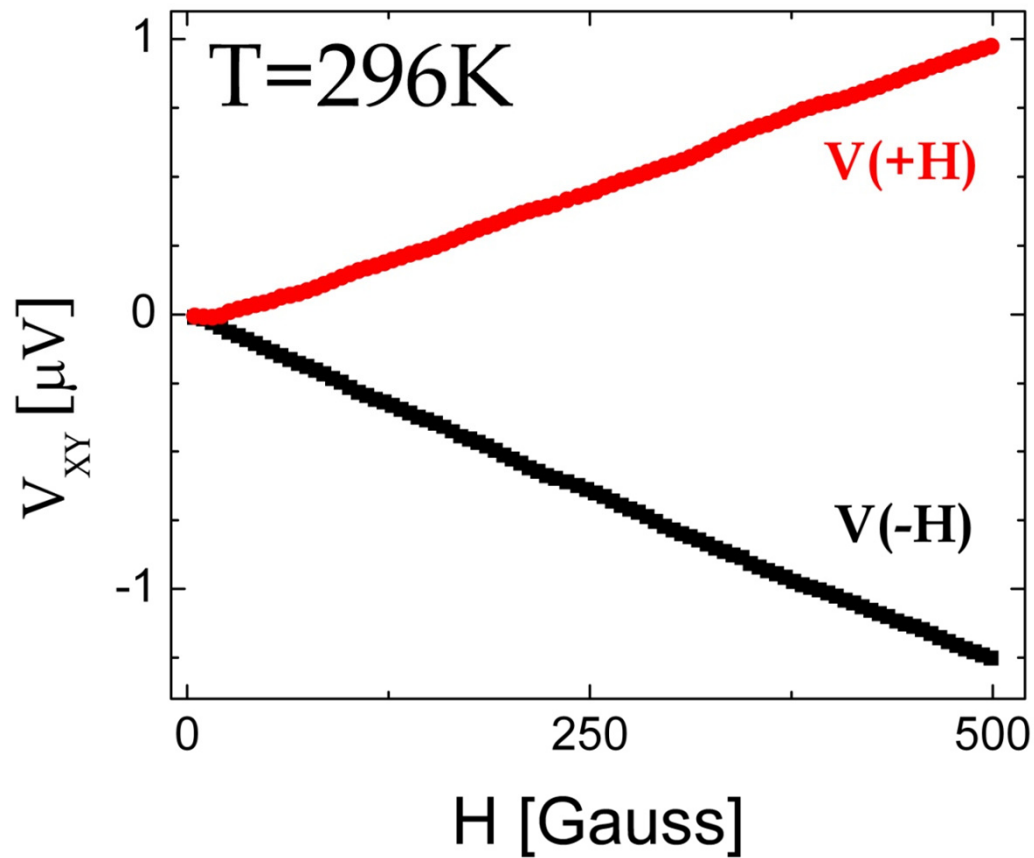
Methods

Optically induced charge transfer device

Ni-based Hall effect device (anomalous HE)



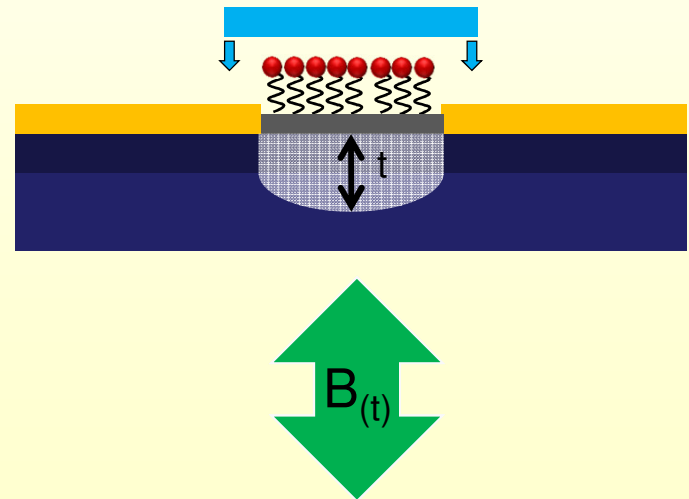
Calibration



$$n = \frac{B_z I_x}{V_{xy} t e}$$

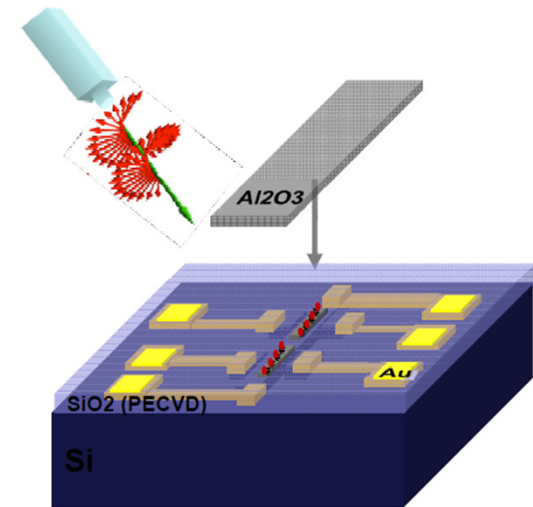
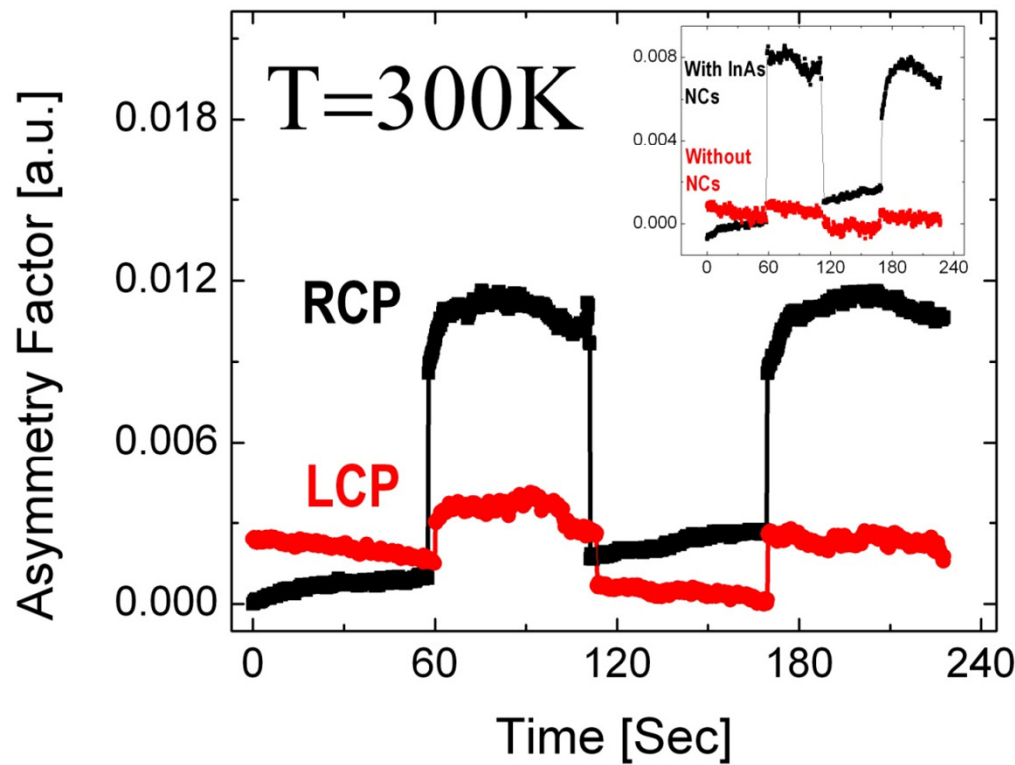
$$\Rightarrow n_{\text{experiment}} \sim 10^{27} \text{ electrons / Meter}^3$$

$$n_{\text{theory}} \sim 5 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ electrons / Meter}^3$$



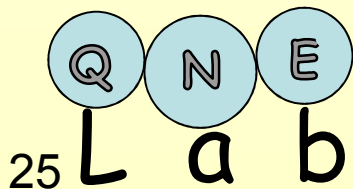
Optical CISS

- Comparing the right hand circular polarization and left hand circular polarization with the same linear polarization



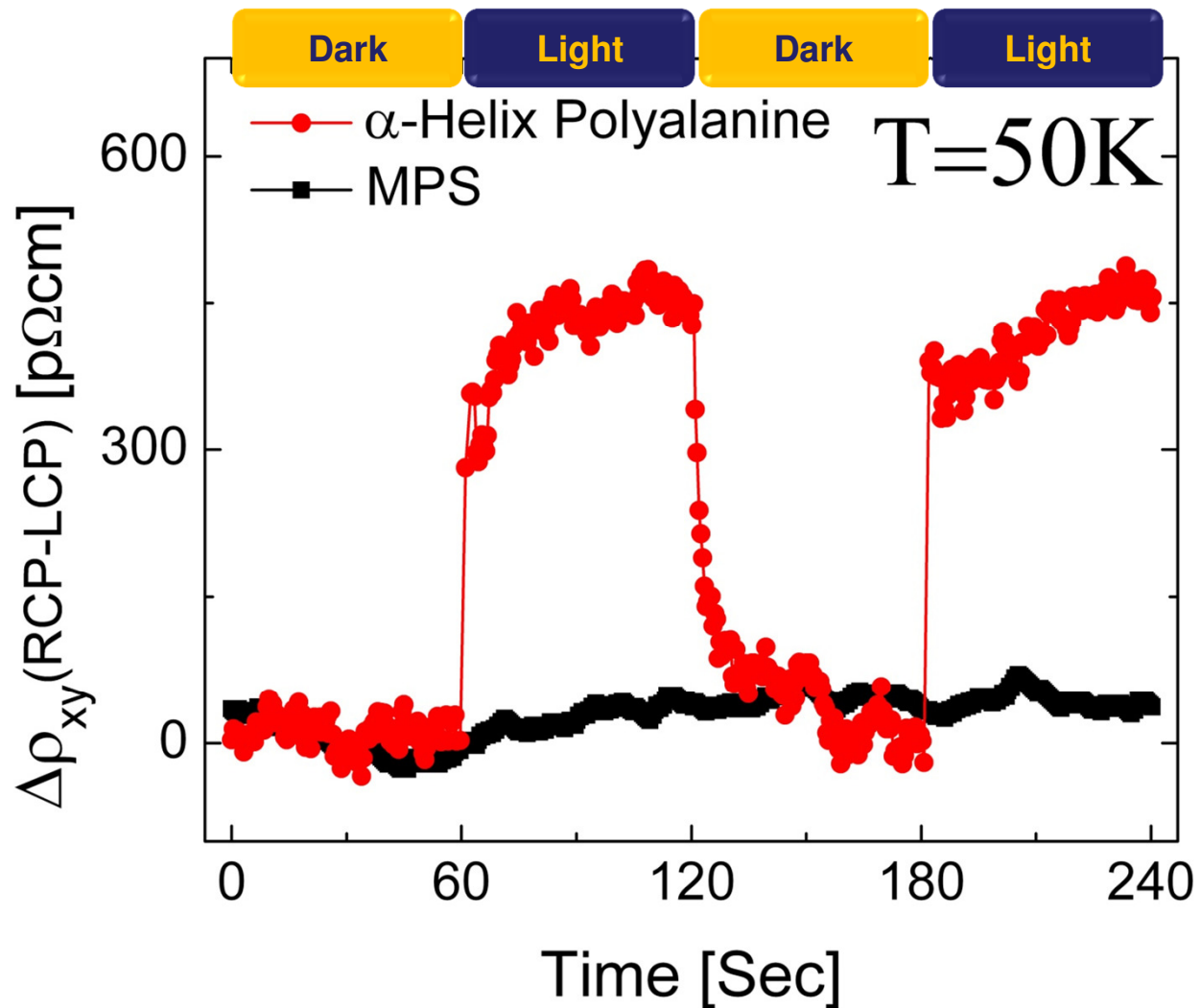
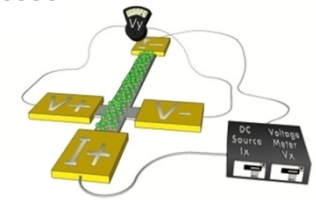
25

One order of magnitude difference – Spin detector

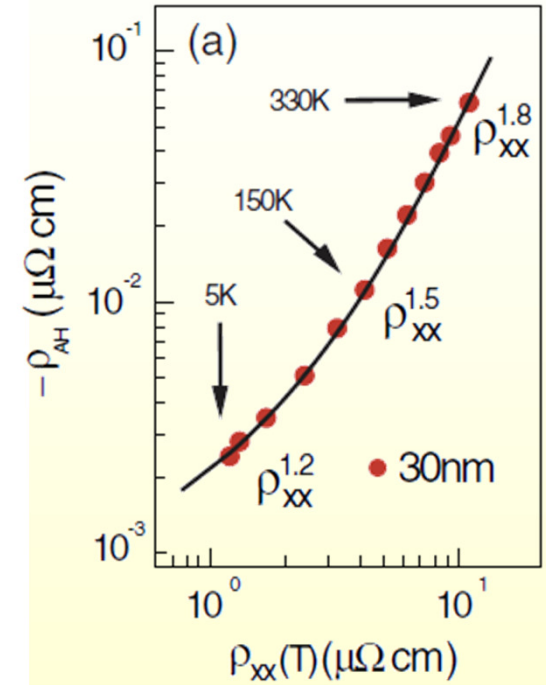
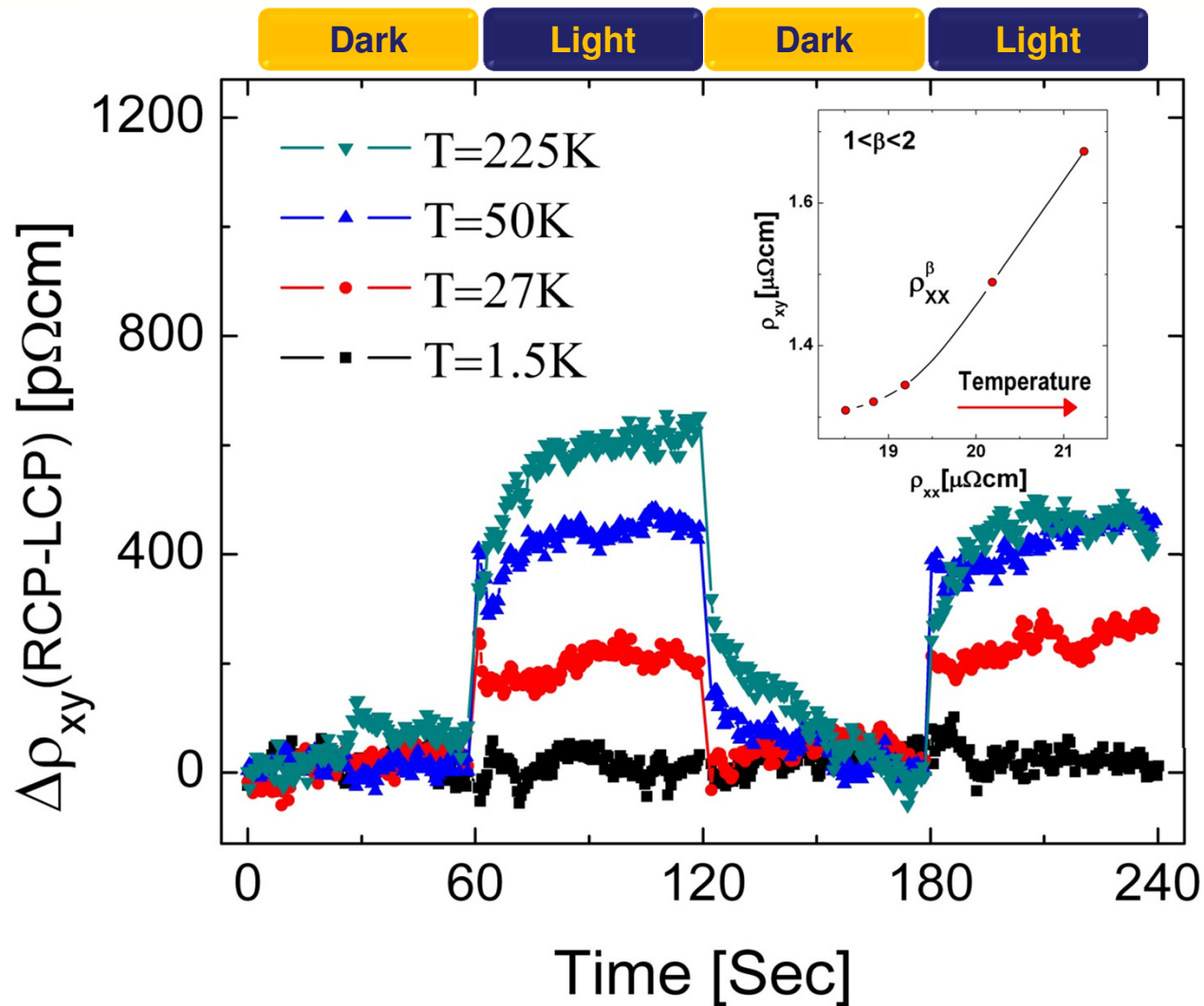
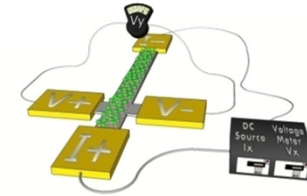


Results

Nano letters 2014



Results

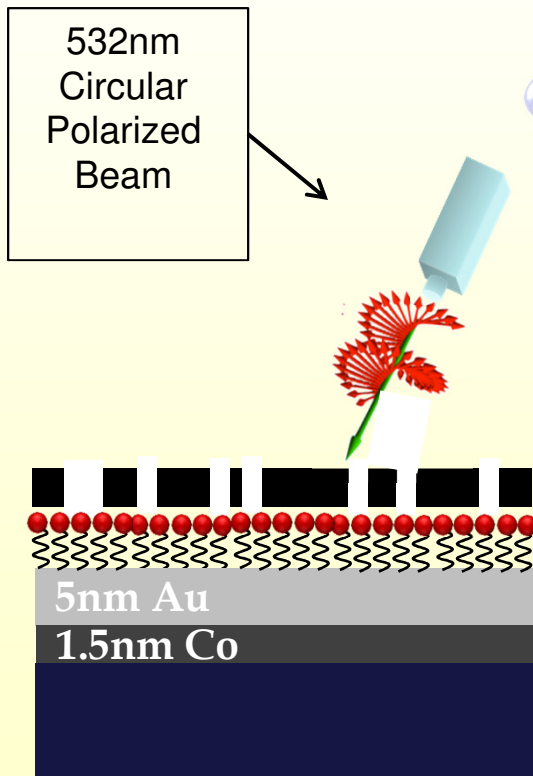


Li Ye et al. Physical Review B 85, 240403(R) (2012)

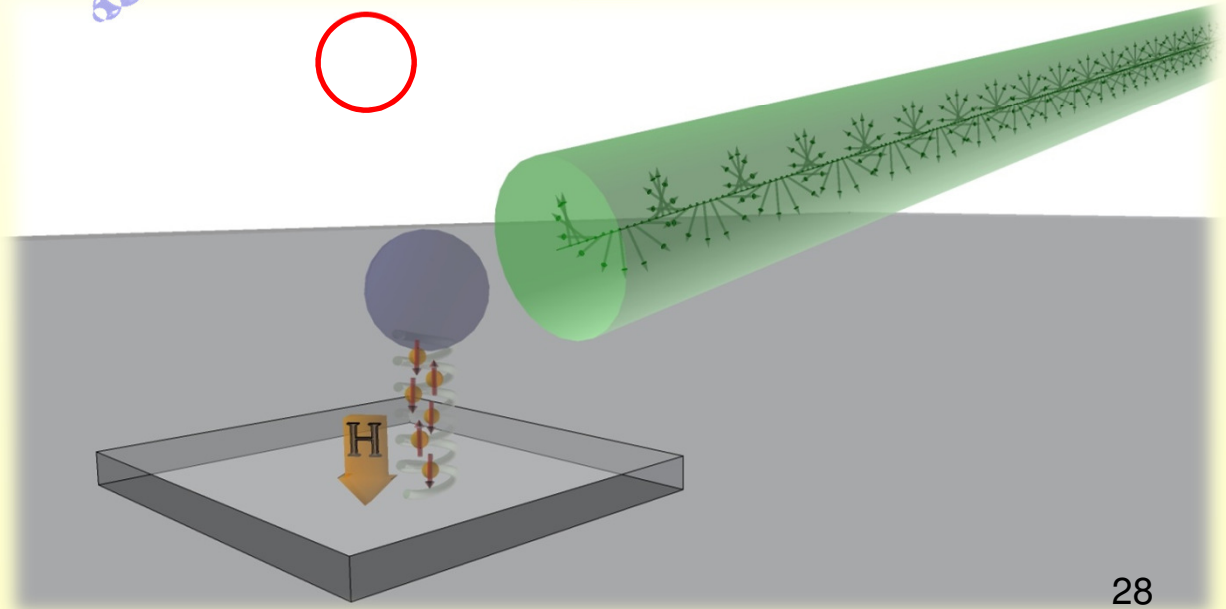
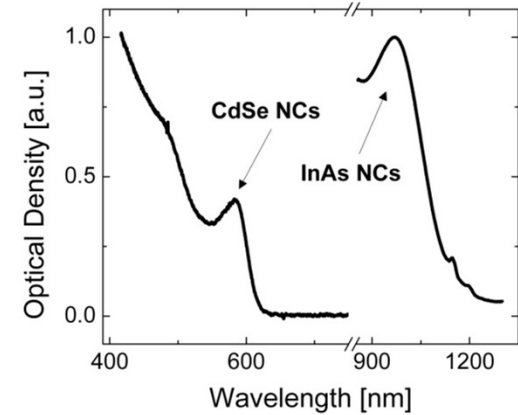
Methods

Optically induced charge transfer device

Highly localized magnetization device •
(measured with MFM)

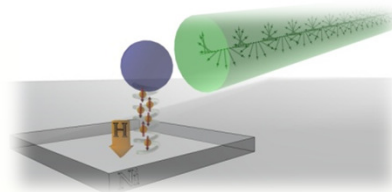


CdSe QD (610nm)
 α -Helix L-Polyalanine 36C



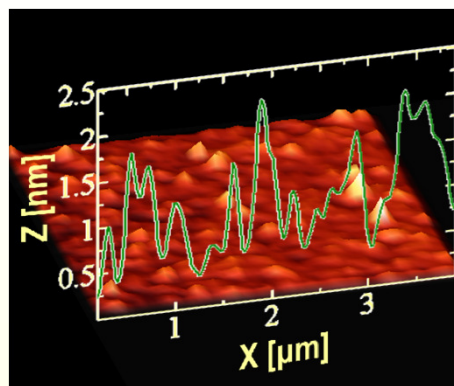
Results

Nano letters 2014

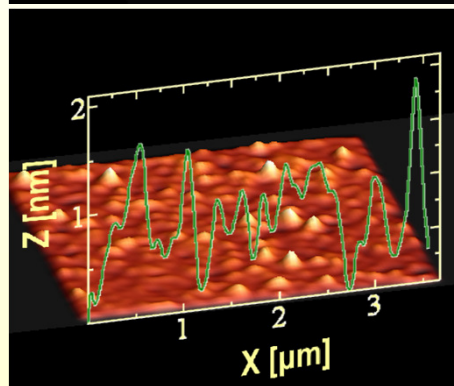


Topography

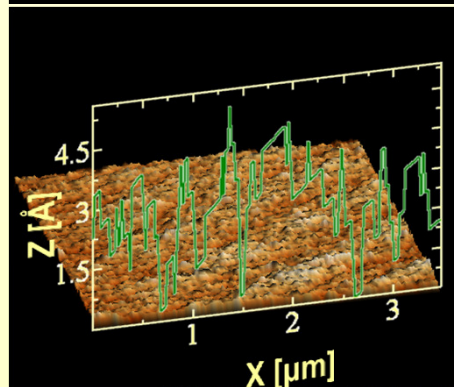
Illuminated area
in illuminated sample



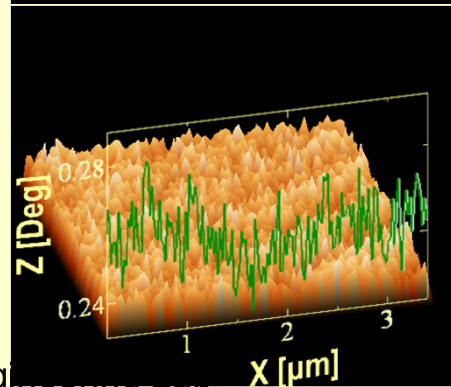
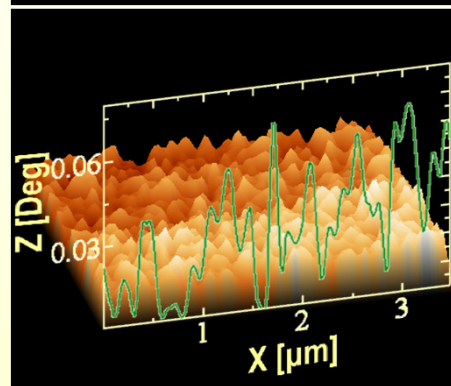
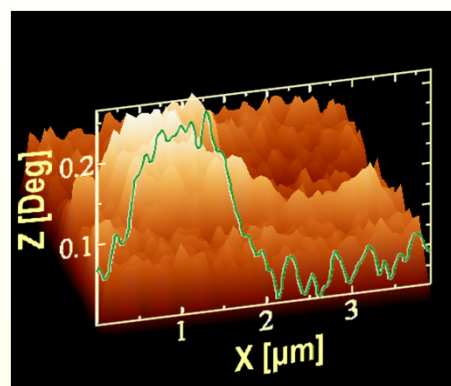
Unilluminated area
in illuminated sample



Illuminated area
in reference sample
(no Molecules & no NC)



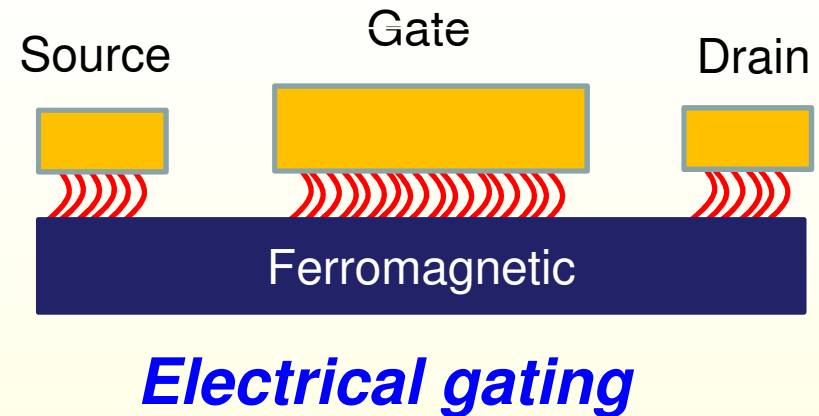
Magnetism



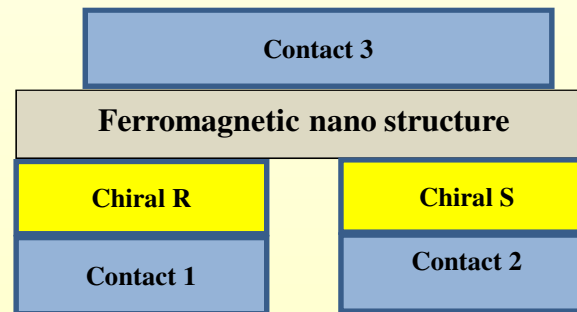
Q N E
L a b

CISS Future Applications

- Magnetic memory
- Spin transistors
- 3D spin logic
- Local EMR



A scheme of the XOR MSM device



Changing the world of memory device as we know

