

Non-Thermal Phase Transition in Ge-Sb-Te Alloys: Role of Nonadiabatic Carrier Dynamics

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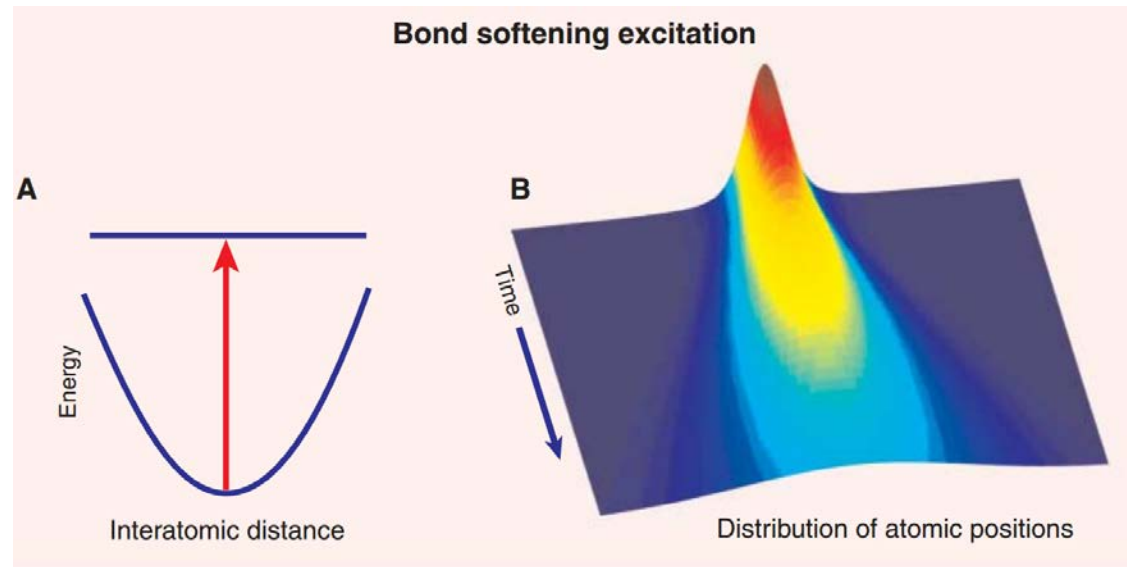
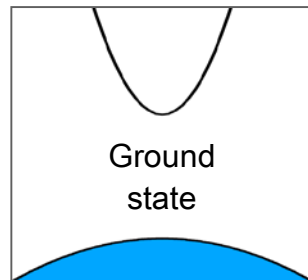
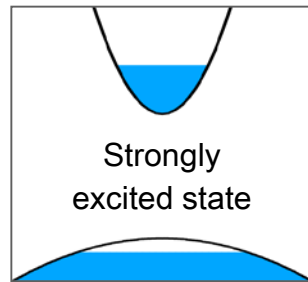
This work was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF)
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Non-Thermal Phase Transition

Excited carrier induced phase transition in low ionic temperature

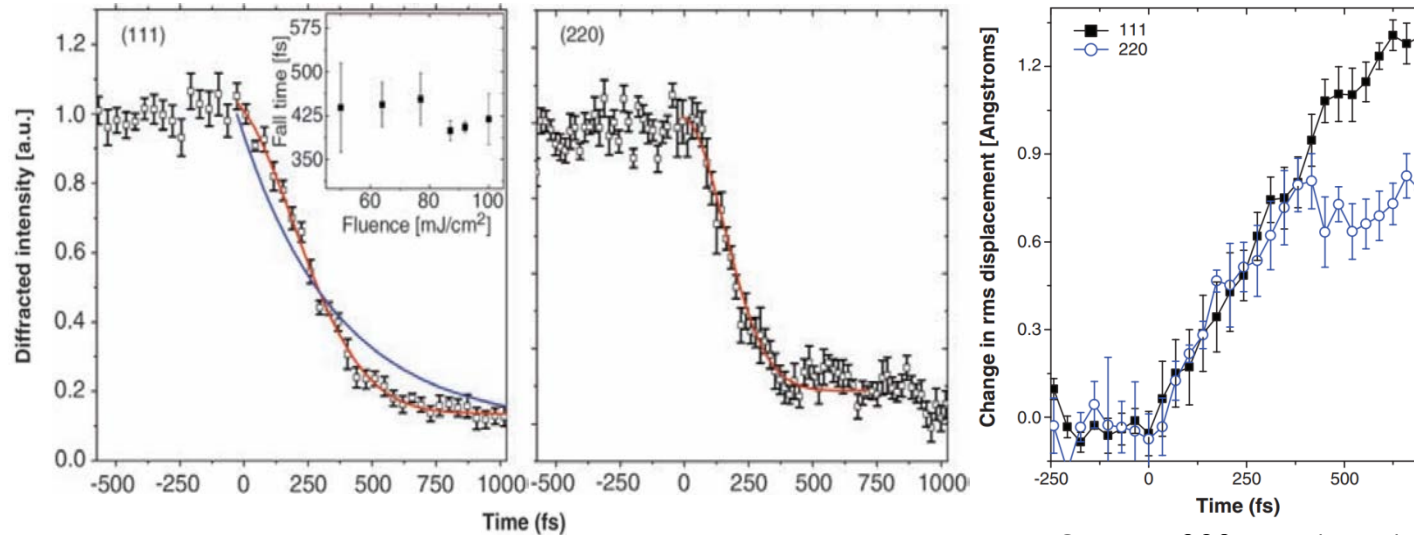
Plasma annealing model J. A. Van Vechten (1979)



Science **316**, 1444 (2007)

Observation of Non-Thermal Phase Transition

Ultrafast time-resolved X-ray diffraction, InSb <111> <220> Bragg reflection



Science 308, 392 (2005)

Debye-Waller model

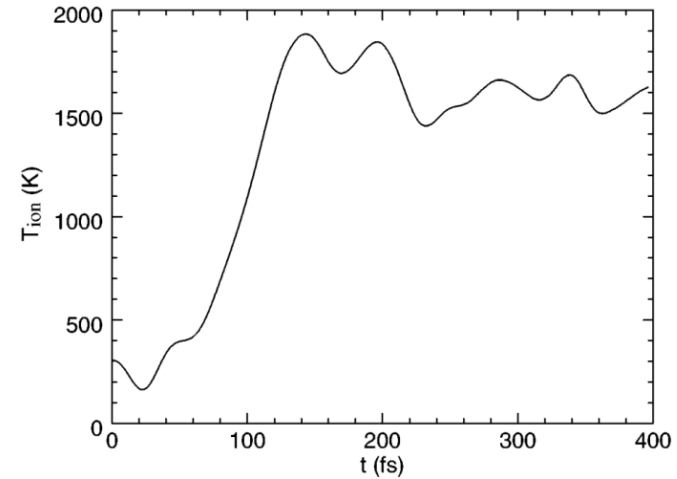
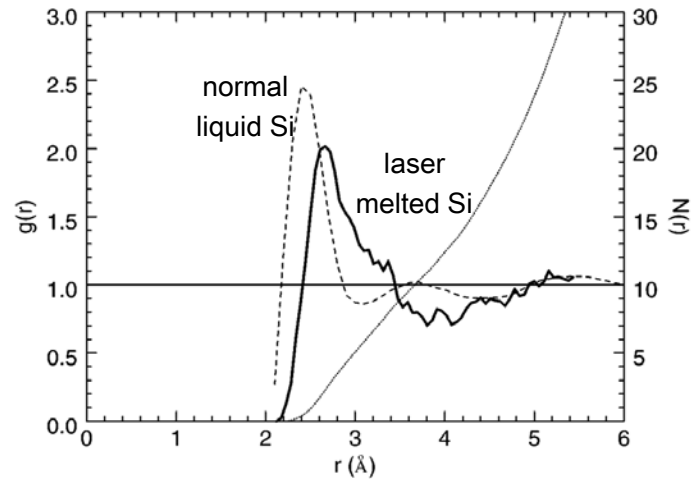
$$I(Q, t) = e^{-2W} = e^{-Q^2 \langle u^2(t) \rangle / 3} \sim e^{-Q^2 v_{rms}^2 t^2 / 3}$$

“Inertial motion” $\langle u^2(t) \rangle^{1/2} = v_{rms} t$

DFT-MD Simulation

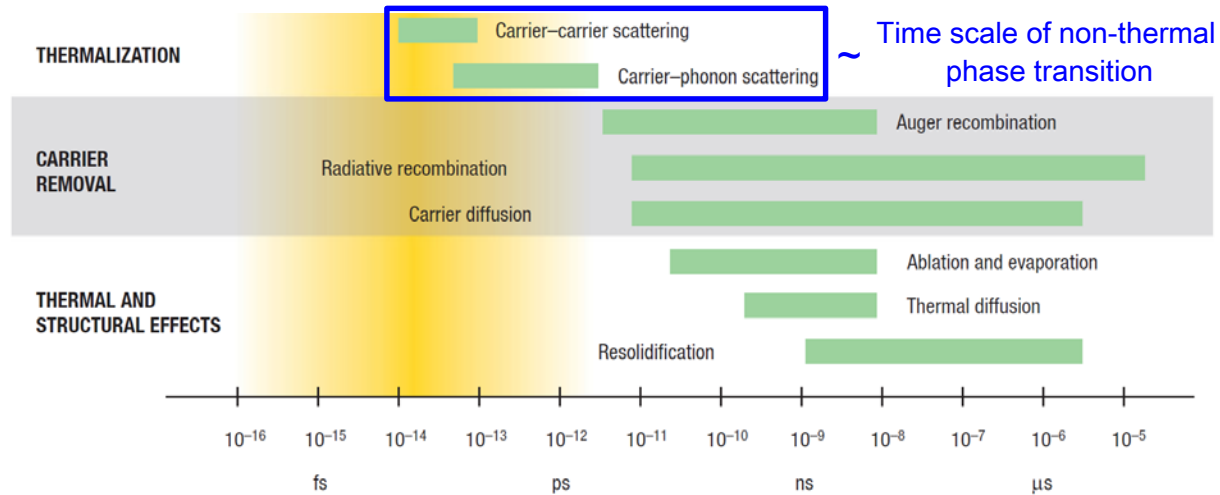
Using finite temperature density functional theory

PRL 77, 3149 (1996)

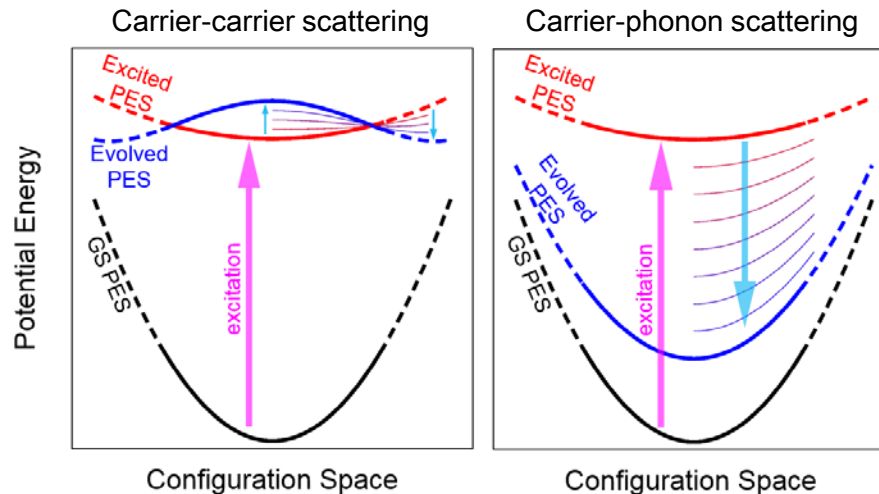


“Thermal activation”

Static Approximation in Previous Model

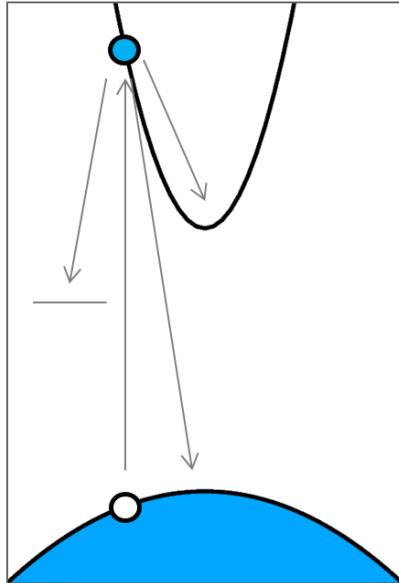


S. K. Sundaram and E. Mazur, Nature Mat. (2002)



Beyond Quasi-Equilibrium: TDDFT-MD Simulation

Carrier Dynamics



- Real-time electronic and ionic dynamics
 - *ab-initio* molecular dynamics coupled with TDDFT
 - Ehrenfast dynamics

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi_i = H^{KS}(\rho, \{R_k\}) \phi_i \quad \text{Electron: Quantum mechanics}$$

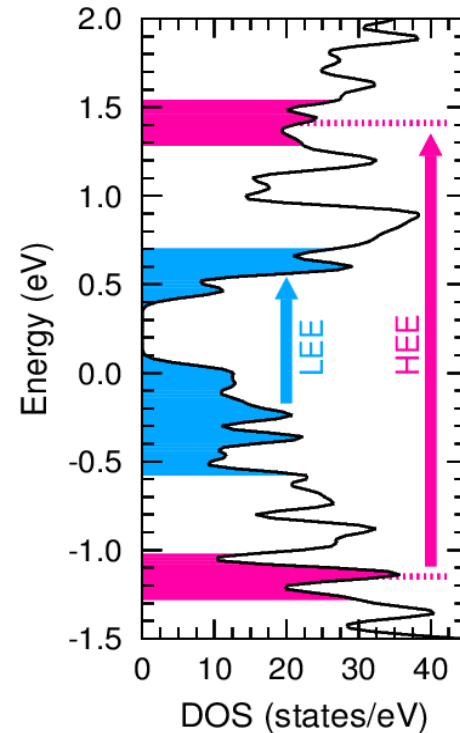
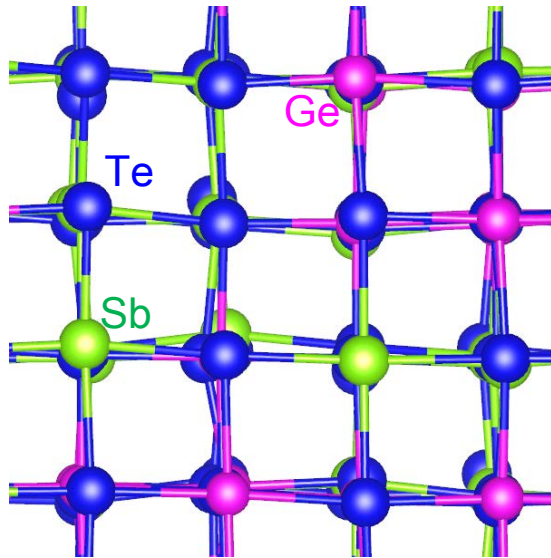
$$M_j \frac{d^2}{dt^2} R_j = -\nabla_j V(\rho, \{R_k\}) \quad \text{Ions: Classical mechanics}$$

- TDDFT implemented in the SIESTA code
- Norm-conserving Troullier-Martins pseudopotentials
- PBE exchange-correlation functional
- Single- ζ polarized orbital basis set
- 96 atoms supercell
- Real-space grids
- Γ point for the Brillouin zone integration
- NVE ensemble

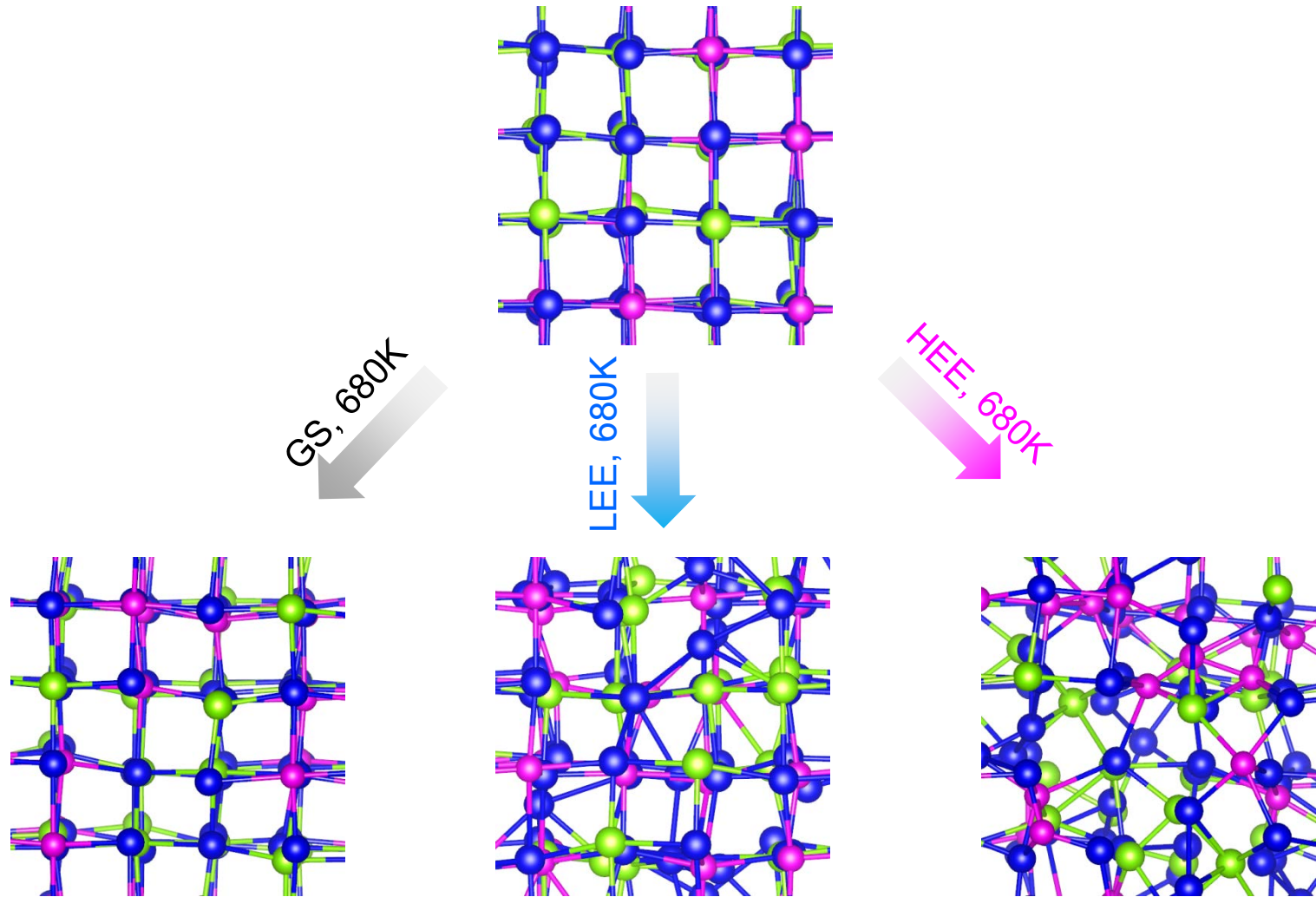
Atomic and Electronic Structures of GST

$\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ rock-salt structure

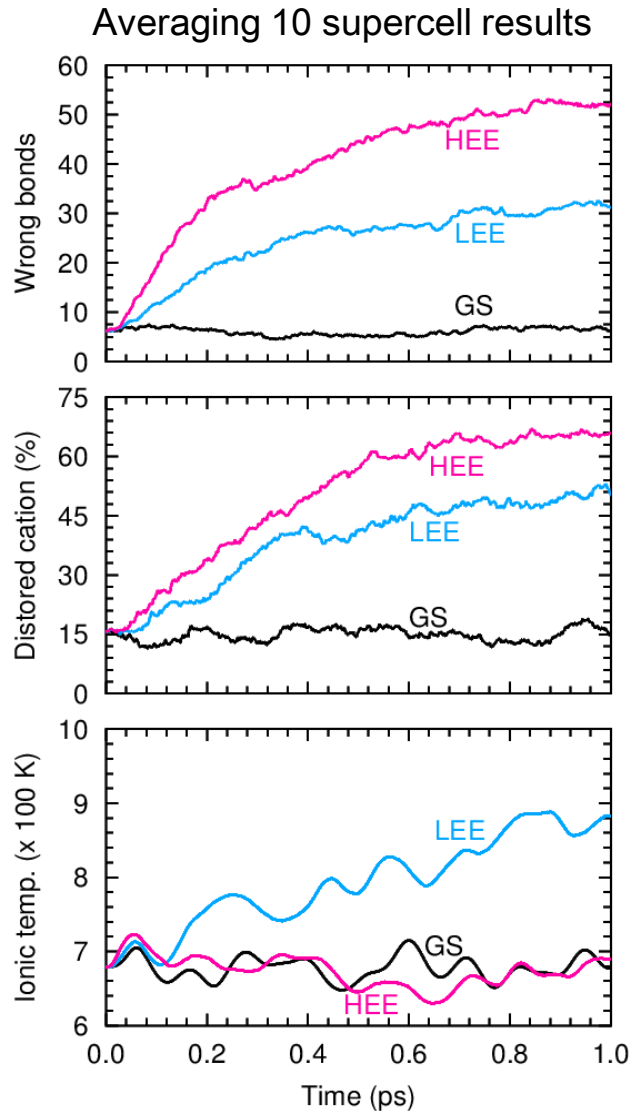
Cation Anion
(Ge 2 : Sb 2 : Vac. 1) - Te 5



Structure Change by Excited Carriers

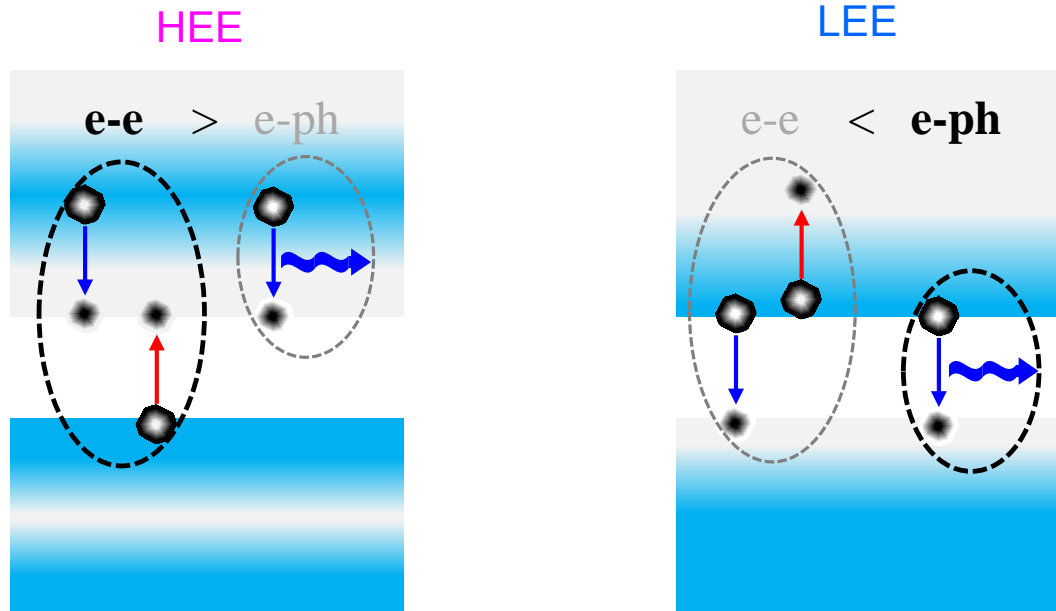


Non-Thermal Phase Transition in GST



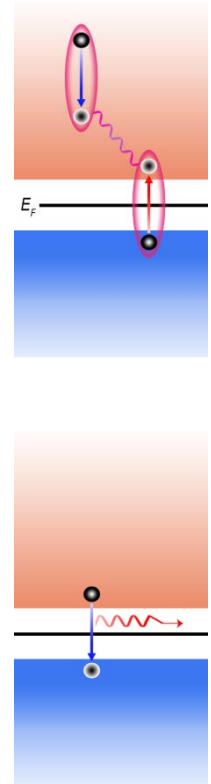
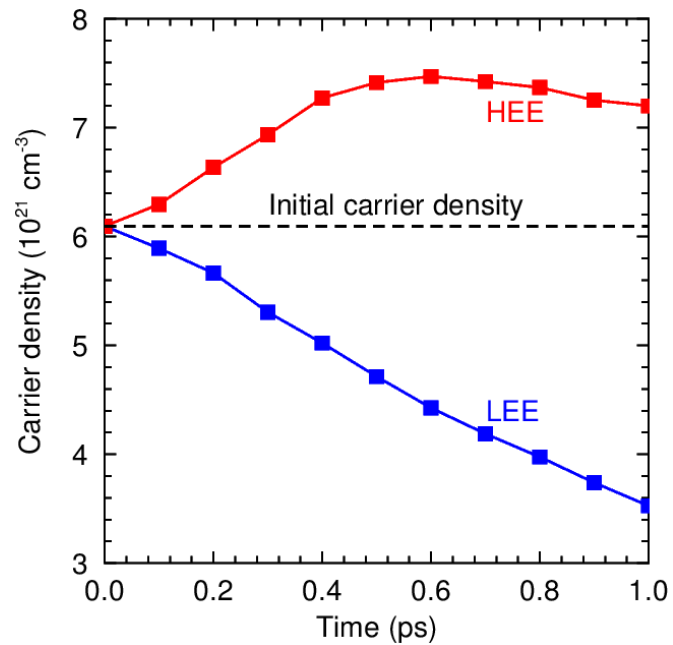
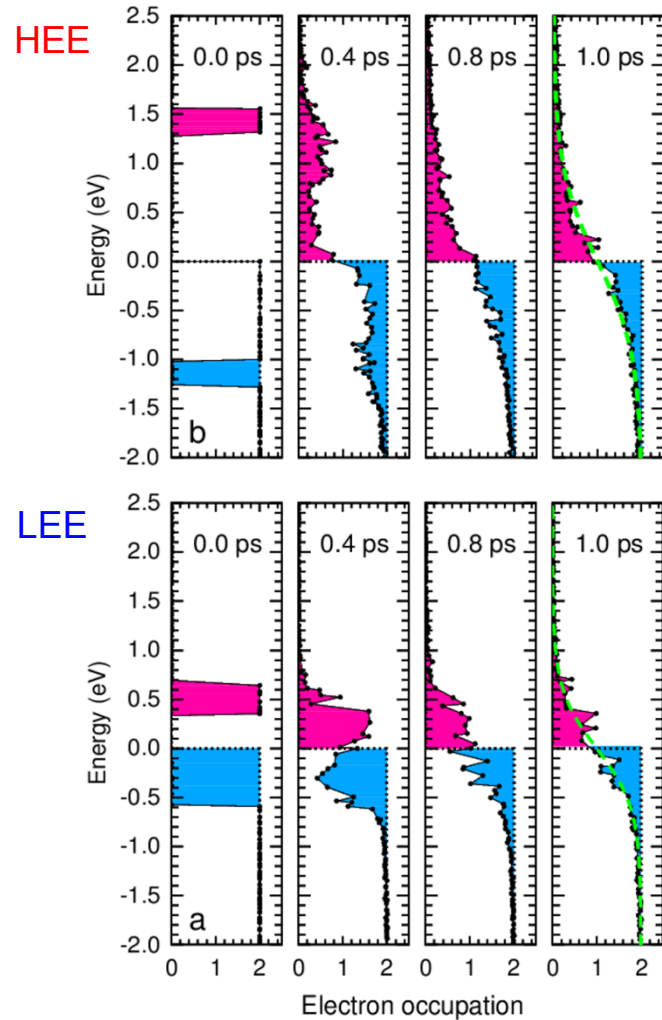
Non-thermal effect
in high energy excitation

Carrier Scattering Processes



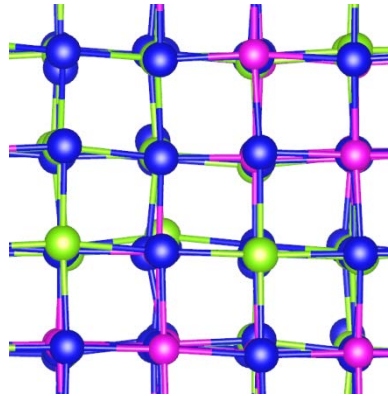
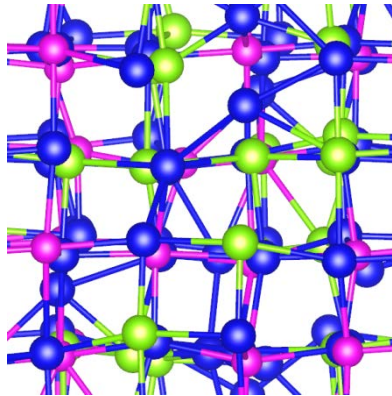
- Pauli blocking:
“from occupied state to unoccupied state”
- Time scale: $e-e$ coupling $>$ $e-ph$ coupling
- Equilibration: Lowering carrier energy

Carrier Multiplication and Non-Thermal Transition

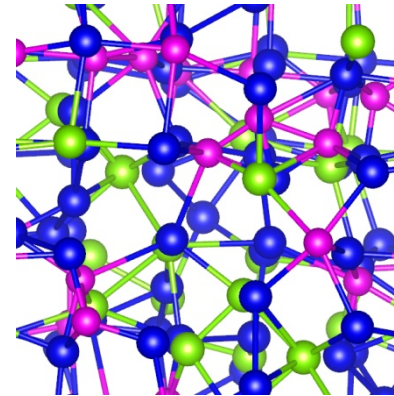


Summary: Energy Dependent Carrier Dynamics and Transitions

- Carrier recombination by strong e-ph coupling
- High ionic temperature
- Thermal phase transition with the aid of excited carriers



- Carrier multiplication by strong e-e coupling
- Low ionic temperature
- Nonthermal phase transition only by electronic effect



Revised Nonthermal Phase Transition Model

When carriers stay in quasi-equilibrium condition,

phase transition can be caused by a strong modification of the inter-atomic forces owing to excitation of a large fraction of the valence electron to the conduction band.

When carriers are in non-equilibrium condition,

along with the modification of the inter-atomic forces, phase transition can be enhanced by carrier multiplication or thermal activation depending on the carrier dynamics.

The effect of the non-equilibrium dynamics can be important
in small band gap or metallic system

Within 1 ps ...

Evidence of Non-Thermal Effect in Experiments

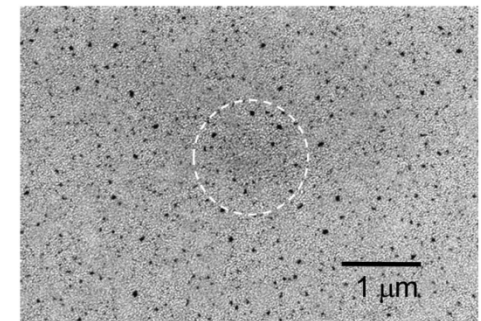
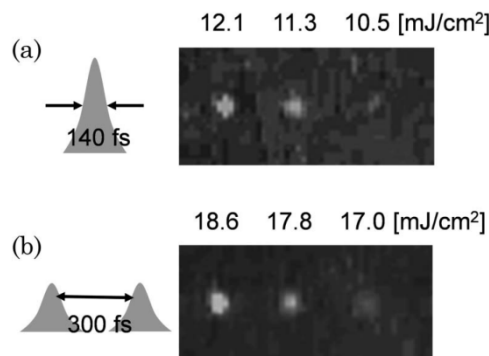
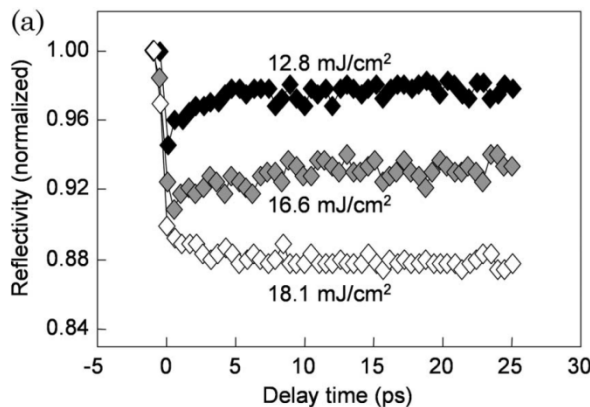
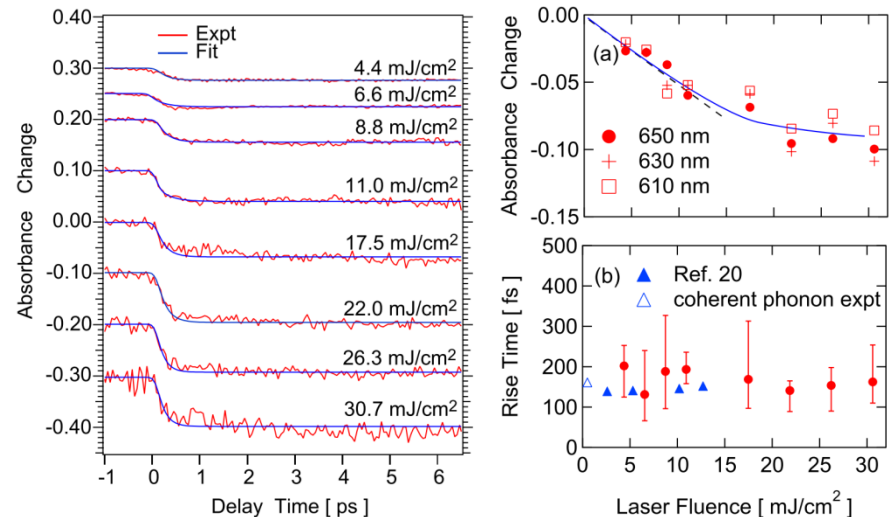
APL 104, 261903 (2014)

Sample: $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ 10 nm thickness

- Ultrafast phase transition in GST
- Role of carrier density
- Evidence of non-thermal effect

Appl. Opt. 49, 3470 (2010)

Sample: $\text{Ge}_{10}\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_{13}$ 20 nm thickness



Limitations in Our Method

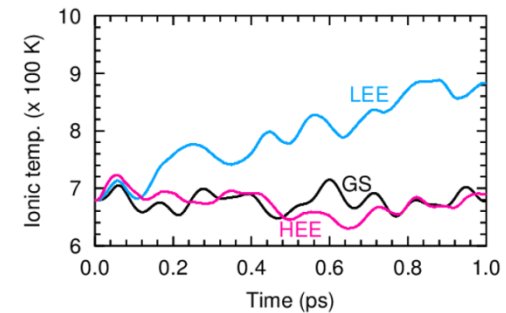
Ehrenfest dynamics

Spontaneous phonon emission

$$\langle n \rangle + 1$$

Mean-field ionic potential

$$\langle n \rangle \sim 30$$



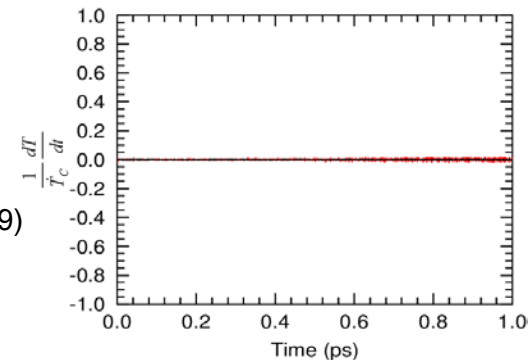
Local density approximation

Memory

$$\frac{dT}{dt} < \dot{T}_c$$

PRA 79, 052503 (2009)

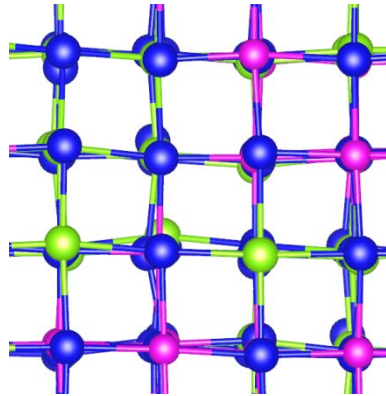
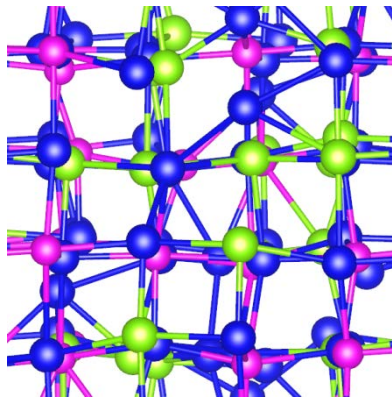
Band gap



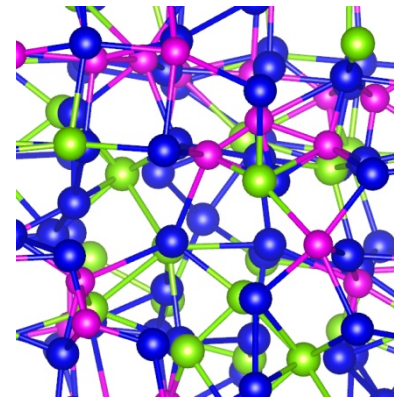
**It is currently reasonable approximations,
but it should be confirmed by future methods and experiments!**

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- Carrier multiplication by strong e-e coupling
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See more details in Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 126402 (2016)

Thank you for your attention!