

High Mobility Ternary Tetradymite Films

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(Bi,Sb)₂(Te,Se)₃ tetradymite materials are among the most efficient for thermoelectric energy conversion, and most robust for topological insulator spintronic technologies, but should possess rather disparate doping properties to be useful for either technology. In this work [1], we report results on the molecular beam epitaxy growth of *p*-type (Bi_{0.43}Sb_{0.57})₂Te₃ and *n*-type Bi₂(Te_{0.95}Se_{0.05})₃ that can contribute to both technology bases, but are especially useful for topological insulators where low bulk doping is critical for devices to leverage the Dirac-like topological surface states. Comprehensive temperature, field and angular dependent magnetotransport measurements have attested to the superior quality of these ternary tetradymite films, displaying low carrier density on the order of 10¹⁸ cm⁻³ and a record high mobility exceeding 10⁴ cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ at 2 K. The remarkable manifestation of strong Shubnikov–de Haas (SdH) quantum oscillation under 9 T at liquid helium temperatures, as well as the analyses therein, has allowed direct experimental investigation of the tetradymite electronic structure with optimized ternary alloying ratio. Our effort substantiates tetradymites as a critical platform for miniaturized thermoelectric cooling and power generation in wearable consumer electronics, as well as for futuristic topological spintronics with unprecedented magnetoelectric functionalities.

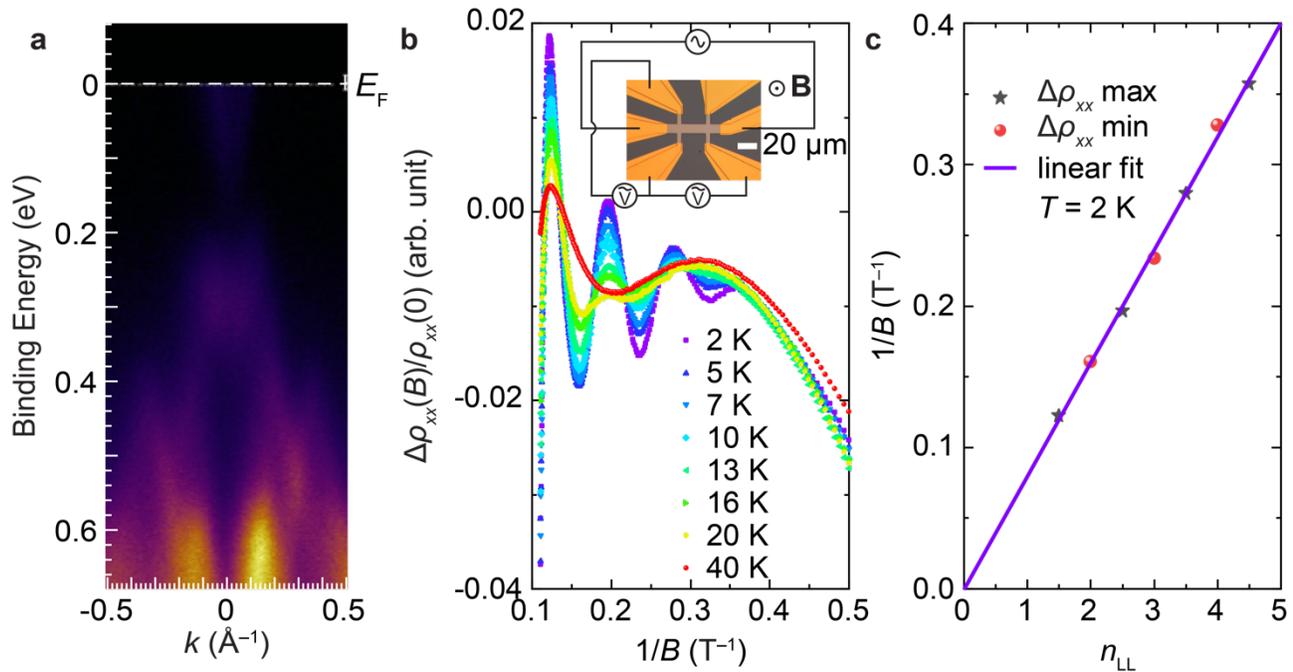


Fig. 1. (a) ARPES, (b) Shubnikov–de Haas (SdH) quantum oscillations and (c) Landau level index plot of *p*-type (Bi,Sb)₂Te₃ thin films.

Reference

[1] "Magnetotransport properties of ternary tetradymite films with high mobility", P. J. Taylor, B. L. Wooten, O. A. Vail, H. Hier, J. P. Heremans, J. S. Moodera, and H. Chi, *Materials Today Physics* 101486 (2024).

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