Effect of tip thermal expansion in laser combined STM

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In the past decade, with the rapid development of semiconductor industry, Moore's law has almost reached its limit. For the purpose of future semiconductor device refinement and applications of quantum computation, a comprehensive understanding of nanoscale electron dynamics is in quite crucial. Our group, led by Prof. Shigekawa at University of Tsukuba, had successfully developed a new measurement technique that can be used to observe nanoscale carrier and spin dynamics with both high temporal and spatial resolution simultaneously, which is named as Optical Pump-probe Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (OPP-STM). Briefly speaking, it is a state-of-the-art microscopic measurement technique that combines STM with ultrafast laser spectroscopy. Some ground-breaking experiments on LT-GaAs carrier dynamics as well as GaAs ultrafast electron spin dynamics had been successfully done by our OPP-STM system.

In our OPP-STM system, STM tip apex is illuminated by pulse laser. Usually Tungsten tip is utilized and the thermal expansion&shrinkage effect brings unwanted noises during measurements. To reduce those noises, gold particles are deposited on the tip surface, thus,

compared with Tungsten tip, goldcoated tip with good reflectivity will bring us less noises since absorption is very much suppressed.

In this presentation, I will show results on the differences between Tungsten and gold-coated tip in terms of signal strength by measuring tunneling current from gold sample Surface-Photoand time-resolved Voltage (SPV) in undoped GaAs(100). Experimental details will introduced be in the poster presentation.

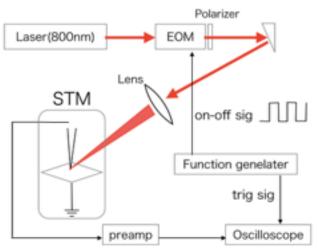


Figure 1. Experimental setting for the OPP-STM experiment, laser pulses are modulated by Electric-Optic-Modulator (EOM)

References:

1. S. Yoshida, et al, Probing ultrafast spin dynamics with optical pump-probe scanning tunneling microscopy, Nature Nanotechnology 9, 588-593, 2014