Temperature-Dependent Magnetotransport around $\nu = 1/2$ in ZnO Heterostructures

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The sequence of prominent fractional quantum Hall states up to $\nu = 5/11$ around $\nu = 1/2$ in a high-mobility two-dimensional electron system confined at oxide heterointerface (ZnO) is analyzed in terms of the composite fermion model. The temperature dependence of $R_{xx}$ oscillations around $\nu = 1/2$ yields an estimation of the composite fermion effective mass, which increases linearly with the magnetic field. This mass is of similar value to an enhanced electron effective mass, which in itself arises from strong electron interaction. The energy gaps of fractional states and the temperature dependence of $R_{xx}$ at $\nu = 1/2$ point to large residual interactions between composite fermions.

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The emerging field of oxide heterostructures revealed exceptional physical characteristics at the interface between two oxide band insulators [1,2], including superconductivity [3], the quantum Hall effect [2,4], magnetism [5], metal-insulator [6] and insulator-superconductor [3,6] transitions. Essential to this field’s evolution has been the material SrTiO$_3$ and its derived heterostructures, which has recently displayed an electron mobility exceeding 100,000 cm$^2$/Vs [7]. However, in recent years, the MgZnO/ZnO heterostructure has emerged as a promising material for two-dimensional (2D) high-mobility electron system in this new realm of materials science, where steady improvements in technique have realized mobilities as high as 800,000 cm$^2$/Vs [2,4,8]. In such a clean 2D system, the Coulomb interaction can dominate the physics in magnetic fields [9–11]. In low fields, interacting charge carriers can be treated within the Fermi liquid theory as noninteracting quasiparticles with renormalized effective mass and Landé g factor [12]. The interaction strength is characterized by the Wigner-Seitz radius ($r_s$) defined as a ratio of Coulomb energy ($\propto e^2/\varepsilon m^*_B$) to kinetic energy ($\propto e^2/m^*_B$), where $n$ is the charge carrier density, $m^*_{B}$ the band mass, and $\varepsilon$ the dielectric constant of the hosting material. In a high magnetic field $B$, the kinetic energy of charge carriers is quenched, where the Coulomb interaction ($\propto e^2/\varepsilon m^*_B$) on the magnetic length scale $l_B = \sqrt{\hbar/eB}$ leads to the fractional quantum Hall effect (FQHE). This sequence of FQHE is described by the composite fermion (CF) picture, which maps the original system in a magnetic field $B$ to a fermion system in an effective magnetic field $B_{eff} = B - 2n\phi_0$ by attaching an even number of flux quanta $\phi_0$ to each electron [13]. At $\nu = 1/2$ in particular, the state is mapped to a CF system interacting with a Chern-Simons gauge field with a zero $B_{eff}$ at a mean-field level. Conversely, beyond the mean-field approximation, density fluctuations of CFs cause the fluctuation of effective magnetic field, and this dictates the inter-CF interaction, which is totally different from the original interaction at $B = 0$. The inter-CF interaction also determines the renormalized mass $m_{CF}$ of a composite fermion [14].

The appearance of correlation effects, both in low and high magnetic fields, depends on the material parameters. Table I compares them for ZnO-based 2D electron system (2DES) with the well-established GaAs and SrTiO$_3$ systems and shows that both large $r_s$ and strong Coulomb interaction in high magnetic fields distinguish ZnO from other materials. Therefore, we anticipate the electron

| TABLE I. Comparison of basic characteristics for 2D charge carrier systems. Here, $m_B$ is the band mass, $m_0$ the free electron mass, $\varepsilon$ the dielectric constant, $r_s$ the Wigner-Seitz radius, $e^2/\varepsilon m_B$ the Coulomb energy in Kelvin, $\hbar\omega_c$ the cyclotron energy in Kelvin, and $\zeta$ the Landau level mixing defined as the ratio of $e^2/\varepsilon m_B$ to $\hbar\omega_c$. Magnetic field $B$ is given in Tesla and the charge carrier density $n$ in units of 10$^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GaAs Electron | GaAs Hole | SrTiO$_3$ Electron | ZnO Electron |
| $m_B/m_0$ | 0.069 | 0.38 | 1.26 | 0.29 |
| $\varepsilon$ | 13 | 13 | 20,000 | 8.5 |
| $r_s$ | $1.8/\sqrt{B}$ | $10/\sqrt{B}$ | 0.02$/\sqrt{B}$ | 11.6$/\sqrt{B}$ |
| $e^2/\varepsilon m_B$ | 50$/\sqrt{B}$ | 50$/\sqrt{B}$ | 0.03$/\sqrt{B}$ | 75$/\sqrt{B}$ |
| $\hbar\omega_c$ | 19.4$B$ | 3.5$B$ | 1$B$ | 4.6$B$ |
| $\zeta$ | 2.6$/\sqrt{B}$ | 14.3$/\sqrt{B}$ | 0.027$/\sqrt{B}$ | 16.6$/\sqrt{B}$ |
transport in this material to be strongly affected by the Coulomb interaction in weak as well as strong magnetic fields. Moreover, the electrons in ZnO occupy an isotropic single pocket around $\Gamma$ point in the Brillouin zone. This removes the effect of mixing of heavy and light charge carriers like in GaAs-based hole system and the effect of anisotropic mass like in AlAs and SiGe systems. Thus the novel oxide system is an appealing platform to study many-body effects in low dimensional systems.

In this Letter, we study aspects of electron many-body effects in ZnO heterostructures by investigating temperature-dependent magnetotransport, both in low magnetic fields and in the lowest Landau level, where a sequence of FQH states $\nu = \frac{p}{2p\pm 1}$ with $p$ up to 5 is observed, due to the significant improvement of electron mobility in the oxide structure [8]. This enables us to draw the comparison between the electrons and the composite fermions in ZnO structures.

Experiments are performed in three high-mobility heterostructures with the largest mobility $\mu$ up to 770,000 cm$^2$/V s for a charge carrier density $n = 1.4 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$. Differences between samples under study may be attributed to slightly varied Mg doping in the Mg$_x$Zn$_{1-x}$O/ZnO capping layer, as Falcon et al., with the details of MBE growth, have reported elsewhere [8]. The zero-field mobility and the charge carrier density determined from Shubnikov–de Haas (SdH) oscillations are listed in Table II. The Hall bars are processed by the conventional optical lithography combined with Ar ion milling to define the mesa and electron beam evaporation of 20 nm Ti to form the Ohmic contacts. In the last processing step, the structure is covered with 30 nm thick amorphous Al$_2$O$_3$. The magnetotransport measurements are performed in a $^3$He system in a magnetic field up to 14 T applied perpendicular to the 2DES plane. The 2DES is excited with 100 nA dc current while measuring $R_{xx}$ and $R_{xy}$ simultaneously as a function of magnetic field. Heating effects caused by the excitation current were not encountered.

Figure 1 shows the magnetotransport for the highest mobility sample A in magnetic fields up to 14 T. The high quality of the heterostructures is demonstrated by the unambiguous observation of a series of fractional quantum Hall states $\nu$ in the lowest Landau level at 2/3, 3/5, 4/7, 5/9, approaching $\nu = 1/2$ from below, and 4/9, 5/11 from above. The sample quality is further testified by indications, from $R_{xx}$, of the formation of fractions down to $\nu = 6/11$ and 6/13. We start by analyzing the temperature dependence of the amplitude $\Delta R$ of SdH oscillations in low magnetic fields using the Dingle expression $\Delta R \propto \exp(-\pi/\omega_c \tau_q) \xi/\sinh(\xi)$, where $\xi/\sinh(\xi)$ with $\xi = 2\pi^2 k_B T/h \omega_c$ describing the temperature induced damping of SdH oscillations at cyclotron frequency $\omega_c = eB/m$.

Here, we consider only the fundamental Fourier component of the magnetoresistance oscillation [15]. An example of temperature dependence of SdH oscillations is depicted for sample A in the inset of Fig. 1. The minima of SdH oscillations correspond to odd filling factors, which is consistent with previous reports, and are considered as electron cyclotron gaps [16]. For each value (indicated with a triangle) of the magnetic field, we analyzed temperature dependence of $\ln(\Delta R/T)$ to obtain an averaged electron mass $m = 0.47 m_0$, where $m_0$ is the free electron mass. Such analysis is performed for all three samples under study and the averaged electron masses are listed in Table II. Despite slightly different $r_s$ values for the samples, the electron mass enhancement is consistently high ($\sim 60\%$) above the band mass (0.29 $m_0$) of ZnO. Thus we conclude that the low-field mass enhancement is pronounced from electron-electron interaction, which saturates for such a large $r_s$ values. The mass enhancement will lead to an enhancement of the Landau level mixing in FQH regime. We assert our result by confirming that the quantum scattering time $\tau_q$, listed in Table II, does not show a significant temperature dependence. A large ratio of transport scattering time $\tau_q (= 100 \text{ ps})$ determined from the zero-field mobility to

| Sample | $\mu$ (cm$^2$/V s) | $n$ ($10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$) | $r_s$ | $m/m_0$ | $\tau_q$ (ps) |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------|---------|--------------|
| A      | 770000           | 1.5              | 9.5  | 0.46 ± 0.03 | 2.2          |
| B      | 550000           | 1.9              | 8.4  | 0.47 ± 0.03 | 3.1          |
| C      | 460000           | 1.8              | 8.7  | 0.47 ± 0.03 | 2.8          |

FIG. 1 (color online). $R_{xx}$ and $R_{xy}$ for sample A. In the lowest Landau level, a series of fractional quantum Hall states is observed. Temperature dependence of $R_{xx}$ at high magnetic field and in low field (inset) are shown. Triangles indicate the extrema of Shubnikov–de Haas oscillations used to evaluate the electron effective mass.
\(\tau_q\) supports additionally the framework of large electron-electron scattering, and hence is consistent with the observation of an enhanced electron effective mass [17].

Now we come to the main question about the effective mass in the FQHE regime. Treating the oscillations of \(R_{xx}\) in the lowest Landau level as SdH oscillations of CF, we consider the formation of a degenerated Fermi surface for CF at \(B_{\text{eff}} = 0\) and thus draw analogy between CF and electrons. Hence we apply the same Dingle analysis as described above to determine the CF effective mass from the temperature dependence of the \(R_{xx}\) extrema in Fig. 1 in magnetic field \(B_{\text{eff}}\) (upper axis in Fig. 1). The other two samples are analyzed in a similar manner and the summary of the derived CF masses is given on the right-hand side of Fig. 2 as a function of the derived CF masses is given on the right-hand side of Fig. 1 in magnetic field \(B_{\text{eff}}\) (upper axis in Fig. 1). The other two samples are analyzed in a similar manner and the summary of the derived CF masses is given on the right-hand side of Fig. 2 as a function of \(B_{\text{eff}}\). Unlike in most observations for GaAs-based 2D systems, we do not observe the divergence of \(m_{\text{CF}}\) when approaching \(B_{\text{eff}} = 0\), even though our data are analyzed in the same \(B_{\text{eff}}\) range [18]. However, the data set of evaluated CF masses for three samples, when plotted versus the bare magnetic field \(B\), fall upon a linear magnetic field dependence as depicted in inset of Fig. 2. This \(B\) dependence of CF mass departs from the result of a dimensional analysis based on the CF mean-field theory, which predicts \(m_{\text{CF}} \propto \sqrt{B}/\epsilon\) scaling [19].

Besides the difference in functional dependence of \(m_{\text{CF}}\) on the magnetic field, the CF mass in ZnO is also lower than the estimated value \(m_{\text{CF}} = 0.9\ m_0\), when considering both \(m_{\text{CF}}\) scaling with the dielectric constant \(\epsilon\) (see Table I) and \(m_{\text{CF}} = 0.65\ m_0\) for GaAs-based 2DES with comparable charge carrier density [20]. However, the dimensional analysis does not include the effect of Landau level mixing, which is much larger in ZnO than in GaAs as displayed in Table I, and the nonzero thickness of the wave function. Therefore, to interpret our result, the impact of these two effects on electron interaction in ZnO has to be taken into account [21–23]. In addition, the mass of electrons as plotted on the left-hand side of Fig. 2, is independent of the magnetic field and is comparable with the CF mass. For comparison, the ratio of CF mass to the electron mass in GaAs is about 10.

Having identified the CF mass, we next evaluate the energy gap as the CF cyclotron energy \(h\omega_{\text{CF}}\) for the identified fractional filling factors, and plot them in Fig. 3 (open symbols in the upper panel) against \(B_{\text{eff}}\). At \(\nu = 2/3\) the values of the cyclotron energies are \(0.047\ e^2/\hbar\) and \(0.042\ e^2/\hbar\) for sample A and B, respectively, which are close to the activation energy of \(0.1\ e^2/\hbar\) for spin-polarized (non-spin-polarized) state of an ideal system [13]. The values of the so-obtained cyclotron energy are larger than the energy gap \(\Delta\) obtained from the temperature dependence of \(R_{xx}\) minima in terms of \(R_{xx} \propto \exp(-\Delta/2T)\). Figure 3 plots \(\Delta\) (filled symbols in the upper panel) versus \(B_{\text{eff}}\). As expected, the energy gap of fractional states decreases when \(B_{\text{eff}} = 0\) is approached, and reflects the tendency for the cyclotron energy \(h\omega_{\text{CF}}\) dependence on \(B_{\text{eff}}\). The difference \(\Gamma\) between the two energies, shown at the bottom of Fig. 3, does not indicate any pronounced dependence on the magnetic field. The difficulty to interpret the behavior of \(\Gamma(B_{\text{eff}})\) arises from several factors. The heterostructures differ from each other by the Mg doping level, and even though its variation is small between the structures, the disordered potential landscape and the attributed correction \(\Gamma_{\text{disorder}}\) should be different for three

![FIG. 2 (color online). The effective mass of electrons in low magnetic fields against \(B\), and the effective mass of composite fermions against \(B_{\text{eff}}\). The mass in low magnetic fields is increased by about 60% with respect to the electron band mass (horizontal line) in ZnO. The inset shows a linear dependence of the composite fermion effective mass \(m_{\text{CF}}\) on the applied magnetic field \(B\). The linear fit goes through the origin.](image)

![FIG. 3 (color online). Comparison of the composite fermion cyclotron energy \(h\omega_{\text{CF}}\) evaluated from Fig. 2, and the energy gap of quasiparticles \(\Delta\) against \(B_{\text{eff}}\). The dashed lines serve as guides to the eye. The open symbols in the negative-energy region represent the difference \(\Gamma\) of energy gap \(\Delta\) and cyclotron energy \(h\omega_{\text{CF}}\).](image)
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