



Study of Insulator-Metal transition of VO₂ thin films with ultrafast optical pulses



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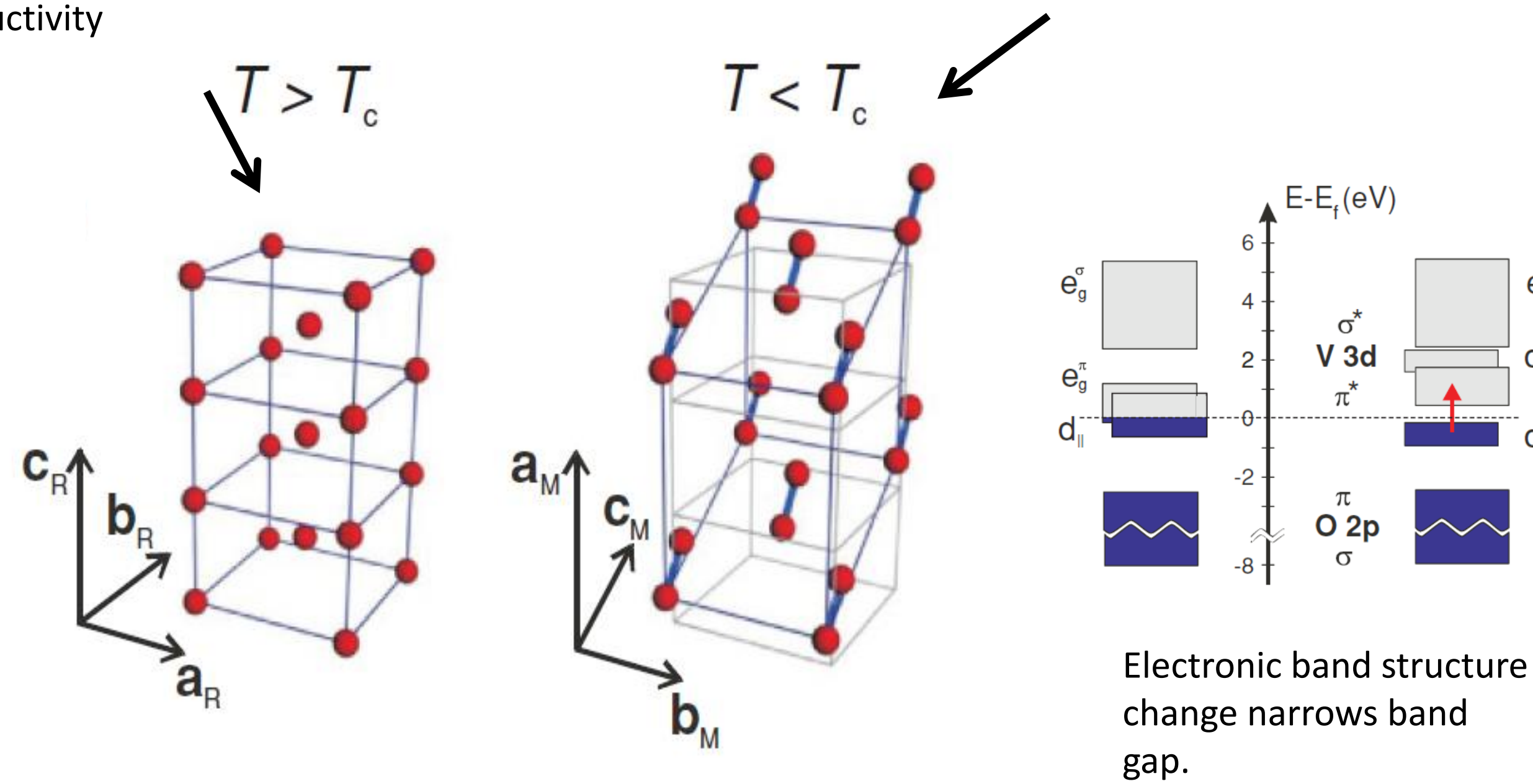
Abstract

VO₂ has been a popular material to study in the past few decades as it has a reversible insulator-metal transition (IMT) when heated past 340K or stimulated with an ultrafast optical pulse. The resistance and optical properties change by several orders of magnitude, making it an attractive candidate for low loss plasmonic devices, ultrafast switches, or smart windows. We study the dynamics of the transition of VO₂ thin films on different substrates with femtosecond pulses in a pump-probe experiment in order to better understand the mechanisms behind the transition. We have measured the IMT at several different temperatures to investigate any change in the dynamics of the transition. We also study the Raman spectroscopy of VO₂ thin films heated through the transition. The effects of the different substrates on the transition of the VO₂ thin film will be discussed.

Insulator-Metal Transition

High temperature rutile phase: Large increase in conductivity

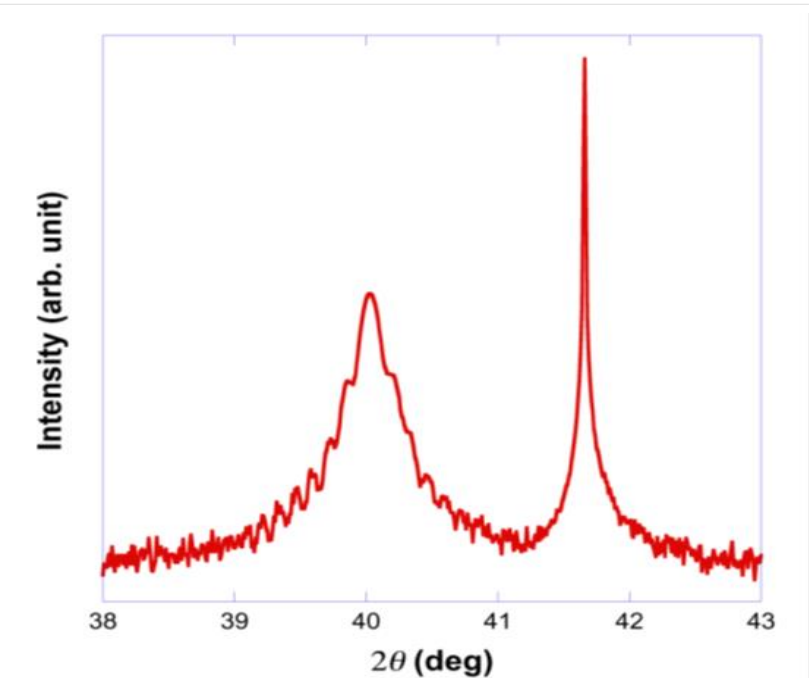
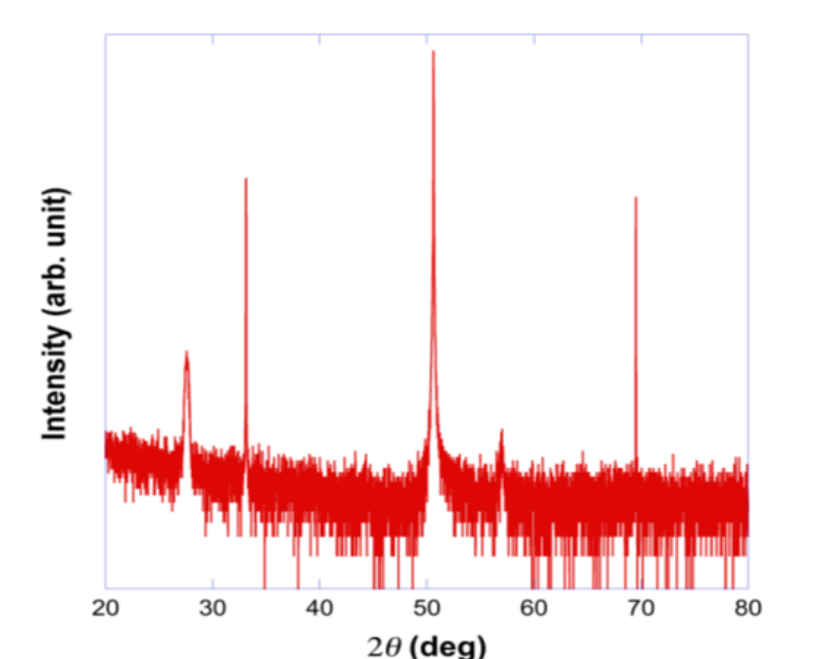
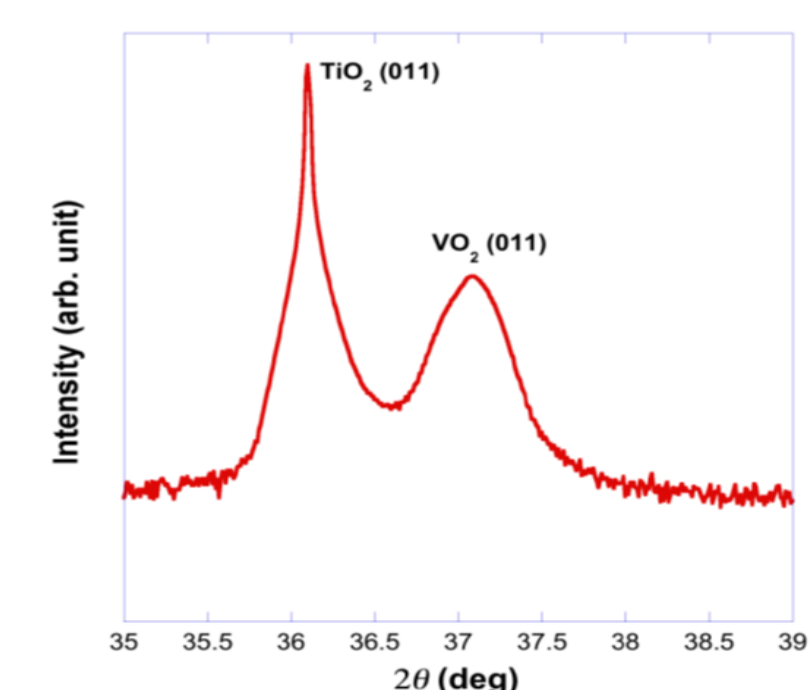
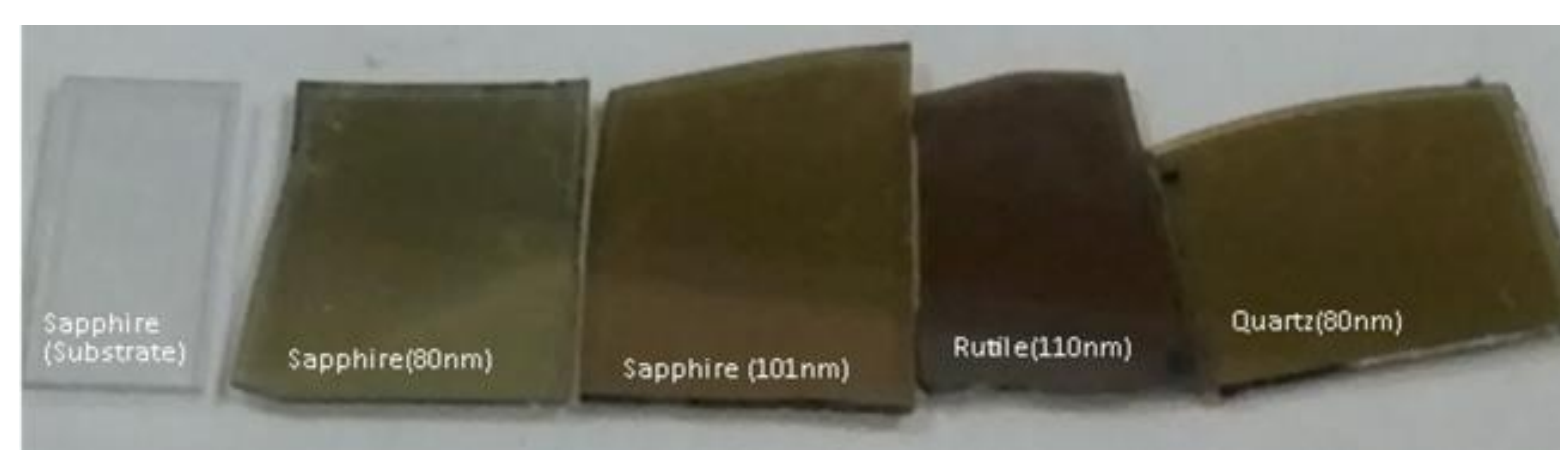
Low temperature monoclinic phase



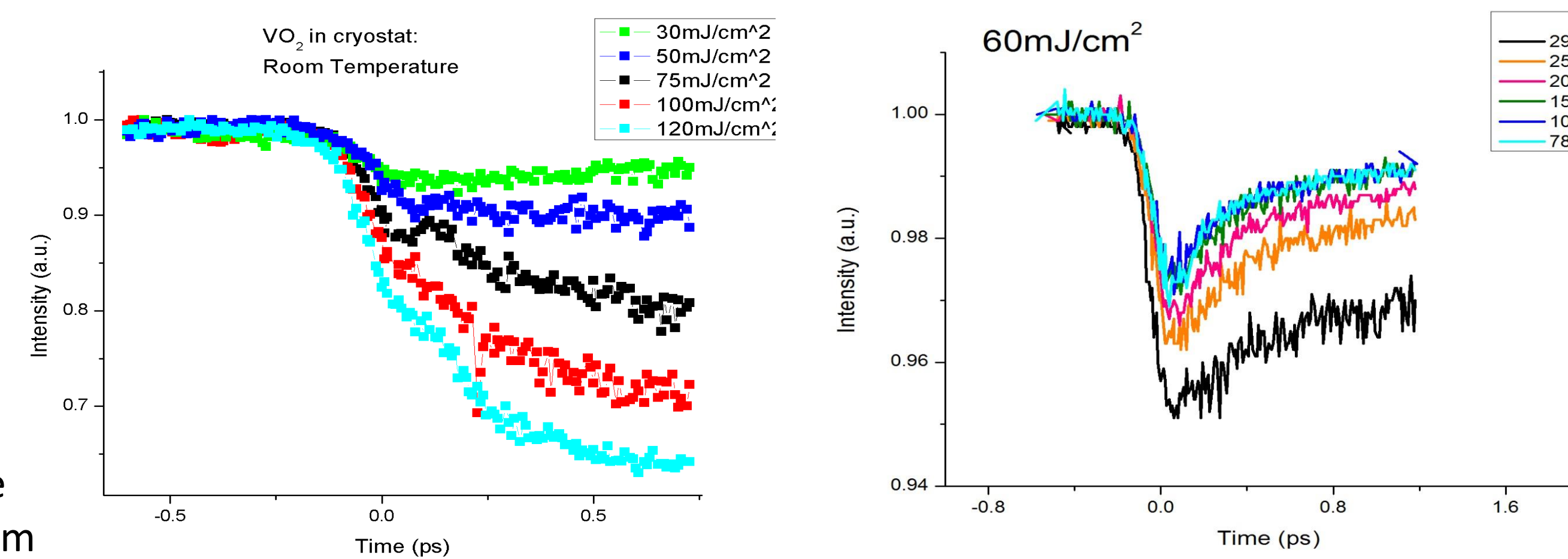
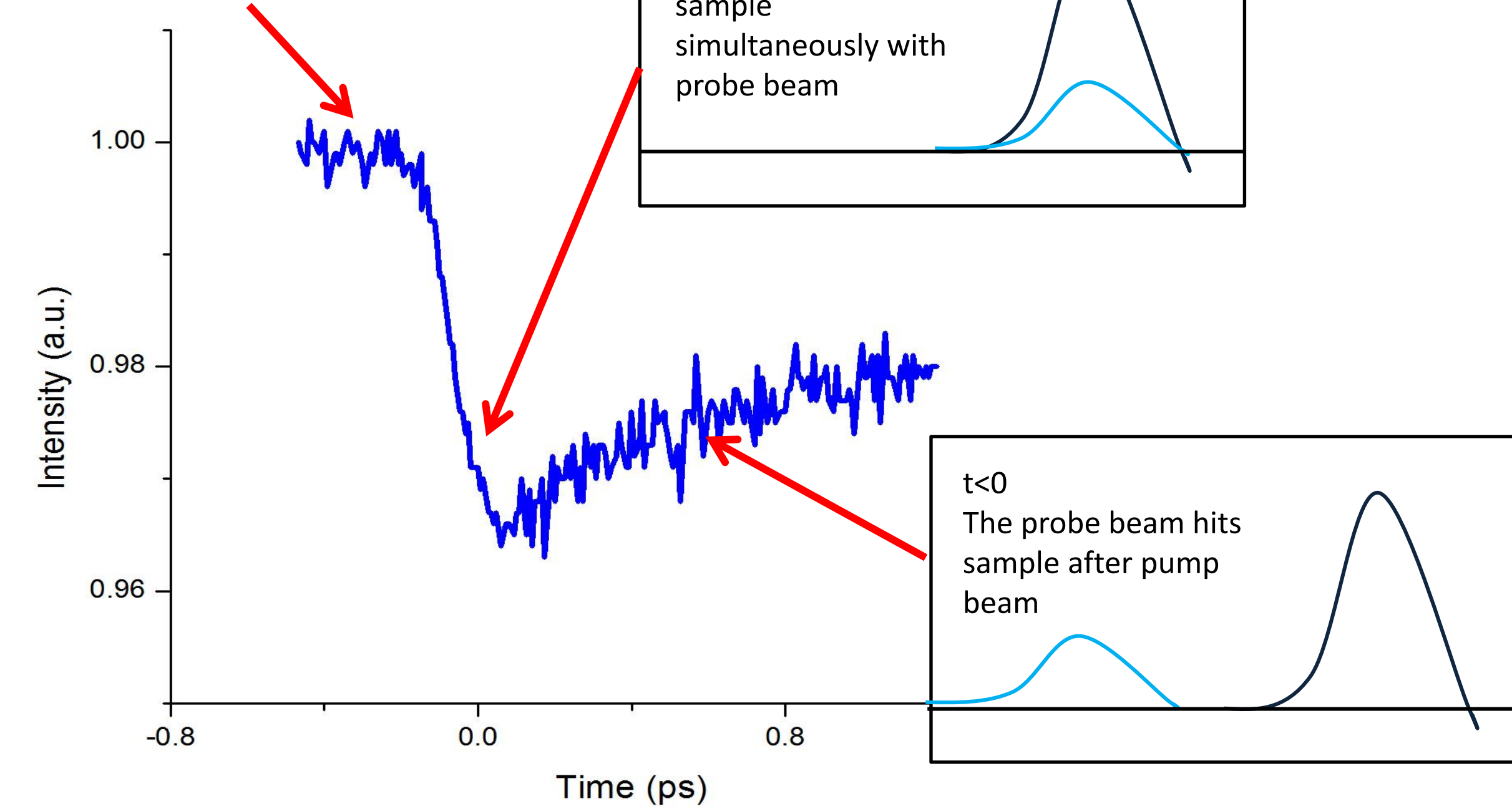
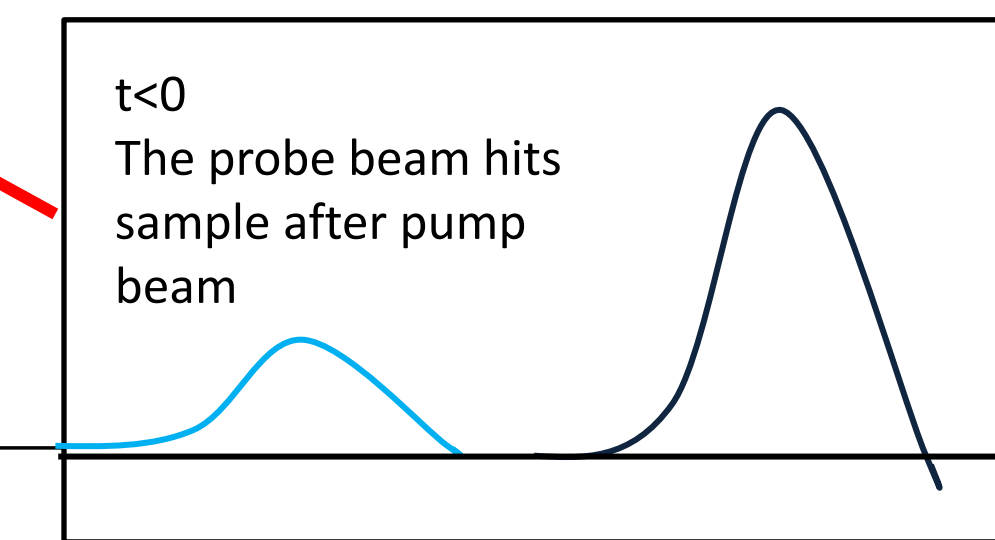
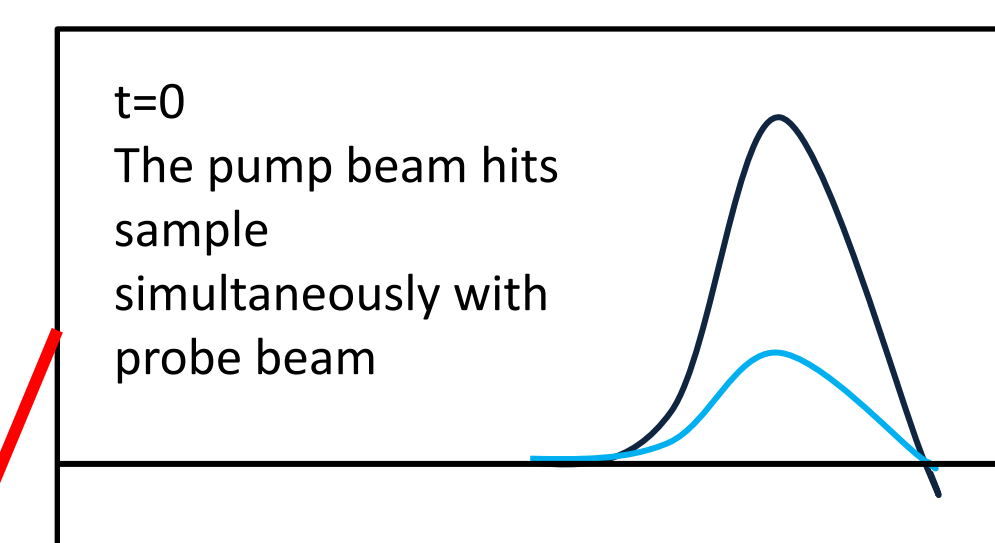
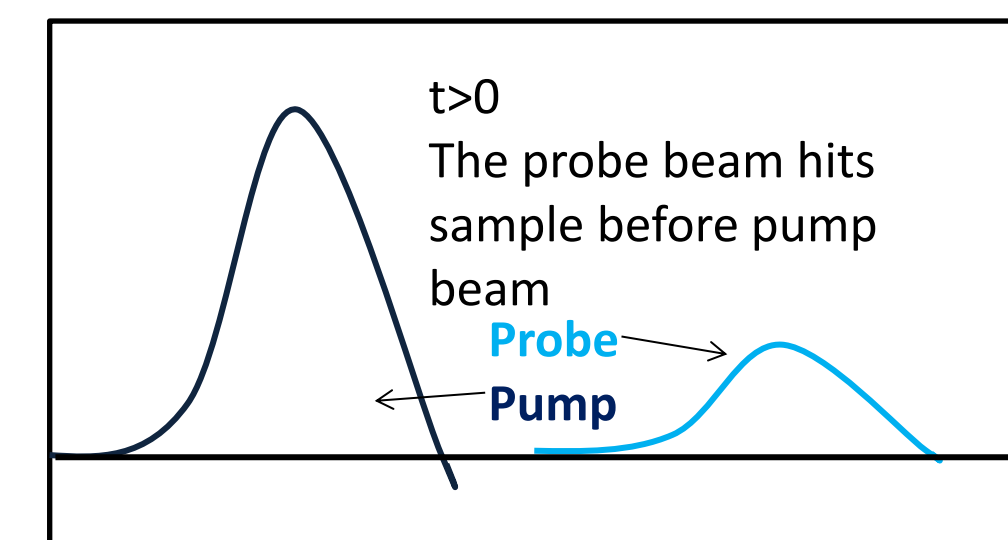
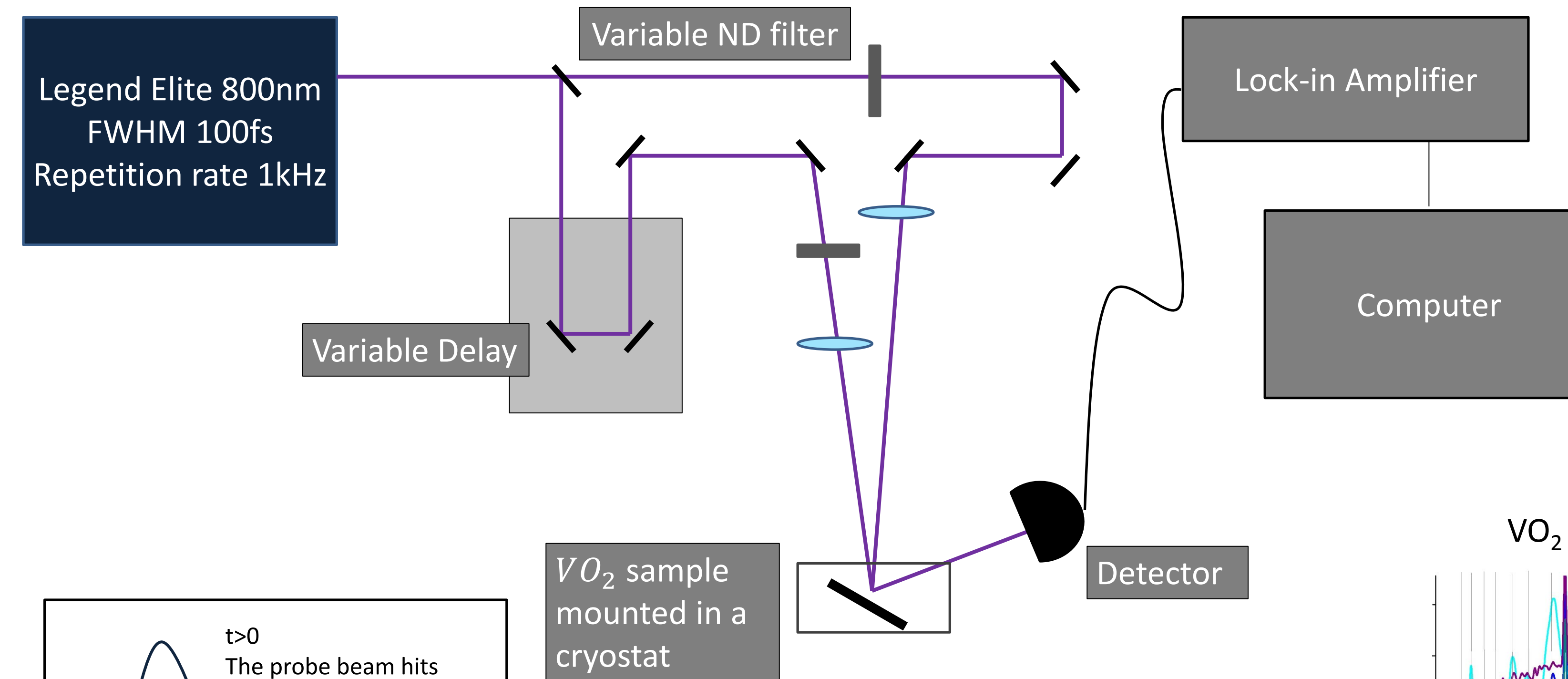
¹ a. Pashkin, C. Kübler, H. Ehrke, R. Lopez, a. Halabica, R.F. Haglund, R. Huber, and a. Leitenstorfer, Physical Review B 83, 195120 (2011).

Samples

Thin films of VO₂ grown by sputtering
Three different substrates: quartz (SiO₂), sapphire (Al₂O₃), Rutile (TiO₂)

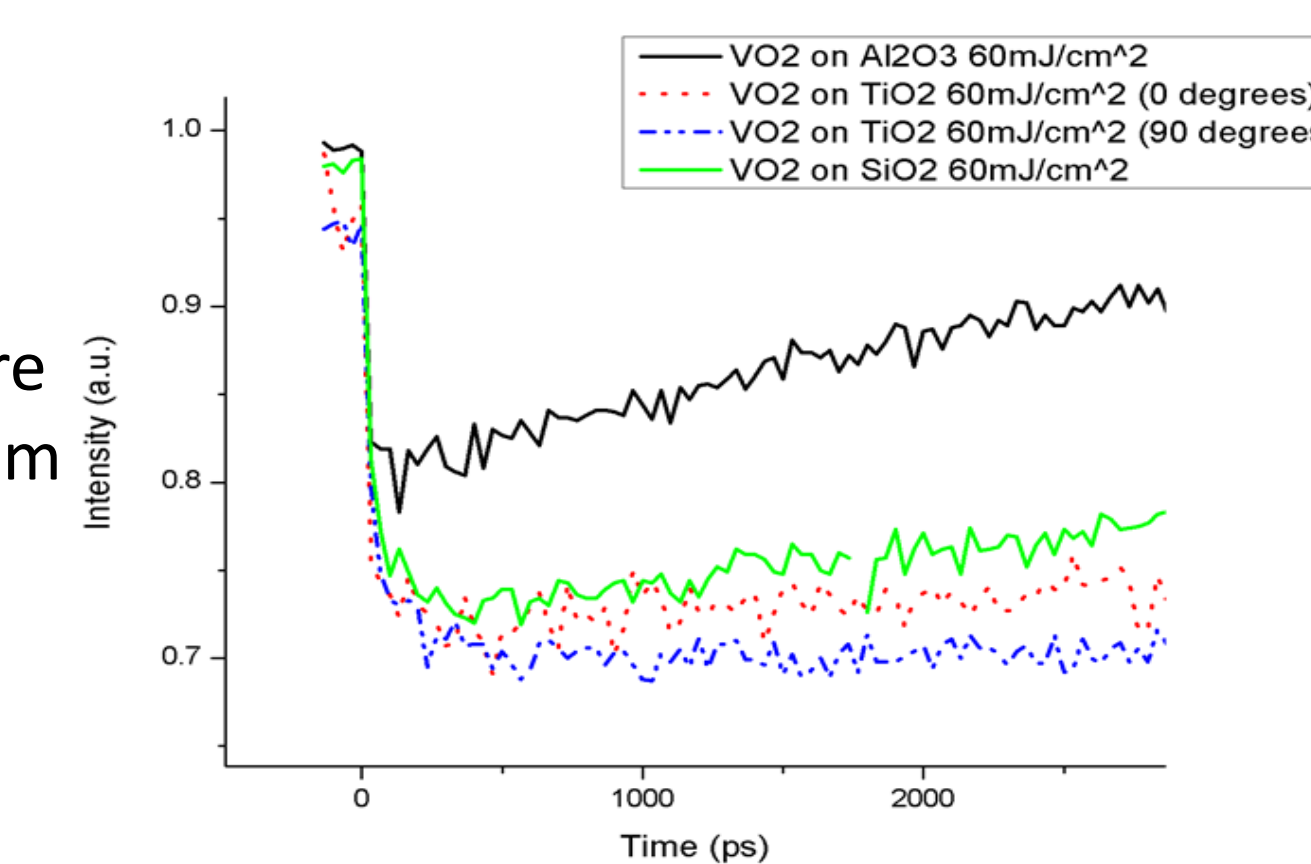


Ultrafast Measurement

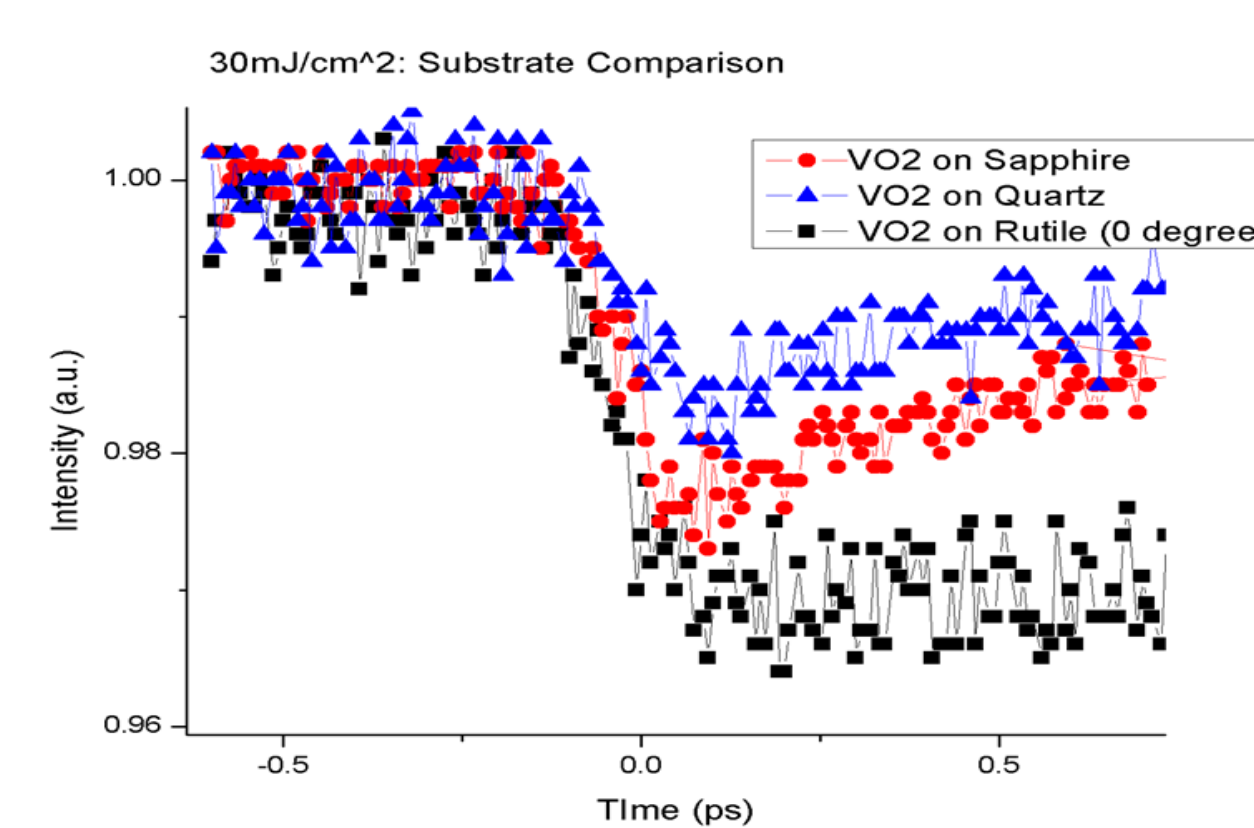


Substrate Effects

Long Term Behavior

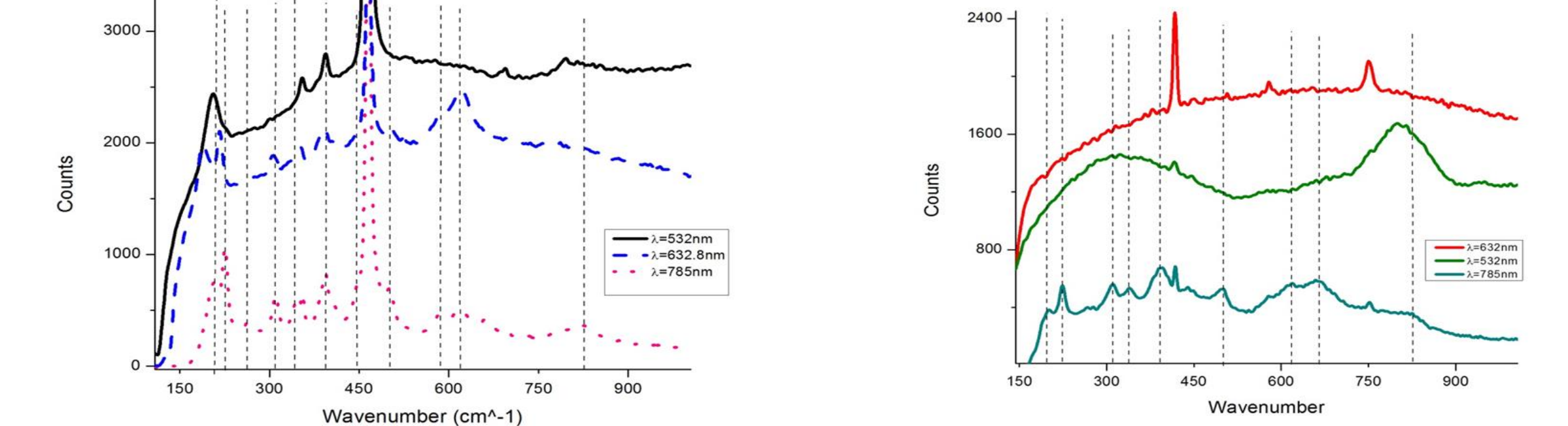


Short Term Behavior



Raman Spectroscopy of VO₂

Different incident wavelengths



VO₂ film on Quartz

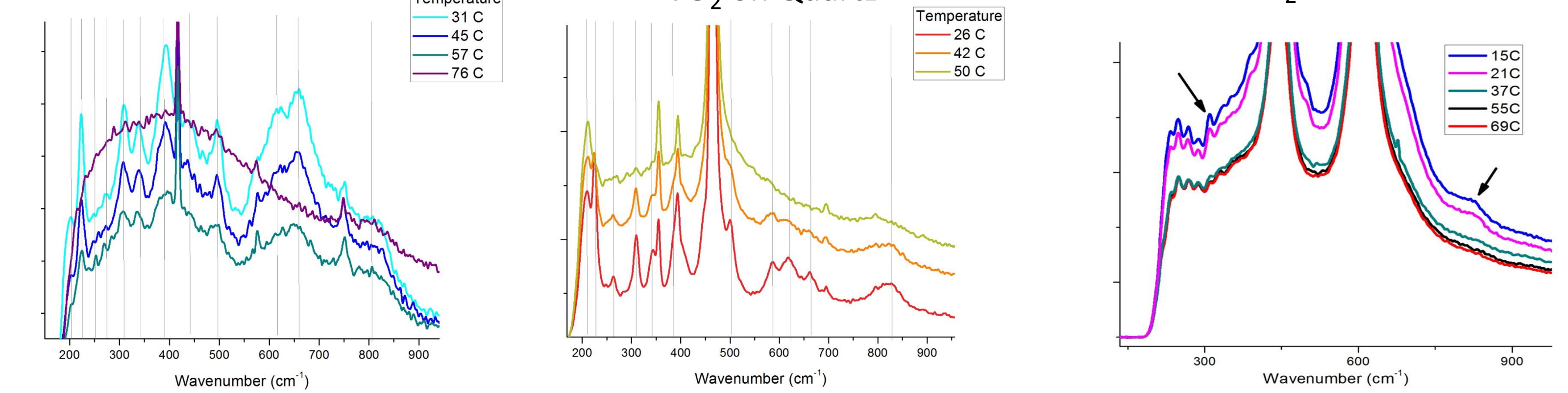
VO₂ film on Sapphire

Raman Spectra through IMT

VO₂ on Sapphire

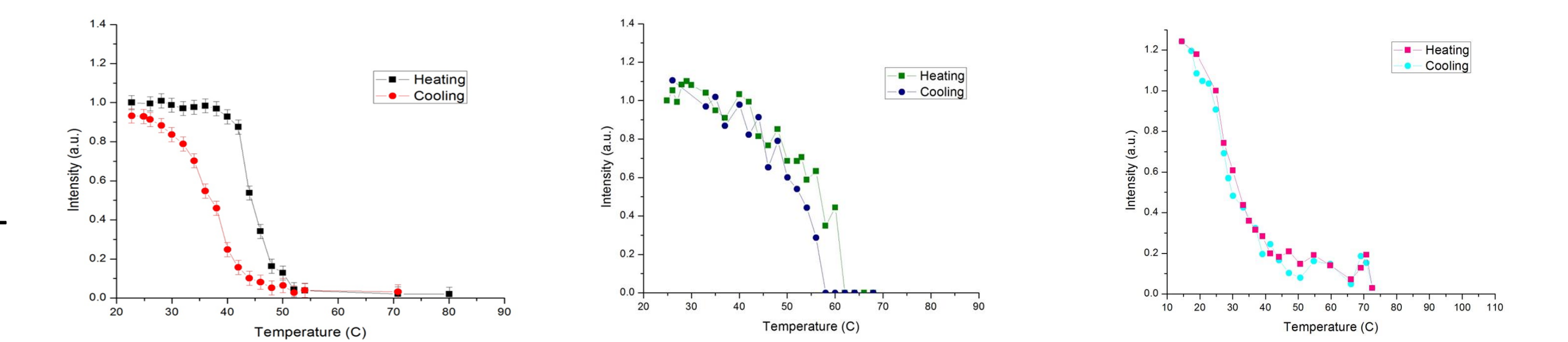
VO₂ on Quartz

VO₂ on Rutile

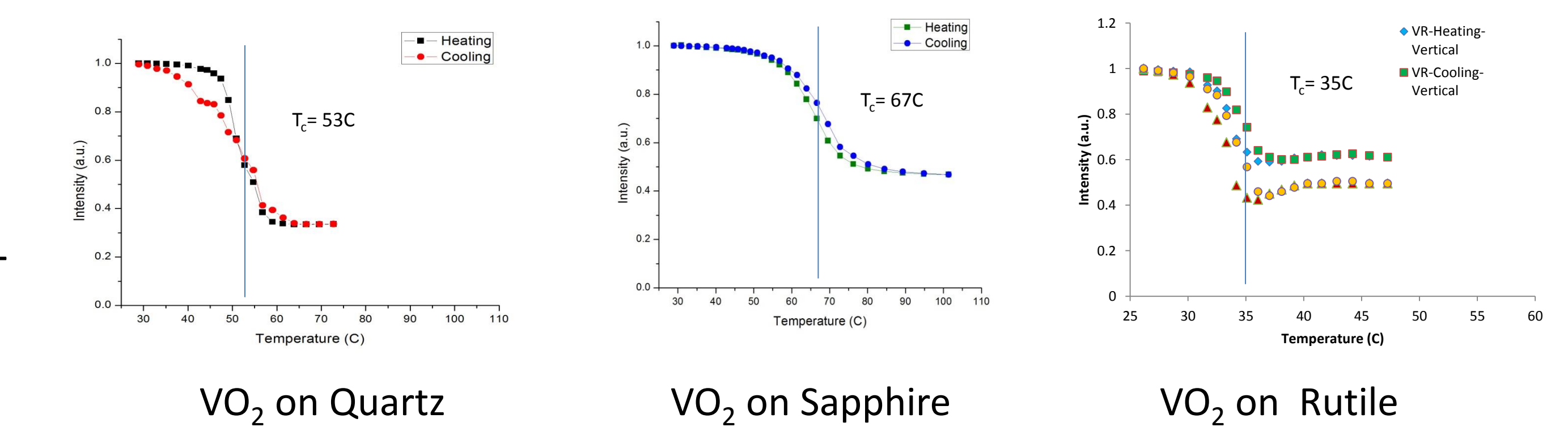


Raman Peak amplitude and cw Optical Reflection Measurements

Raman Peaks vs. Temperature



CW Reflectivity vs. Temperature



Conclusion

We have compared the different behavior of films grown at different substrates. By looking at the response from the time dependent measurement, the change in amplitude of the Raman spectrum, and the change in intensity of reflectivity associated with IMT, we find a strong dependence on differences in microstructure. In future studies, we will study further how the ultrafast response and recovery differs for films with different strain and microstructure.

Acknowledgements

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