

***High-Energy Phonon Confinement in
Nanoscale Metal Multilayers
Observed by Nuclear Resonant Inelastic X-Ray
Scattering (NRIXS)***

Werner Keune

Fachbereich Physik, Universität Duisburg-Essen,
D-47048 Duisburg, Germany

and

Max-Planck-Institut für Mikrostrukturphysik.
D-06120 Halle/Saale, Germany



University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany:
R. Peters, E. Schuster, B. Sahoo, U. von Hörsten

University of Central Florida, USA:
Prof. B. Roldan Cuenya

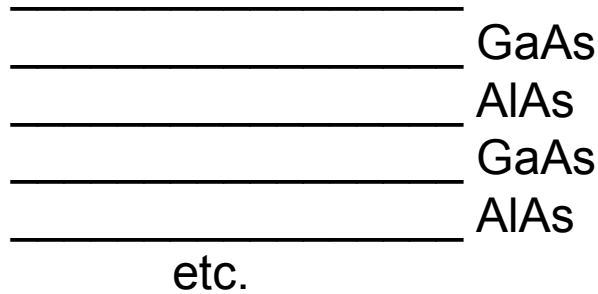
Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, USA:
W. Sturhahn, J. Zhao, T.S. Toellner, E.E. Alp

Materials Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, USA:
S.D. Bader

Work supported by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (SFB 491)



Semiconductor superlattices:



e.g., [GaAs/AlAs] superlattices

confinement of optical phonons (at $k = 0$)
observed by Raman spectroscopy.
However: **no vibrational DOS !**

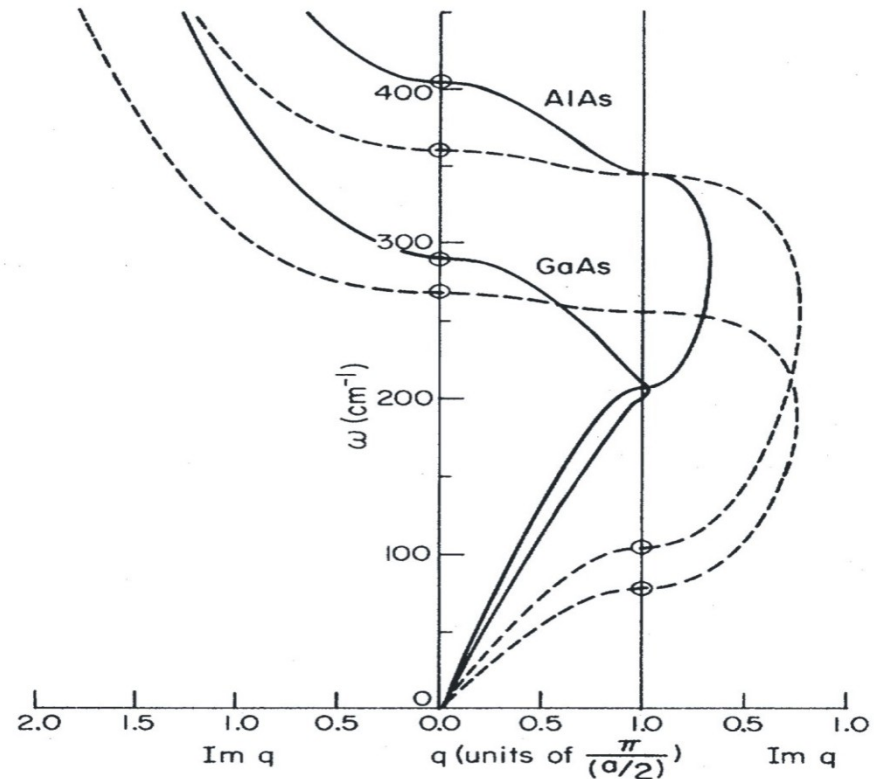
Metal superlattices/multilayers:

Raman spectroscopy not applicable,
only NRIXS provides vibrational DOS !

Important question:

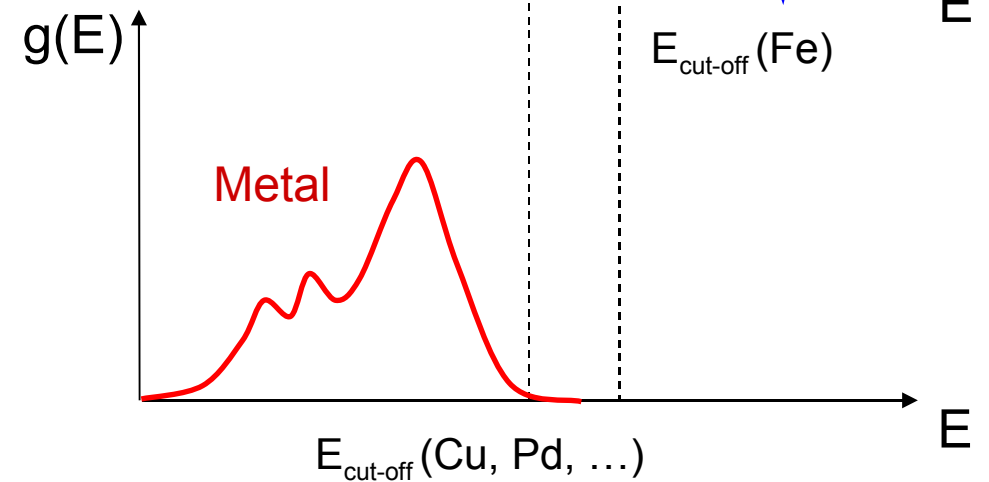
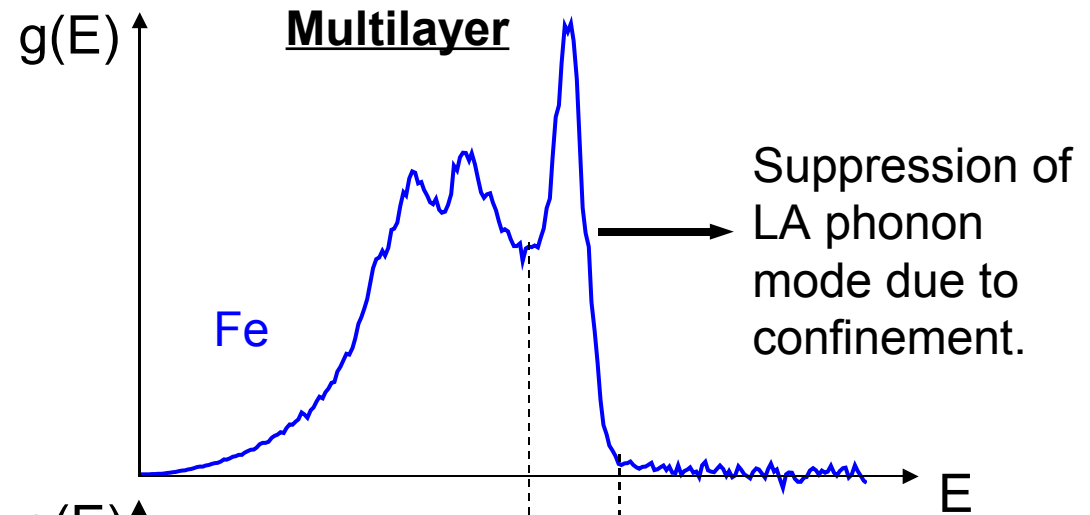
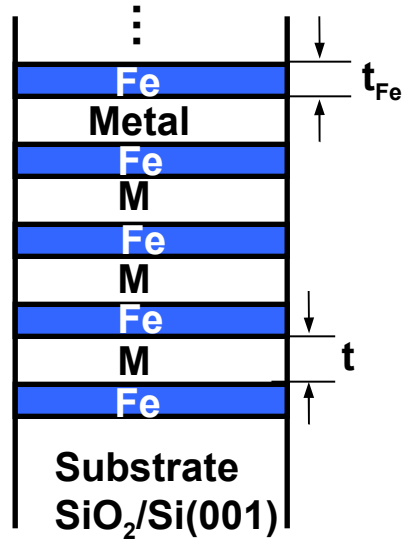
Does the vibrational (phonon) DOS change in
nanoscale multilayers ?

C. Colvard et al.,
PRB 31 (1985) 2080





MBE growth



LA-Phonon confinement in multilayers is a result of:

- Limited film thickness.
- Energy mismatch of $g(E)$ of the two materials.

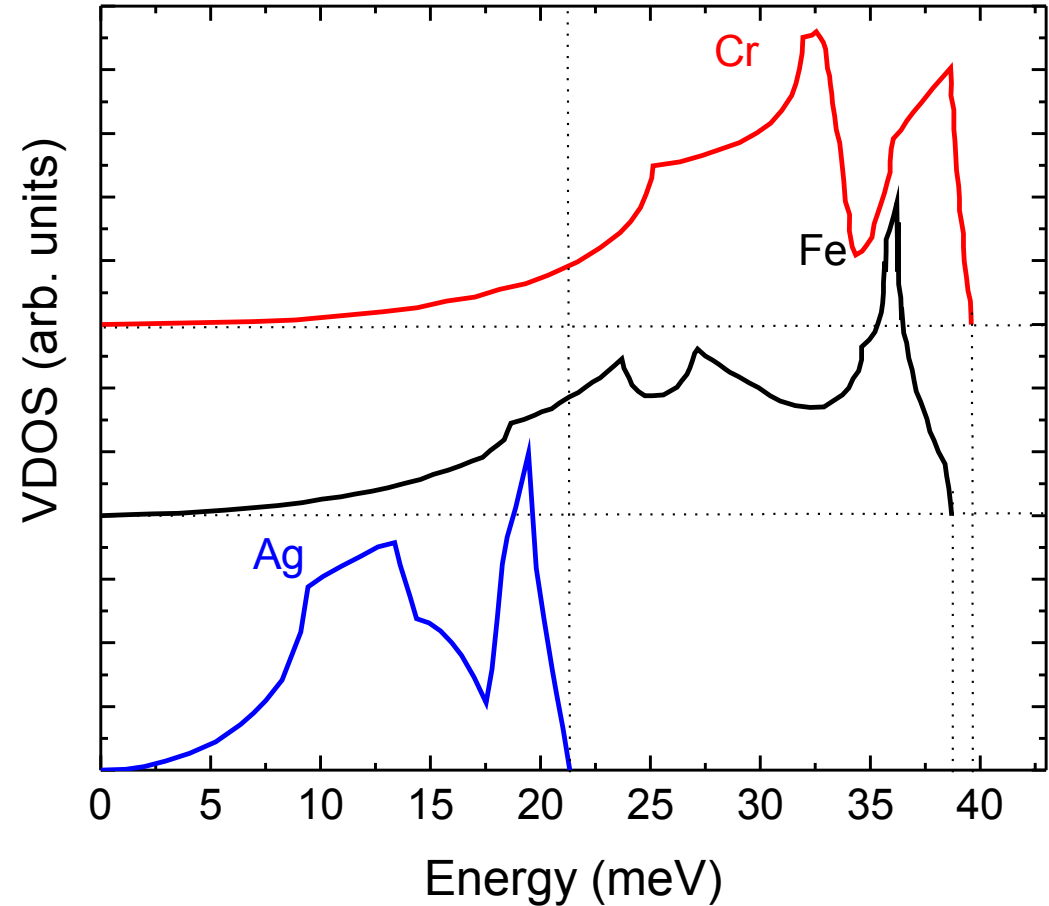


Material (M)	LA – Phonon Cut-off frequency (THz)
MgO ??	12
Al	10
Cr	9.5
Fe	9.4
Co	8.0
Cu	7.2
Pd	6.8
Ru	6.2
	(7.7) optical
Ag	5.0
In	3.4

No confinement

Confinement

Energy mismatch

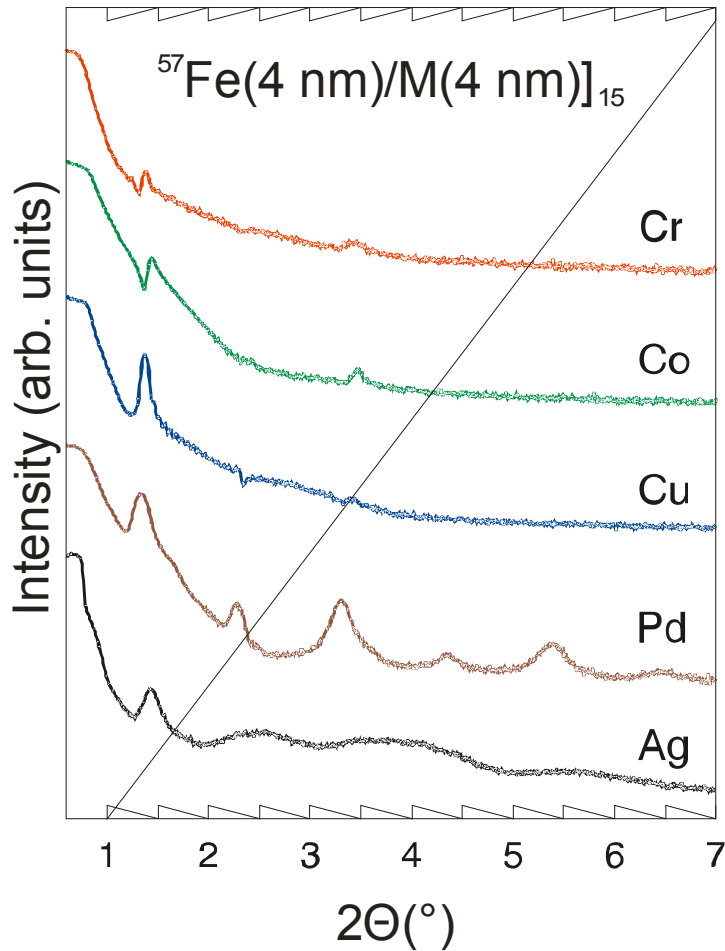


1 THz = 4.13550 meV

Sample Preparation and Characterization

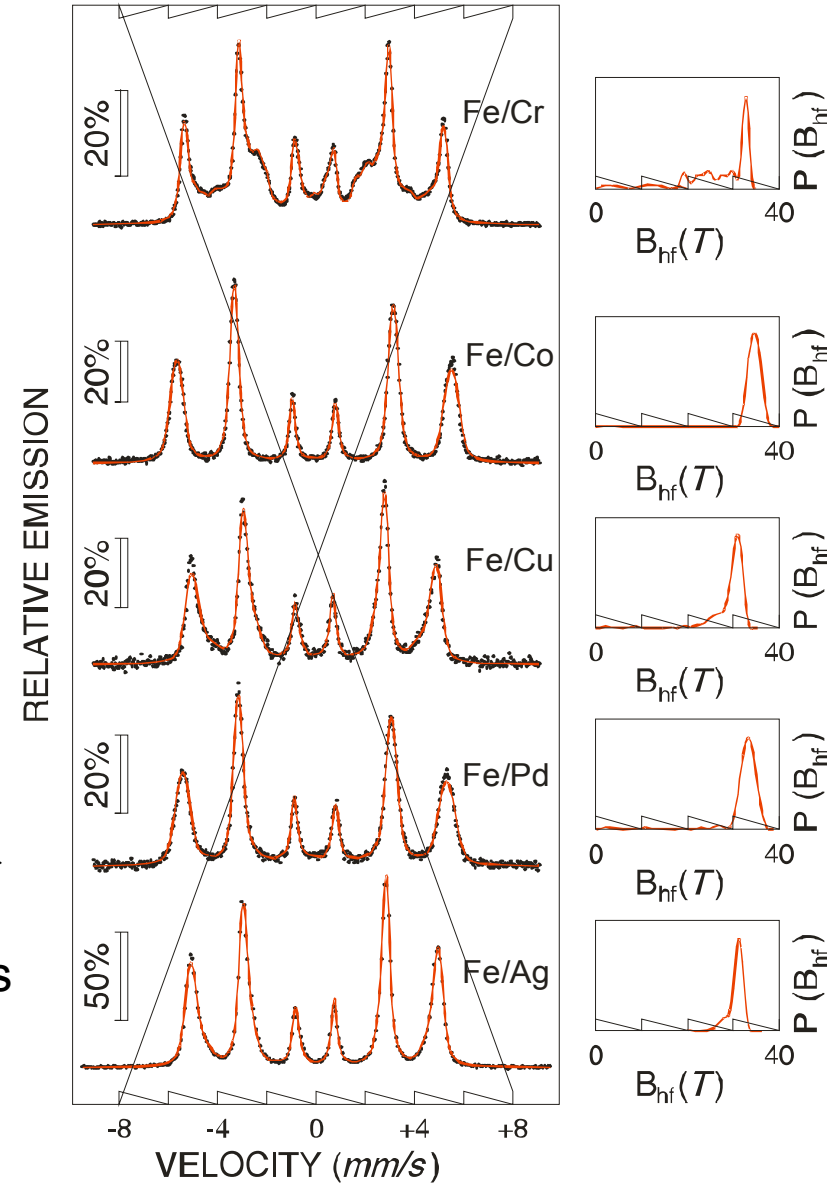


- Substrate: SiO₂/Si(001)
- Deposition: Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE) at RT
- Polycrystalline films (XRD): bcc-Fe(110)

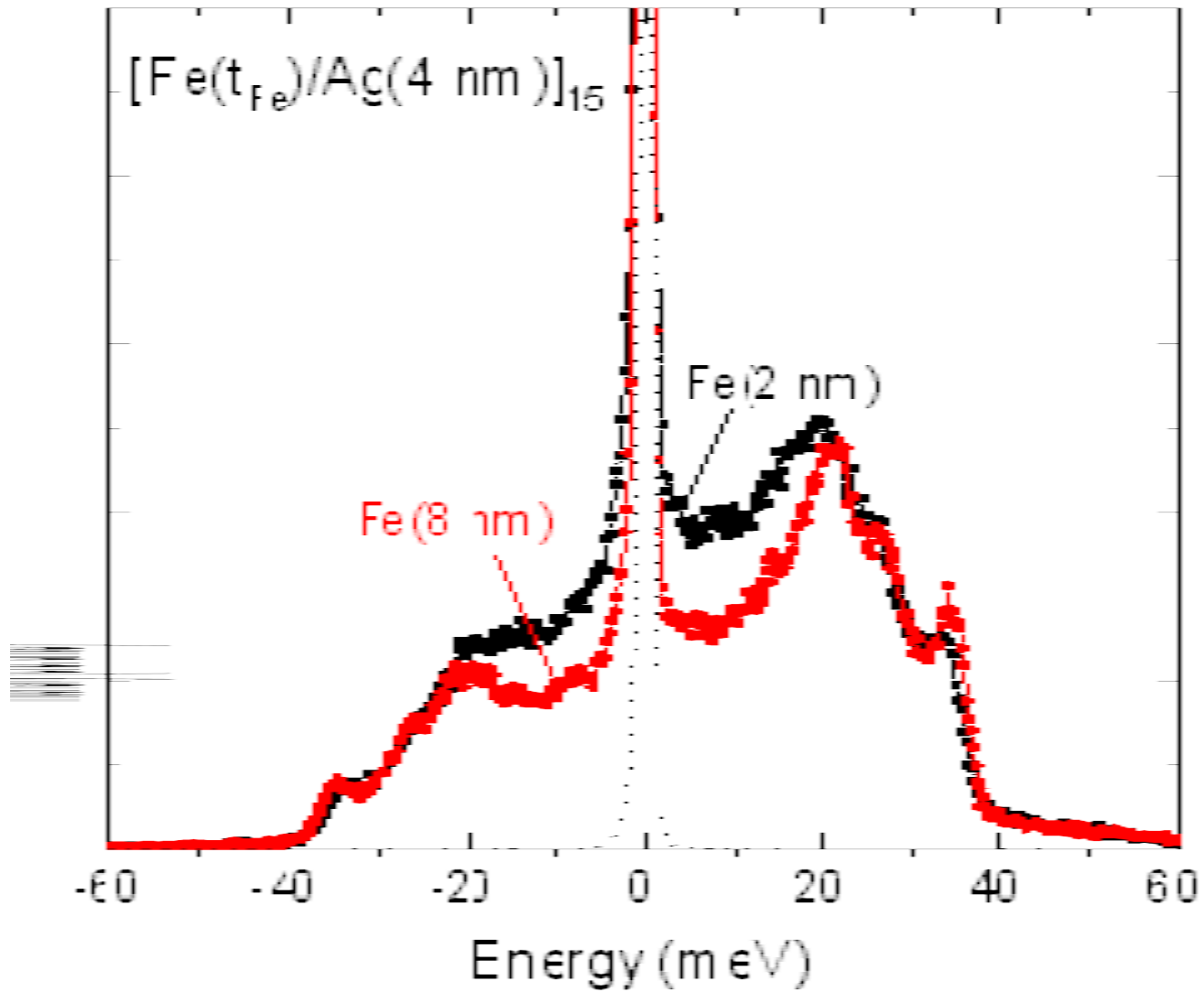


X-ray Reflectometry

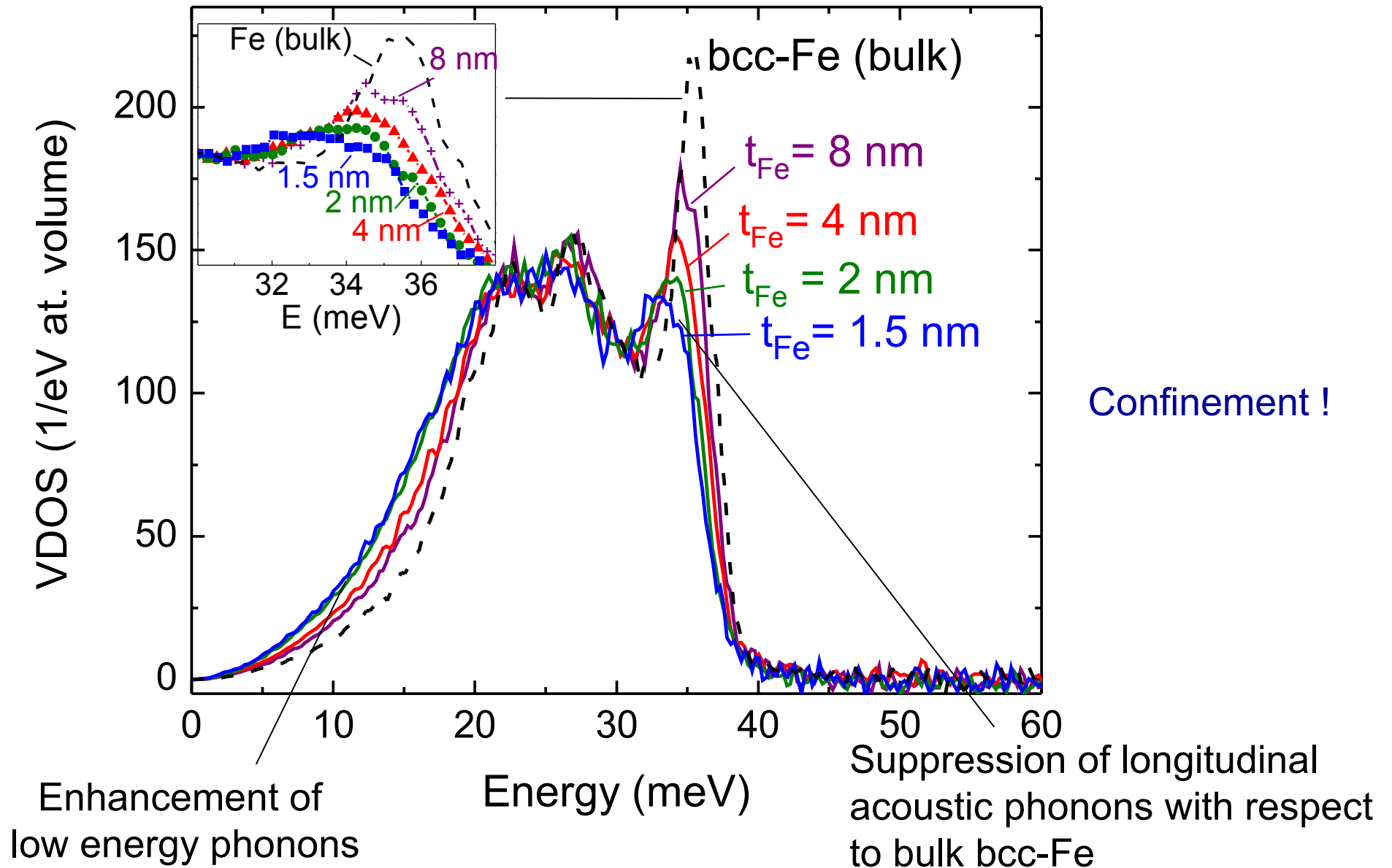
Only 1-2 ML →
intermixing at
Fe/M interfaces

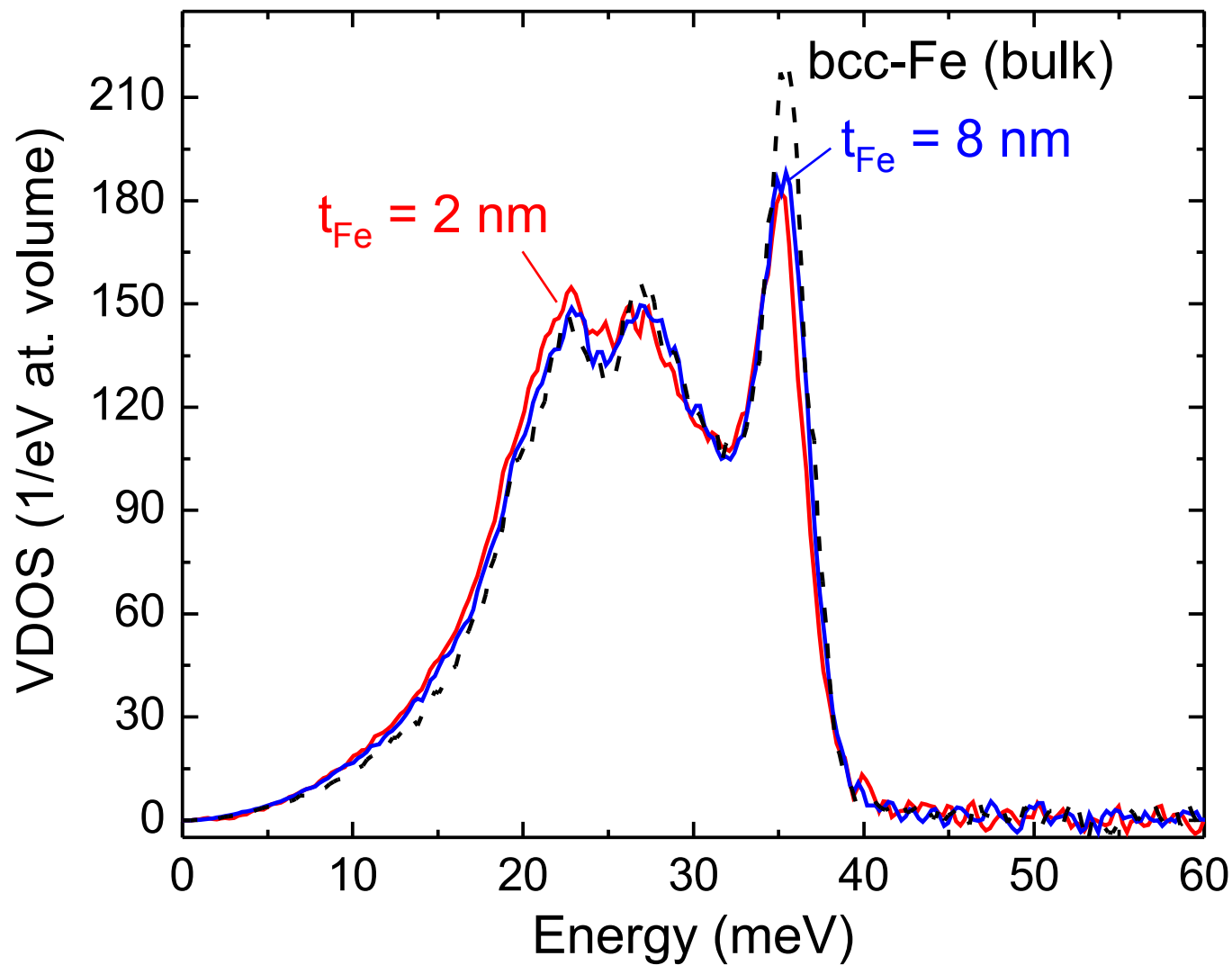


⁵⁷Fe CEMS: [⁵⁷Fe(1.5nm)/M(4nm)]₁₅



Size-effects!



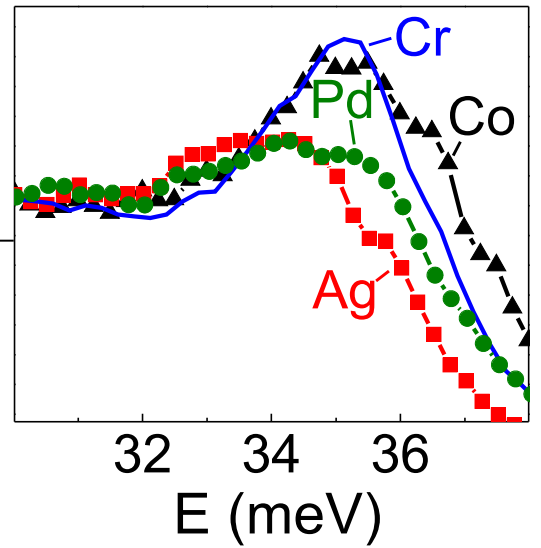
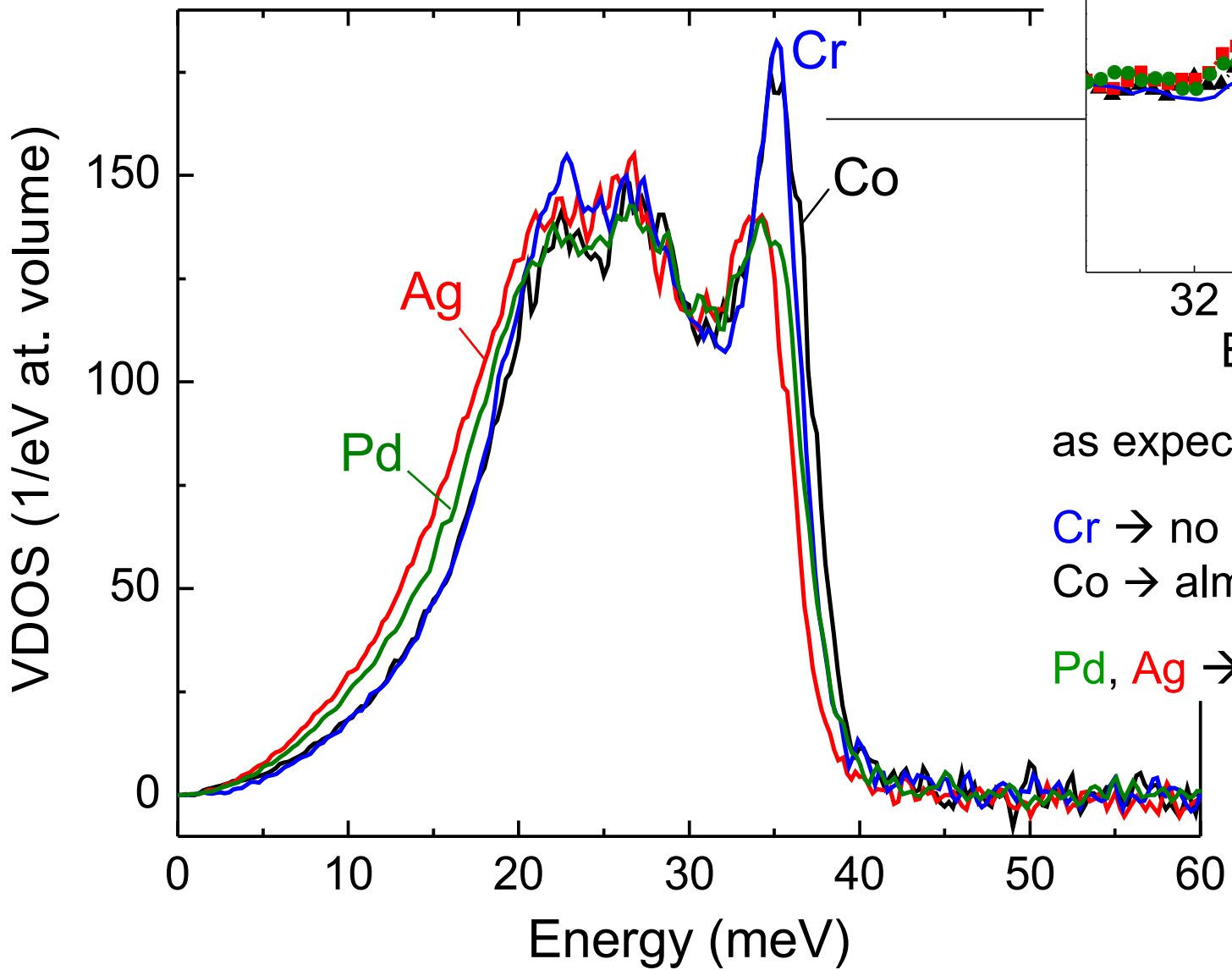


Lack of Confinement !



Dependence on metal M: $[^{57}\text{Fe}(2\text{ nm})/\text{Metal}(4\text{ nm})]_{15}$ Multilayers

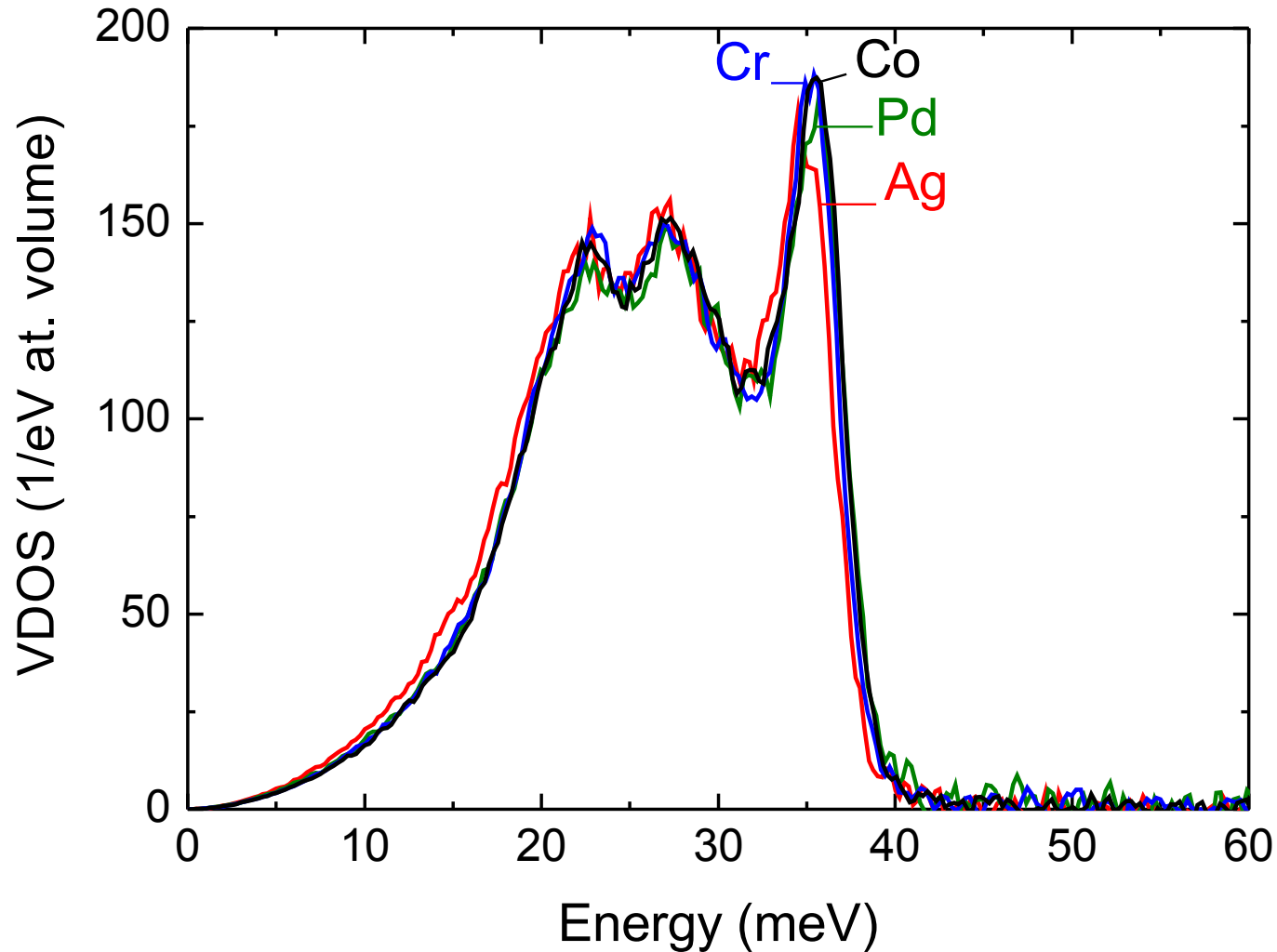
$t_{\text{Fe}} = 2\text{ nm}$, $t_{\text{M}} = 4\text{ nm}$



as expected:
Cr → no confinement
Co → almost no confinement
Pd, Ag → confinement

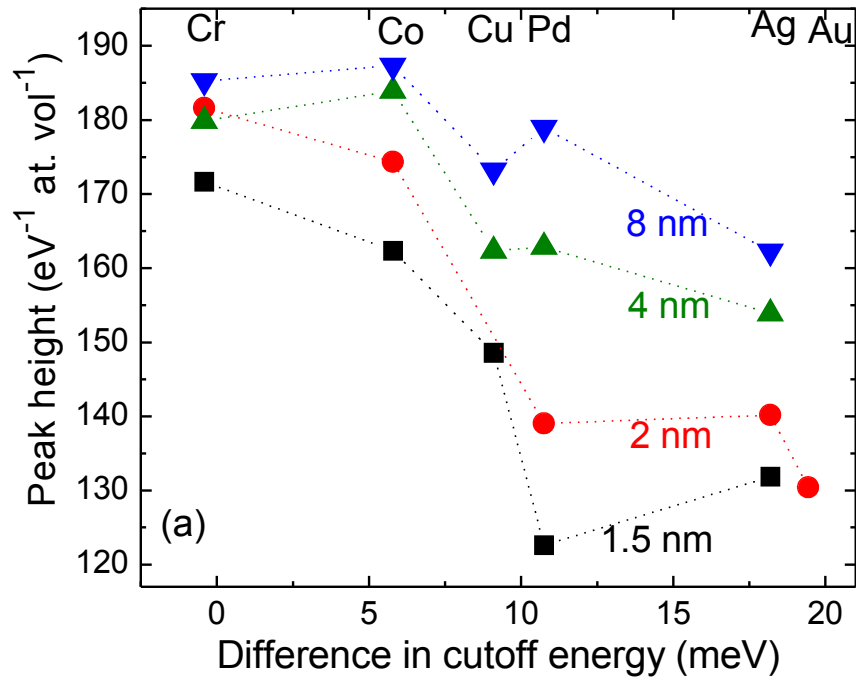


Negligible or weak phonon confinement for $t_{\text{Fe}} = 8\text{ nm}$

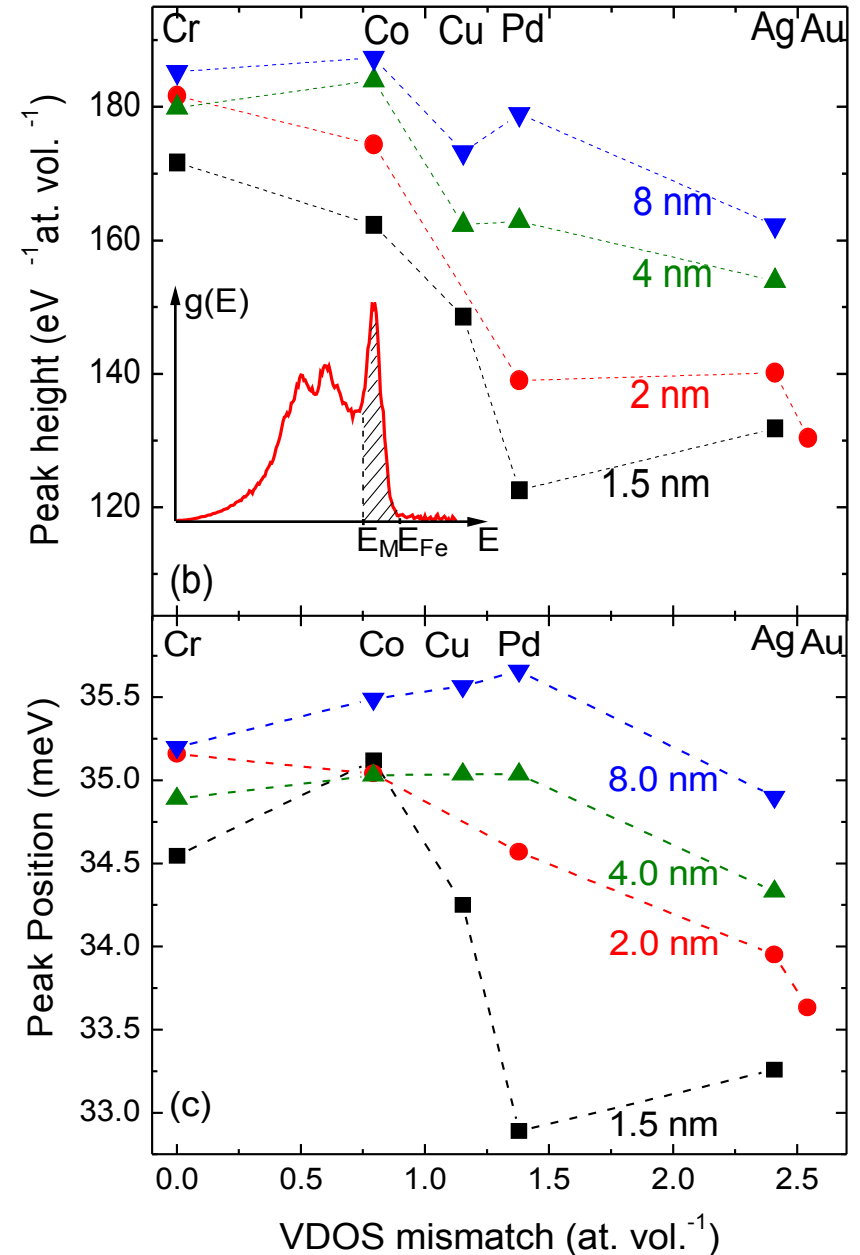




LA-Phonon Peak Height / Peak Position vs. VDOS Mismatch



- Thickness dependent phonon confinement: Cu, Pd, Ag, Au.





Phonon Spectrum in $[^{57}\text{Fe}(t_{\text{Fe}}/\text{M}(4\text{nm}))_{15}]$ Multilayers by NRIXS:

- (1) $t_{\text{Fe}} < 4 \text{ nm}$: -Thickness dependent **suppression** and **shift** of the LA phonon peak near 36 meV for $\text{M} = \text{Ag}, \text{Pd}, \text{Cu}$ (“soft metals”)
→ **Phonon confinement** due to energy mismatch in $g(E)$
 - Lack of phonon confinement for **Cr, Co** (“hard metals”) due to energy matching
- (2) $t_{\text{Fe}} = 8 \text{ nm}$: - Negligible or weak confinement
- (3) ^{57}Fe probe layers:
 - **Interface effects** on the 36-meV LA-phonons **disappear a few MLs** (1-3 ML) **away** from the Fe/M interface

Roldan et al., PRB 77 (2008) 165410

Ruckert et al., Hyperfine Int. 126 (2000) 363



Open questions:

- Is the measured $g(E)$ a „layer projected“ VDOS ?
 - Angular-dependent NRIXS, e.g., with the beam close to the surface normal
- Why are the TA modes of Fe hardly affected by the layered structure ?