

The hopping model of zero-bias tunnelling  
anomalies: Magnetic field effect

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Recently various theories (Appelbaum 1967, Solyom and Zawadowski 1968a,b) have been proposed to explain zero-bias anomalies in the dynamical conductance-voltage characteristics of metal-metal oxide metal tunnel junctions, which contain magnetic impurities in the vicinity of one of the electrode-barrier interfaces.

These anomalies are caused by the Kondo-type impurity scattering.

In order to treat the effect of exchange scattering of tunnelling electrons on magnetic impurities in a tunnel junction, we have used (Ivezic 1975) the hopping model of tunnelling proposed by Caroli et. al. (1971, 1972) and Keldysh nonequilibrium technique.

Here, we consider the same type of junction and obtain the junction conductance characteristics in a magnetic field. The magnetic field splits the spins into their Zeeman levels and therefore the spin-flip scattering processes become inelastic. Some of these processes become energetically unfavourable. According to Appelbaum's theory the freezing out of spin-flip processes affects the conductance at low voltages and temperatures and causes a well in the conductance characteristics  $G(V)$  for  $e|V| \leq g\mu_B H$  where  $g$  is the  $g$ -value of the impurity,  $\mu_B$  is the Bohr magneton and  $H$  is the applied field. Appelbaum's theory predicts this well in  $G(V)$  might be so large that the total conductance falls below the background—the part of the conductance which is not temperature and voltage dependent—near zero voltage for large enough fields. Experimentally it appears that there is only a local minimum in conductance at zero bias.

As we have shown (Ivezic 1975) the Appelbaum theory

does not include all the important contributions to the conductivity. The position dependence of different contributions to the conductivity which was not considered in Appelbaum's theory and the occurrence of some new terms cause relatively smaller change in conductance by the field  $\Delta G_H$  which makes the agreement between theory and experiment much better.

Our Hamiltonian is

$$H = H_{MIM} - J \sum_{i, \alpha, \beta} c_{i, \alpha}^\dagger b_{i, \alpha} c_{i, \beta} \vec{S}_i + g \mu_B \vec{S} \vec{H} \quad (1)$$

The first term  $H_{MIM}$  is the pure contact hamiltonian in the hopping model of tunnelling, the second term is the Kondo type exchange coupling, and the third term describes the local spin coupling to the magnetic field.

We have calculated the  $\Sigma^z$  and  $\Sigma^{\alpha}$  self-energy matrix elements up to the order  $J^2$  and  $J^3$ , using the Keldysh technique, for the impurities confined to the barrier region and to the electrodes. The second order contribution to the conductance is the most important term since it is already strongly temperature and voltage dependent. Here the main contribution comes from the region inside the barrier and close to the interface :

$$\frac{\delta G^{(2)}(H, V, T)}{\delta G_{\Sigma^z}^{(2)}(H=0)} = 1 + 2 \cos 2\phi - \frac{\langle M \rangle}{2S(S+1)} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \phi) \left[ Y \left( \frac{Q+eV}{kT} \right) + Y \left( \frac{Q-eV}{kT} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\langle M \rangle}{S(S+1)} \sin 2\phi (F(eV-Q) - F(eV+Q)) \quad (2)$$

Here:  $Y(x) = \frac{e^{-2x} - 2x e^{-x} - 1}{(1 - e^{-x})^2}$  (3),  $F(eV/T) \approx -\ln \left( \frac{e|V| + \eta kT}{E_0} \right)$  (4),  $g \mu_B \vec{S} \vec{H} = Q S^z$  (5)

$\phi(\omega)$  is the argument of the retarded Green function of the pure contact on the place of the impurity "i" -  $c_{i, \alpha}^{\dagger}$ , and  $\langle M \rangle$  is the average spin polarization in the field  $H$ .

The terms without  $\phi$  function correspond to Appelbaum's result. The other terms which contain the explicit dependence on the position of the impurities in the barrier come from the  $\Sigma^{\alpha}$  self energy elements and change Appelbaum's result. The third order contribution to the conductance which for nonzero  $H$  gives only a small correction to (2)

has a complicated form and will not be quoted here.

#### References

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