

# Conductance and gating effects at sputtered oxide interfaces $Y_{in}$ , $C_{\cdot}$

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## Cover Page



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Title: Conductance and gating effects at sputtered oxide interfaces

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### **Propositions**

#### accompanying the thesis

### Conductance and Gating Effects at Sputtered Oxide Interfaces

1. The fact that, in  ${\rm LaAlO_3/SrTiO_3}$  heterostructures, the interfacial conductivity is only observed for Al-rich  ${\rm LaAlO_3}$  layers points to oxygen vacancies being the doping mechanism.

Chapter 3 of this thesis.

2. Electron trapping appears to be a universal phenomenon in  ${\rm SrTiO_3}$ -based two-dimensional electron systems when applying a gate voltage at the back of the substrate.

Chapter 4 of this thesis.

 Applying an external electric field can tune the Rashba spin-orbit coupling at the LaAlO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> interface, but the effect is due to Fermi level variations, and therefore indirect.

Chapter 5 of this thesis.

4. The Kondo effect at the LaAlO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> interface is caused by the interactions between itinerant and localized electrons rather than between itinerant electrons and conventional magnetic impurities, such as iron.
Chapter 6 of this thesis.

5. Warusawithana *et al.* conclude that a polar discontinuity is the mechanism for conductivity at the LaAlO<sub>3</sub>/SrTiO<sub>3</sub> interface, but that does not explain why stoichiometric samples are insulating.

Warusawithana et al., Nat. Commun. 4, 2351 (2013).

6. Contrary to the assertion of Biscaras *et al.*, we find no filling threshold for electron trapping in  $LaAlO_3/SrTiO_3$  heterostructures. *Biscaras et al.*, *Sci. Rep.* **4**, 6788 (2014).

7. The quantum well depth of about 250 meV, measured on the surface of cleaved single crystals of  ${\rm SrTiO_3}$ , suggests that cleaving, even at low temperatures, introduces a large amount of oxygen vacancies.

King et al., Nat. Commun. 5, 3414 (2014).

- 8. Complex oxide heterostructures allow novel functionalities on one hand, but on the other hand the complexity hampers implementation in real devices. *Huang et al., Adv. Mater.* **30**, 1802439 (2018).
- 9. "Science has no borders" will probably never happen.

Chunhai Yin Leiden, 03-07-2019