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Magnetic tunnel junctions with a zinc oxide–cobalt oxide composite tunnel barrier

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Composite CoO–ZnO tunnel junctions showing nonlinear and asymmetric current-voltage characteristics with significant magnetoresistance ratios (up to 8% at 77 K) have been prepared by using reactive sputtering from a zinc target. Electron transmission microscopy demonstrates the formation of a zinc oxide–cobalt oxide bilayer. Observed asymmetries, which are directly linked to the difference in zinc oxide and cobalt oxide barrier heights are in good agreement with calculations done within the framework of a parabolic bands model, using thicknesses extracted from transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images and barrier heights found in literature.

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Since the discovery of spin dependent Tunneling (SDT) across a Ge barrier by Jullière,¹ SDT has been shown to occur using others tunnel barrier materials. Therefore, several barrier growth methods have been developed and optimized. As far as amorphous barriers are concerned, the most used techniques are based on the post oxidation of a previous deposited metallic layer.^{2–6} Indeed, several attempts have been made by sputtering directly the barrier materials from an oxide target,^{7,8} or by performing a reactive sputtering from a metallic target.^{9,10} However, since oxygen has to be added to the plasma to reach the film stoichiometry, it leads to an oxidation of the bottom electrode. Nevertheless, one can take advantage of this in order to obtain composite tunnel junctions. As soon as such junctions are expected to show highly nonsymmetric electrical characteristics,¹¹ it would have an important technological impact, for example, for the magnetic random access memory (MRAM) production.¹²

In this letter, we present our study on CoO–ZnO composite tunnel barriers. Those double barriers are made of a CoO–ZnO bilayer where the ZnO insulating layer is grown on the top of a CoO layer covering the Co bottom electrode. Zinc oxide layers were prepared by reactive sputtering from a zinc target. ZnO thin films are mainly applied in various fields such as surface acoustic waves,¹³ optoelectronics devices¹⁴ and transparent conducting coating¹⁵ but no attempt was made up until now to use them as tunnel barriers. However, this material could be used with $Zn_{1-x}Co_xO$ ¹⁶ predicted to be a magnetic semiconductor at room temperature in $Zn_{1-x}Co_xO$ –ZnO– $Zn_{1-x}Co_xO$ multilayers. In this letter, we report a tunnel magnetoresistance ratio of 8% at 77 K with nonlinear and asymmetric current–voltage characteristic using a ZnO–CoO double barrier. It appears that the control of the bottom CoO layer thickness is the key to optimize the

magnetic-field dependent current–voltage characteristics of these potential rectifying diodes.

Junctions are deposited onto float-glass substrates by sputtering cobalt and zinc targets. The samples studied are nominally composed of Glass//Ta(10 nm)/Co(10 nm)//ZnO(3 nm)//Co*(20 nm). After sputter-etching of the glass substrate, a Ta(10 nm)/Co(10 nm) bilayer is grown at room temperature at an operating pressure of $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mbar. In previous studies,¹⁷ we showed that those deposition conditions result in a smooth surface with peak to peak roughness less than 1 nm. Then, the sample is brought back to the air and transferred in a different apparatus in which the ZnO thin films are grown by dc reactive sputtering of a zinc target. The sample is heated to 200 °C and then an argon–oxygen gas mixture is introduced with a total pressure of $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mbar and an oxygen percentage of 70%. A 120 W dc power is applied on a planar magnetron for ZnO deposition at 0.8 Å/s. These optimized deposition conditions lead to good piezoelectric quality and stoichiometric ZnO thin films.¹⁸ Finally, the sample is again brought back to the air and transferred for deposition of the top Co layer referred to as Co* is deposited at $1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mbar. The films deposited at this high pressure have an increased coercivity field of about 200 Oe at room temperature compared to 65 Oe for the bottom electrode. The same growth procedure (with the same “bring back to the air”) gives magnetic tunnel junctions with a 15% tunnel magnetoresistance (TMR) for a 2.5 nm thick alumina barrier.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) experiments on cross sectional specimen were carried out on a Philips CM30 microscope. Low magnification TEM images indicate that even if the interfaces are very rough, the ZnO barrier is continuous over distances as long as at least 0.5 μm as illustrated in Fig. 1(a). In the high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) experiments, Fig. 1(b), the ZnO barrier is polycrystalline with a thickness of about 3 nm and a grain size no larger than

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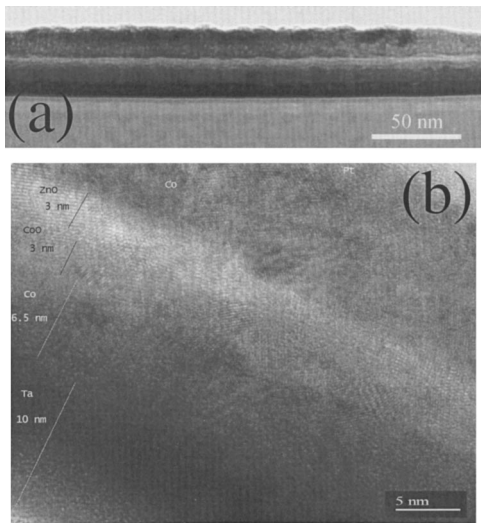


FIG. 1. (a) Low magnification TEM micrograph evidencing the continuity of the ZnO barrier with a regular roughness; (b) HRTEM image evidencing the appearance of a 3 nm thick CoO layer located between the ZnO barrier and the bottom Co electrode.

8 nm. The lattice parameters, evaluated to 2.6 and 2.77 Å, correspond to the hexagonal ZnO phase (2.603 and 2.814 Å in bulk) and exclude the other ZnO_x phases. Moreover, a TEM contrast different to the one observed in the Co layers is observed in a 3 nm thick layer running between the ZnO oxide layer and the Co bottom electrode. The lattice distance evaluated to 2.6 Å in that layer indicates that it corresponds to a CoO oxide film (2.62 Å in bulk) and excludes the other Co_xO_y phases. This TEM analysis shows clearly that using oxygen reactive sputtering to make magnetic tunnel junctions leads to the oxidation of the bottom magnetic electrode. Then hybrid composite CoO–ZnO tunnel barriers are stabilized. However, we cannot exclude that a precursory CoO layer forms during the time spent outside the sputtering plan. Then, experimentally, no correlation could be found between the time spend in the air between the deposition of the Ta–Co and the ZnO barrier growth and the transport characteristics. This is in accordance to studies of the oxidation process of thin Co layers.¹⁹ As soon as a Co layer with thickness above 5 nm is exposed to the air, a thin passivation CoO layer forms. Its thickness does not evolve with time. In Ref. 19, the thickness of the passivation CoO layer has been found to be 2.5 nm.

In order to perform the magneto-electrical characterization, junctions are defined in a cross-strip geometry through metallic contact masks. The path width is 200 μm and each sample contains 14 tunnel junctions 200 μm × 200 μm in size.¹⁷ The resistance is measured with a standard two-probe dc technique, the positive voltage being applied on the top electrode. The average yield is about 50% of junctions with resistances exceeding the lead resistance by at least a factor of ten. At room temperature, the $I(V)$ curves are nonlinear and symmetric and no evidence of TMR could be found even if electrodes have been shown to be magnetically decoupled using Kerr magnetometry. Nevertheless, $I(V)$ were fitted using the Brinkman formula²⁰ and a barrier height of 0.91 eV and a barrier thickness of 2.1 nm could be extracted. At 77 K, the $I(V)$ curves are nonlinear and asymmetric [Fig. 2(a)] and the junction resistance varies between 6 and 25 kΩ. The voltage dependent current asymmetry, defined as

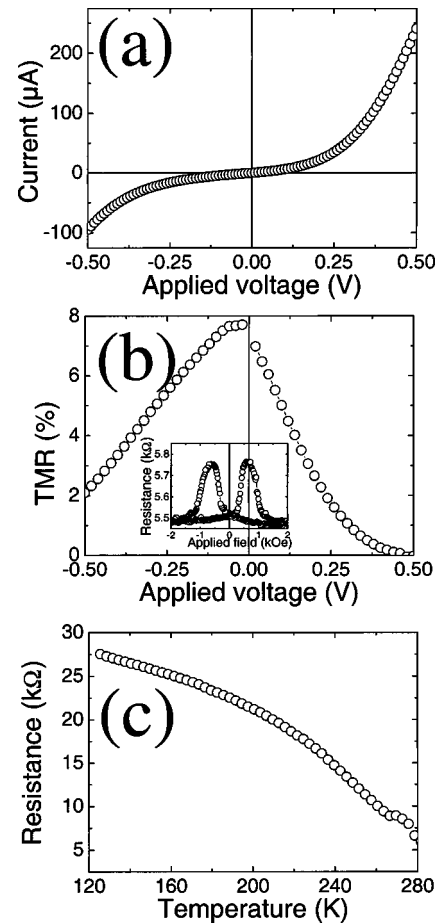


FIG. 2. (a) Current versus voltage and (b) magneto-resistance vs voltage at 77 K (inset: Resistance vs field); (c) resistance vs temperature measured on a Glass–Ta(10 nm)/Co(10 nm)/ZnO(3 nm)/Co(20 nm) tunnel junction.

$\alpha(V) = I(+V)/I(-V)$, increases with applied voltage when the bottom electrode is positively biased and reaches 2–5 at 0.5 V. Furthermore, a TMR signal with values from 4% up to 8% could be observed [Fig. 2(b)]. The TMR versus applied voltage characteristic, $TMR(V)$, is asymmetric and, particularly interesting, the TMR maximum is shifted to the negative bias. This asymmetry can originate from a different Co–ZnO and ZnO–Co* interface smoothness but also from a different Co–ZnO and ZnO–Co* interface barrier height. Then, the barrier height at Co–ZnO interface is less than the one at the ZnO–Co* interface. Finally, the temperature-dependent resistivity, $R(T)$, has been measured on those junctions. As shown by Akerman *et al.*,²¹ this is the most reliable tunneling criteria. This last characteristic is reported in Fig. 2(c) for an applied voltage of 10 mV. No divergence of resistance could be observed as temperature is decreased. Then, elastic electron tunneling remains the principal transport mechanism with respect to electron hopping inside the barrier.²² However, the resistance varies by a factor of 5–10 and this large variation is beyond the one predicted from the smearing of the Fermi function as shown, for example, by Stratton.²³

We thus have tried to understand these features using a simple model of the tunnel magnetoresistance. A parabolic bands approximation allows to simply solve the Schrödinger equation for an arbitrary potential and to take into account the composite nature of the barrier. The model we have used is described in Ref. 11 and is basically an extension of the approach proposed by Slonczewski²⁴ including an exact nu-

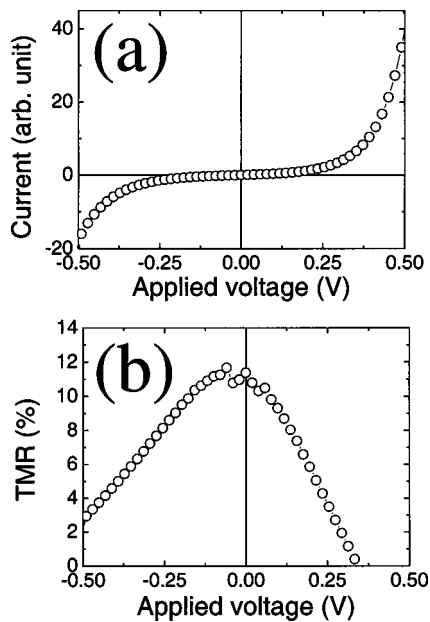


FIG. 3. (a) Current vs voltage and (b) magneto-resistance vs voltage computed in the free electron model on a CoO–ZnO composite tunnel barrier using thicknesses extracted from TEM images and barrier heights found in literature.

merical resolution of the Schrödinger equation and a complete integration of the tunneling coefficient over all the states. The parameters used into the model are the thicknesses of the CoO and ZnO layers, equal to 3 nm from the TEM pictures, and the barrier heights found in literature, equal to 0.6 eV for CoO²⁵ and 1 eV for ZnO.²⁶ Indeed, those parameters could not be extracted from fitting the $I(V)$ curves as it is done commonly. To model the electrode bands, we used the parameters proposed by Davis *et al.*²⁷ It appears clearly in Fig. 3 that all features described in Fig. 2 can be fairly reproduced and especially $I(V)$ and TMR(V) asymmetries. Changing slightly barrier heights and/or thicknesses does not modify drastically the shape of those curves but asymmetries are linked to the difference in barrier heights of the CoO and ZnO tunnel barriers. The low temperature features are thus well explained considering the composite nature of the barrier.

On the other hand, the lack of TMR and the symmetric $I(V)$ curve at room temperature contrast with this picture. The important temperature dependance of the resistance, a factor of 5 between 300 and 77 K, indicates the existence of thermally activated modes of conduction. The effective parameters deduced from the room temperature $I(V)$ curves, fitted effective barrier height of 0.91 eV and a barrier thickness of 2.1 nm, could be interpreted as the one of a single ZnO barrier. This would imply that the thermally activated transport is mostly related to CoO which loses its insulating character at room temperature. This behavior has already been observed by Platt *et al.*²⁵ The suppression of TMR at room temperature is then explained by the progressive transition from a ferromagnetic Co bottom electrode with a CoO–ZnO barrier to a non polarized CoO electrode with a

ZnO barrier. Indeed, at room temperature, CoO is either antiferromagnetic or paramagnetic.

The good agreement between our low temperature experimental data and the free electron model make us confident in the prediction of this theoretical approach, which predicts we can achieve much higher asymmetry ratio by decreasing the CoO layer thickness. Indeed, the control of the bottom CoO layer thickness is the key to optimize the magnetic field dependent current–voltage characteristics of these rectifying diodes. The oxidation of the bottom electrode is caused of course by the atmosphere when the sample is transferred (and the metallic mask changed) but also and mainly by the oxygen reactive atmosphere during the ZnO deposition.

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