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Transport properties of electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films with electric double layer transistor

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FeSe shows the structural phase transition without an antiferromagnetic transition unlike other iron-based superconductors, and provides a unique playground to study the role of the structural phase (nematic) transition. We found that T_c of $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ films monotonically decreases when the structural phase transition disappears [1], while that of $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films jumps just after the structural phase transition disappears [2]. The contrastive behavior between $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ may suggest that the structural phase transition does not play a universal role for T_c .

It is well-known that electron doping to FeSe increases its T_c up to 40-45 K [3]. It is of great interest to investigate the T_c behavior in such a high T_c electron-doped FeSe upon S/Te substitution, especially at the orthorhombic-tetragonal boundary. In this study, we fabricated the electric double layer transistor (EDLT) configuration of $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films on LaAlO_3 substrate, and measured transport properties under gate voltage to investigate the behavior of T_c of the tetragonal phase and orthorhombic phase for the electron-doped FeSe films.

Figure 1 shows the temperature dependence of the electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{0.89}\text{S}_{0.11}$, $\text{FeSe}_{0.8}\text{Te}_{0.2}$ [4] and FeSe films. Electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{0.89}\text{S}_{0.11}$ and $\text{FeSe}_{0.8}\text{Te}_{0.2}$ also show high T_c . Figure 2 shows the phase diagram of the electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films. T_c 's of electron doped $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films are lower than that of FeSe. Unlike the "bulk" $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films, T_c gradually decreases as x or y increases. We will discuss the origin of the difference in the behavior of T_c at the orthorhombic-tetragonal boundary between the "bulk" and electron-doped films.

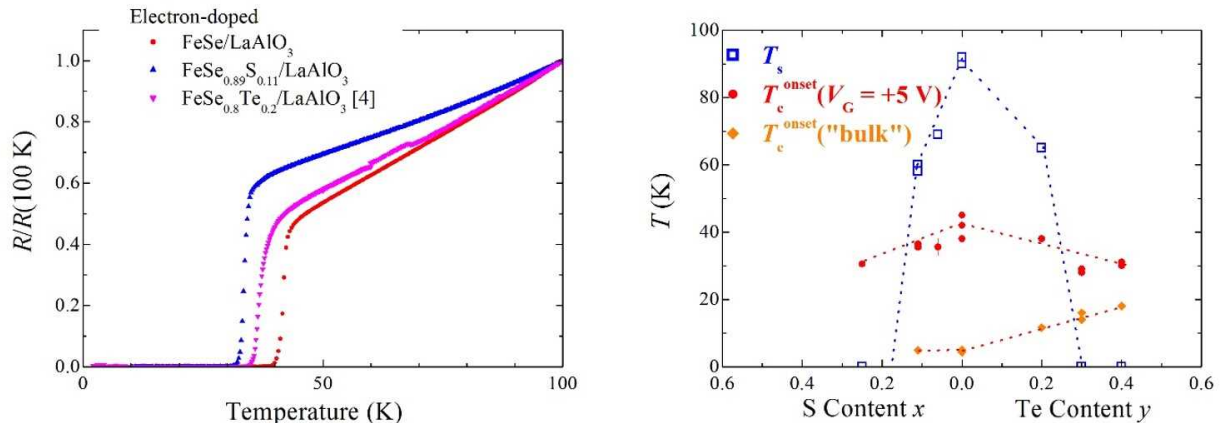


Fig. 1 Temperature dependence of resistivity of the electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{0.89}\text{S}_{0.11}$, $\text{FeSe}_{0.8}\text{Te}_{0.2}$ [4] and FeSe under gate voltage $V_G = +5$ V.

Fig. 2 Phase diagram of the electron-doped $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$ and $\text{FeSe}_{1-y}\text{Te}_y$ films.

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