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In situ spectroscopy of intrinsic Bi$_2$Te$_3$ topological insulator thin films and impact of extrinsic defects

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Combined in situ x-ray photoemission spectroscopy, scanning tunneling spectroscopy, and angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy of molecular beam epitaxy grown Bi$_2$Te$_3$ on lattice mismatched substrates reveal high quality stoichiometric thin films with topological surface states without a contribution from the bulk bands at the Fermi energy. The absence of bulk states at the Fermi energy is achieved without counterdoping. We observe that the density of states measured by angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) experiments clearly reveal Dirac surface states, consistent with a linear increase due to any vacancies or antisite defects for films stored in vacuo. Thirdly, our in situ angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) experiments reveal topological Dirac surface states, consistent with a linear increase in the density of states (DOS) measured by in situ scanning tunneling microscopy. Lastly, we study the effect of pure oxygen exposure at atmospheric pressure; and then the effect of ex situ contamination in air. We use x-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS) for the characterization and detection of any Te/Bi excess in our films, and we employ low temperature scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS) to acquire differential conductivity spectra for samples kept in situ, then exposed to pure oxygen at atmospheric pressure and later to air. Our STS analysis is further confirmed by in situ ARPES investigations at low temperature and room temperature for samples kept in situ and later exposed to ambient conditions.

Our spectroscopy data (STS and ARPES) reveal that the as-grown Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films on lattice mismatched insulating substrates possess an intrinsically topological electronic structure, meaning that the Fermi level only crosses the topologically nontrivial metallic surface states. This is achieved without any counterdoping. Combining in situ and ex situ spectroscopy and topography data, we find that in situ storage in ultrahigh vacuum and (short) exposure to pure oxygen at atmospheric pressures leave the band structure at the surface unaffected, whereas breaking vacuum and exposing the sample surface to air results in notable changes in the surface band structure spectra and topography of the films.

I. INTRODUCTION

Topological insulators (TIs) are materials with an insulating bulk interior and spin-momentum-locked metallic surface states as a result of a band inversion from large spin-orbit coupling [7,8]. Bismuth telluride (Bi$_2$Te$_3$) is one of the 3D TI materials that has received a considerable amount of attention as a potential candidate for room temperature spintronics and quantum computational devices [9]. However, despite significant progress in bulk preparation techniques of Bi$_2$Te$_3$ [10], it was shown for bulk-insulating Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films that exposure to oxygen at atmospheric pressure, exposure to air results in notable changes in the surface band structure whereas breaking vacuum and exposing the sample surface to air results in notable changes in the surface band structure spectra and topography of the films.

One of the current challenges, though, for realizing TI devices is that grown films are often exposed to air during mounting of contacts or subsequent device fabrication steps. This leads to possible shifts of the Fermi level which result in enhanced bulk conductance [11,12]. To date, it is not well understood how ex situ contamination processes affect surface and bulk states of Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films so that precautions can be taken before taking them ex situ for further investigations. Recently, it was shown for bulk-insulating Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films that pure oxygen exposure, at low pressure (10$^{-6}$ mbar) has no significant influence on their charge transport properties [9]. Nevertheless, since most magnetotransport studies and fabrication processes are carried out in ambient conditions, it is good to understand the impact of oxygen at atmospheric pressure, exposure to air and other ex situ contaminations. For these investigations, it is necessary to have high quality films since their inertness to oxidation, for example, depends on the amount of surface defects and grain boundaries.

In this work, we first focus on optimizing our growth procedure in order to realize bulk insulating films grown on lattice mismatched Bi$_2$Te$_3$ substrates (Al$_2$O$_3$[0001] and SrTiO$_3$[111]). Secondly, we perform a systematic in situ characterization to investigate the effect of aging/degradation due to any vacancies or antisite defects for films stored in vacuo. Thirdly, our in situ angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) experiments clearly reveal topological Dirac surface states, consistent with a linear increase in the density of states (DOS) measured by in situ scanning tunneling microscopy. Lastly, we study the effect of pure oxygen exposure at atmospheric pressure; and then the effect of ex situ contamination in air. We use x-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS) for the characterization and detection of any Te/Bi excess in our films, and we employ low temperature scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS) to acquire differential conductivity spectra for samples kept in situ, then exposed to pure oxygen at atmospheric pressure and later to air. Our STS analysis is further confirmed by in situ ARPES investigations at low temperature and room temperature for samples kept in situ and later exposed to ambient conditions.

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II. FILM GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION

Thin films of Bi$_2$Te$_3$ were grown on c-plane sapphire Al$_2$O$_3$[0001] and SrTiO$_3$[111] (STO) substrates using MBE by coevaporating high purity Te (99.999%) and Bi (99.999%)
The first nucleation layer was deposited at a temperature of 190 \degree C in a Te rich environment. The base pressure in the deposition chamber was lower than 5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mbar}. During deposition, the flux ratio Te/Bi was kept at about 10, the growth rate at \sim 4 \text{ Å/min}, and the highest pressure recorded was 2.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mbar}. Before introducing the sapphire substrates in the MBE chamber, they were cleaned with acetone and ethanol in an ultrasonic bath, then annealed at 1050 \degree C for 1 h at atmospheric conditions. This cleaning procedure resulted in straight step edges and atomically flat terraces at the substrate surface, with a width of \sim 150 \text{ nm}. For the STO [111] substrates, to achieve atomically flat surfaces before loading them into the MBE chamber, we used a method similar to that reported in Refs. [14,15]. In order to avoid disordered interfacial layers at the interfaces between our films and the substrate, we resolved. (b) and (c) High-resolution scans around the Te 3d and Bi 4f main peaks, respectively. The red shaded zone shows the areas of the fitted peaks with the background (green line) removed. The upper red curve is the residual after Shirley background subtraction.

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To further confirm the high crystalline quality of our Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films after \textit{in situ} measurements (STM/STS and ARCES), we performed \textit{ex situ} x-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements, which confirmed that the films were grown with in-plane and out-of-plane lattice constants $a = 4.34$ Å and $c = 30.41$ Å, respectively. These lattice parameters are consistent with values reported previously for Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films [17,25]. From XRD measurements of films grown on Al$_2$O$_3$[0001] and STO [111] substrates (see Fig. S3 in the Supplemental Material [26]), in the 2θ-ω scan only substrate peaks and the (0 0 3) of diffraction peaks from the films are resolved, implying the films are aligned along the $c$ axis. From the rocking curves, the measured full width half maximum of the (0 0 6) peak are $0.414$° (for films grown on sapphire) and $0.0417$° (for films grown on STO), confirming the excellent quality of our films. Despite the lattice mismatch between Bi$_2$Te$_3$ [001] and these substrates, smooth films had formed. This is because of the van der Waals epitaxy [6,27,28], which relaxes the lattice-matching condition required for most common epitaxial growth of covalent semiconductors and their heterostructures.

III. \textit{IN SITU} SPECTROSCOPY

After \textit{in situ} XPS measurements, samples were subsequently transferred to the low temperature STM chamber,
which is not connected to the growth chamber. The transfer was done using a UHV suitcase equipped with a nonevaporable getter (NEG) pump [29] together with an ion pump. During the transfer process, the pressure remained lower than 2 × 10^{-9} mbar. Once samples were transferred to the STM, its UHV conditions (in the 10^{-12} mbar range) ensured that the film surface remained free from collecting further adsorbates for months. The in situ STM/STS data were acquired at 77 K. Many topography and spectroscopy maps were taken at random positions on the surface of the film at a bias voltage and set-point current of +350 mV and 1 nA. The results were consistent with previously published STM studies on Bi2Te3 [30–32]. Figure 2(a) shows a typical STM image of the atomically smooth Bi2Te3 surface. The corresponding height profile across the surface is plotted in Fig. 2(b). The step height of adjacent terraces is 10.3 Å. This value is consistent with previously published STM studies on Bi2Te3 films and single crystals [31,32,36]. A complete description of a cubic warping term in the Hamiltonian for the Dirac cone is given in Ref. [37], the main parameter being \( \lambda \), which describes the strength of the hexagonal warping. When fitting the DOS of the warped Dirac cone to the kink feature in the data, we find that the warping alone is not strong enough (for reasonable parameter values) to explain the kink. Including a \( k \)-dependent tunneling probability, implying that the states with larger parallel momenta contribute less to the tunneling current [38], does not significantly improve the fit. However, from ARPES measurements along the \( \Gamma - \bar{M} \) direction, it is known that the Dirac cone bends outwards, as visible also in ab initio calculations [41]. Tight binding models exist that incorporate this effect [2], and it can also be included in the Dirac Hamiltonian by including a small negative mass term. For reasonable parameter values (see details in the Supplemental Material [42]) that fit the ARPES dispersion curves well, a DOS was calculated as function of energy, shown in the inset of Fig. 3(a). These are the DOS from the Dirac cone alone. It is clear that the plateau feature can indeed be qualitatively understood on the basis of the outward bending of the Dirac cone along the \( \Gamma - \bar{M} \) direction, and that it is not related to the bulk conduction band. These STS data are in agreement with previously published STS data on Bi2Te3 [31], and indicate that there are no bulk states present at the Fermi level.

To further confirm the presence of topological surface states without a contribution from the bulk bands at \( E_F \) and also verify larger scale homogeneity of the surface states, we also performed ARPES measurements on Bi2Te3 films. After growth and XPS characterization (Fig. S1 in the Supplemental Material [43]), samples were stored in the UHV suitcase for three days and transferred to an ARPES setup. The pressure in the UHV suitcase remained lower than 2 × 10^{-10} mbar throughout this procedure. Figure 3(b) shows a representative ARPES spectrum in the vicinity of the Fermi level of a 20 nm Bi2Te3 film grown on sapphire around the \( \Gamma \) point. The spectra were taken at a temperature of ~17 K using a helium photon source of energy 21.2 eV. The characteristic V-shaped surface state is clearly observed, confirming the
FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) STM spectroscopy measurements at 77 K on a 30 nm Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film (blue curve). Effect of storing films in situ at $P \sim 10^{-12}$ mbar for weeks (red curve) and exposing them to pure oxygen (green curve). The inset shows calculated density of states as function of energy from the Dirac cone alone. (b) ARPES $I(k, E)$ image around the $\Gamma$ point of a 20 nm Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film recorded at 17 K. The white dashed line indicates the position of the Fermi level, which is in the bulk band gap without bulk band contribution. Both samples were grown on sapphire.

presence of the topological Dirac cone surface state in our Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films. The white dashed line shows the position of the Fermi level, which lies well within the bulk band gap with no observable contribution of the bulk conduction band at the Fermi energy. The Fermi velocity is $\hbar v_F = 2.31 \pm 0.20$ eVÅ, which is consistent with previous ARPES studies [9,17] and theoretical calculations [2]. The Dirac point was measured to be at 0.24 eV below $E_F$, which is in good agreement with the STS measurements for the 30 nm thick Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film shown in Fig. 3(a) and previously published ARPES data [44]. The fact that there are no bulk bands at $E_F$ implies that electrical conduction in these films is only due to the surface states [45], which is desirable for electronic transport experiments.

Here, we emphasize that to stabilize the Fermi level in the band gap with no bulk bands at $E_F$, no counterdoping was necessary in our MBE-grown thin film samples. Counterdoping reduces the surface mobility and adds disorder in samples [15,45]. To show that we have a stable and reproducible procedure for obtaining bulk insulating Bi$_2$Te$_3$ samples, we have also grown our films on STO[111] substrates. Figure 4 depicts an illustrative ARPES $I(k, E)$ image from a 15 nm Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film grown on STO. The data from the film grown on STO substrate agree with those from films grown on sapphire in that the Fermi level is clearly situated in the bulk band gap. This finding also confirms that, despite large lattice mismatch between the film and the substrate [13], intrinsic Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films are grown. In particular, one can exploit these bulk insulating Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films grown on STO for fabrication of hybrid devices consisting of bottom gate-tunable topological insulator interfaced to either a superconductor or ferromagnet, by using STO[111] substrate as a back gate because it has a very high relative dielectric constant at low temperature [10].

To investigate the effect of UHV storage (at room temperature) and oxidation on the band structure of our Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films, we compare STS spectra of a film measured after one day in the STM chamber, with spectra taken after 6 weeks and after being oxidized for 10 min at 1 atm. The oxidation was performed in the load lock of the STM system, at atmospheric pressure. From all three traces in Fig. 3(a) it is remarkable to observe that even after keeping films in situ for weeks and

FIG. 4. (Color online) ARPES spectra around the $\Gamma$ point of a 15 nm Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film grown on SrTiO$_3$[111]. As was the case for the film grown on sapphire, for this sample only the topological surface states cross the Fermi level.
allowing them to interact with pure oxygen, no noticeable degradation and no corresponding shifts in the STS spectra take place. The overall key features: the linear surface band, the plateau due to “warping,” and the position of the Fermi energy relative to the bulk bands, remain unchanged. This observation is further confirmed by the ARPES data shown in Fig. 3(b) and Fig. 4 since these samples were measured after storage for three days in the UHV suitcase ($P \sim 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mbar}$), and no bulk conduction bands were observed. Aging effects have been reported in ARPES data from bulk single crystals of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ within hours after cleavage under UHV conditions [34,46]. As for our films, the surface is stable as long as they are kept in situ in UHV conditions (see Fig. S6 in the Supplemental Material [47]) or when exposed to pure oxygen. This conclusion is consistent with recent in situ four-point probe conductivity, angle resolved photoemission spectroscopy, and conductive probe atomic force microscopy studies [9,48].

### IV. EXTRINSIC DEFECTS

Next, we study the effect of exposure to ambient conditions. This is relevant for the understanding of how ex situ contamination processes affect surface and bulk states of $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ films for future ex situ fabricated hybrid topological insulators devices. For this investigation, we employ both STM/STS and ARPES since they are complementary tools for probing reliably the band structure of materials. Figure 5(a) depicts an ARPES $I(k,E)$ image of the 20 nm $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ film grown on sapphire. This time, the sample was measured at room temperature before exposure to ambient conditions. This $I(k,E)$ image was recorded after the sample had been in the ARPES chamber for 5 days, after measurement of the low-$T$ data shown in Fig. 3(b) (which themselves were after three days in UHV suitcase and transfer to ARPES setup). The Fermi level is still lying below the bottom of the bulk conduction band ($B$-$BCB$). From this room temperature ARPES spectra, states up to $\sim 50 \text{ meV}$ above the Fermi level are resolved due to thermal population. We took this 20 nm film measured in situ, both at room and low temperature, out of the ARPES system and exposed it to air for 10 min. After this exposure, we loaded the sample again (no further treatments such as annealing of the sample) and reacquired ARPES data in order to assess the influence of air exposure on the band structure of our $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ films. We can clearly see from Fig. 5(b) that bulk valence bands have moved downward after exposure and compared to the pristine sample, evident changes in the linearly dispersing Dirac surface states are observed. There are no surface states resolved after exposure to air, implying that the film degradation is deeper than the probing depth of the ARPES experiment ($\sim 1 \text{ nm}$). Thus the conductance of the films will be influenced by this downward shift of bulk bands, and the corresponding upward shift of $E_F$. Recently, upward shift of $E_F$ in $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ films exposed to air has also been reported in ARPES study [9].

We now discuss the effect of exposure to air in STM/STS data. We took the previously in situ measured 30 nm $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ film grown on sapphire out of the STM system and exposed it to air for 10 min. After this procedure, we acquired several topography and spectroscopy maps at different position on the exposed surface. We used the same setpoint parameters as for the spectra shown in Fig. 3(a). We observe once more clear changes in the general shape of the spectra (Fig. S5 in the Supplemental Material [49]): most notably, the region previously associated with linearly dispersing surface bands is absent in the exposed sample. This observation is consistent with our ARPES data of the exposed 20 nm film [see Fig. 5(b)] since, there also, a clear degradation of the Dirac surface states was observed.

Based on a comparison of measured STM topographies before and after exposure, we find indications that extrinsic defects due to contamination are responsible for the observed degradation of the surface states in the spectroscopic measurements. Figure 5(c) shows atomically resolved STM topography image of a 30 nm $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ film after exposure to ambient conditions, in which additional defects can be readily identified. On top of the observed defects and the observed disappearance of surface states, also shifts in the position of the bulk bands due to band bending are observed in the STS spectra (see Fig. S5 in the Supplemental Material [49]). Whether bands shift upward or downward might sensitively depend on the exact exposure conditions as well as the position where spectra are taken (e.g., close to a defect). Nonetheless, from the combined ARPES and STS spectroscopic data it is clear that exposure to ambient pressures changes notably the
surface states of our Bi$_2$Te$_3$ thin films. These results underline
the need of protecting films before taking them ex situ for
further studies, since extrinsic defects may be responsible for
the change of sign of the carriers in the surface conductivity of
TIs [50], for the deterioration of the topological surface state
properties [19], and the reduction of the spin polarization [51].

The XPS surface analysis of the exposed sample reveals a
splitting of the Te $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ peaks consistent with the
formation of tellurium oxide [52] (TeO$_2$); see Figs. S2(b) and
S2(c) in the Supplemental Material [22]. Since it was already
shown that only pure oxygen doesn’t affect topological surface
states (see above and Ref. [9]) we believe that other molecules
in pure oxygen. ARPES data recorded from films grown in
the same manner further confirms the presence of topological
surface states with no bulk bands at the Fermi level. This study
also provides a platform to investigate bottom gate tunable
hybrid transport [56,57] at the surface of intrinsic Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films
grown on STO [111] substrates. The combined in and ex situ
spectroscopy study reported here emphasizes the importance
of capping these films before exposure to subsequent device
fabrication steps. A possible route is to in situ cap the Bi$_2$Te$_3$
and other TI films with an insulating AlO$_x$ layer.

**V. CONCLUSION**

In summary, we have systematically investigated the effect of
ex situ exposure to pure oxygen at atmospheric pressure
and of ex situ contamination on high quality intrinsic Bi$_2$Te$_3$
films grown sapphire and STO. The XPS studies show narrow
and symmetric Te and Bi peaks highlighting the absence of Te
or Bi excess in our films. STM confirms that the surface has
atomically flat terraces and is free from intrinsic defects. The
analysis of STS spectra underlines that the surface states of
Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films are stable against oxidation and do not degrade
as long as they are stored in situ in ultrahigh vacuum or
in pure oxygen.

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To get differential conductivity spectra shown in this work, the sum of more than 3600 I-V curves was numerically differentiated. The I-V spectra were also recorded by means of the standard lock-in technique with a lock-in time constant of 10 ms. The lock-in extracted dI/dV spectra were consistent to the ones obtained with numerical differentiation.

To perform this analysis, we added a probability factor of the form (see Refs. [39,40] for details): $P \propto e^{z^2} \sqrt{C + k^2}$, where $z$ is the tip-sample separation in the tunneling experiment, and $C$ the height of the tunneling barrier in units of $\hbar^2$. Nonetheless, this improved fitting yielded an insufficient result since the modeled kink due to warping was not strong enough to capture the measured kink feature in conductance spectra.

To find the stoichiometry of the TeO$_x$ layer, we fitted the oxidized XPS spectra using the same fitting procedure as for the XPS spectra taken in situ - ex situ exposure of a film exposed for 10 min to ambient (air) conditions.

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