

# ***Ultrafast Optical Control of Ferromagnetic Order in InMnAs/GaSb Heterostructures***

***Giti A. Khodaparast, J. Wang & J. Kono (Rice University)***

***T. Slupinski, A. Oiwa & H. Munekata (Tokyo Institute of  
Technology)***

Supported by:



DARPA MDA972-00-1-0034,  
NSF DMR-0134058



# Outline

- Background :  
III-V Magnetic Semiconductors  
Light Induced Ferromagnetism
- Experimental methods:  
Two-color time resolved MOKE
- Experimental results:  
First demonstration of **ultrafast optical softening** in InMnAs
- Discussion and summary

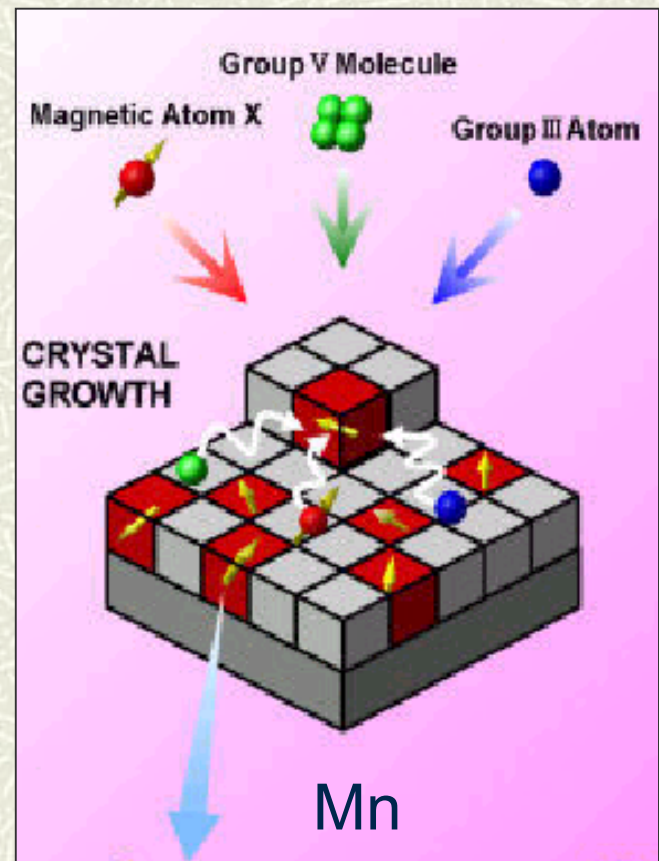


# (III,Mn)V Semiconductors

Hole mediated ferromagnetism ( $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  with  $3d^5$ ,  $S=5/2$ )


Low-temperature MBE grown structures

- InMnAs:  $T_c < 60$  K
- InGaMnAs:  $T_c < 120$  K
- GaMnAs:  $T_c < 172$  K
- GaMnN :  $T_c > \text{RT}$  (?)
- GaMnSb:  $T_c > \text{RT}$  (?)





# Objectives

- Understand optical properties of  $\text{III}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{V}$ .
  - Understand how ferromagnetism influences optical properties.
- 
- Optical manipulation of ferromagnetic order.
  - Develop novel concepts for opto-spintronic devices.

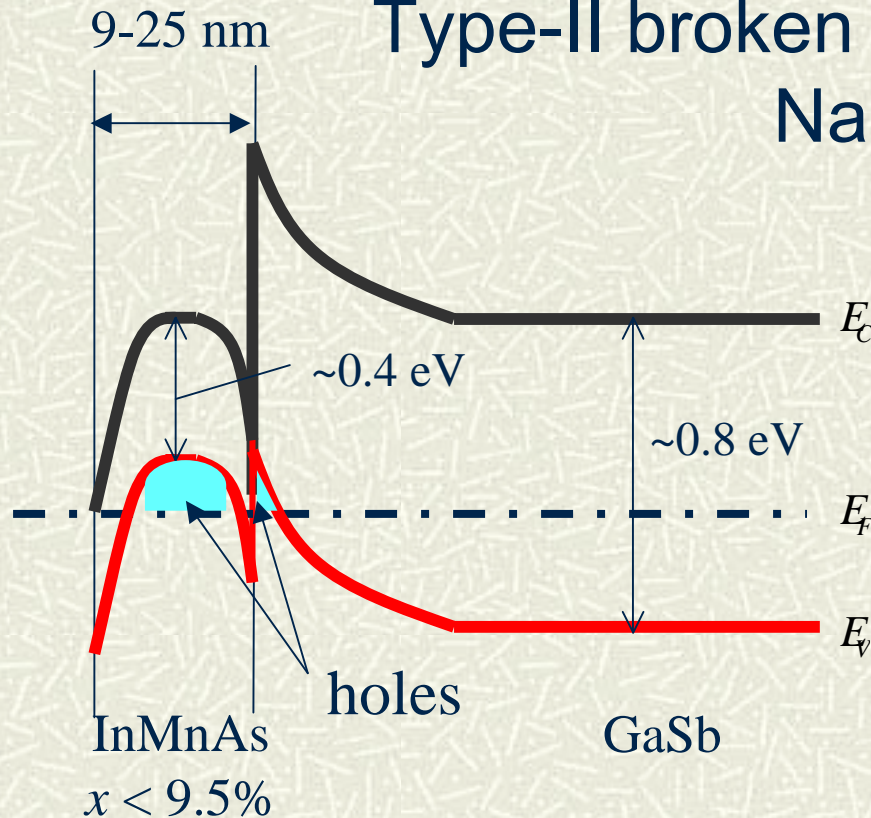




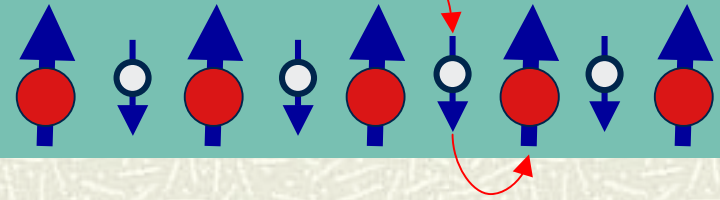
# InMnAs/GaSb Heterostructures

$$T_c = 30-60 \text{ K}$$

Type-II broken gap heterostructures  
Narrow gap



Hole mediated ferromagnetism



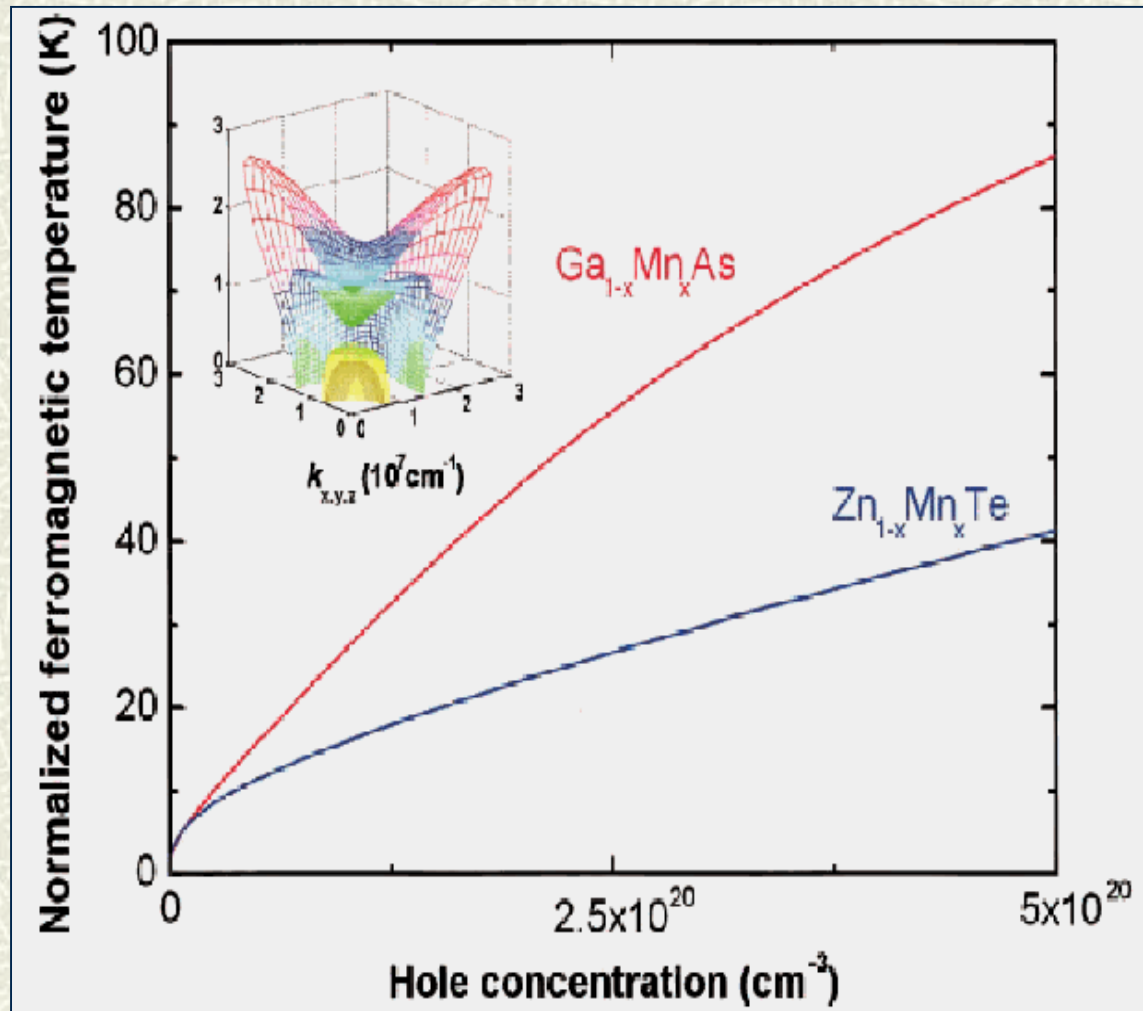
Hole density  $\sim 1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Hole mobility  $\sim 300 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$





# Hole Mediated Ferromagnetism



T. Dietl, H. Ohno and F. Matsukura, Science **287**, 1019 (2000)

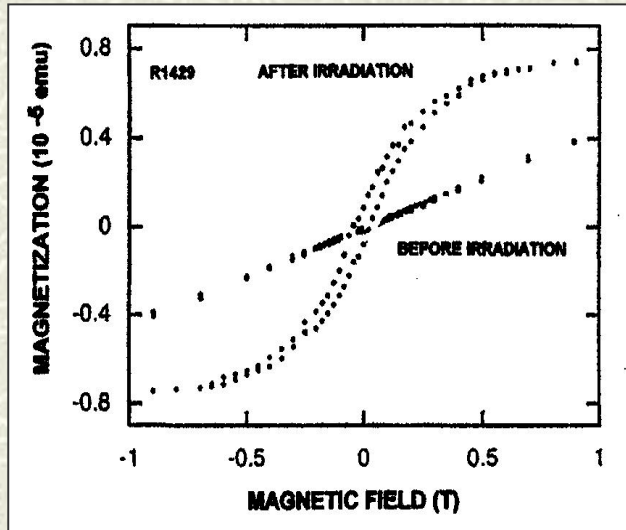




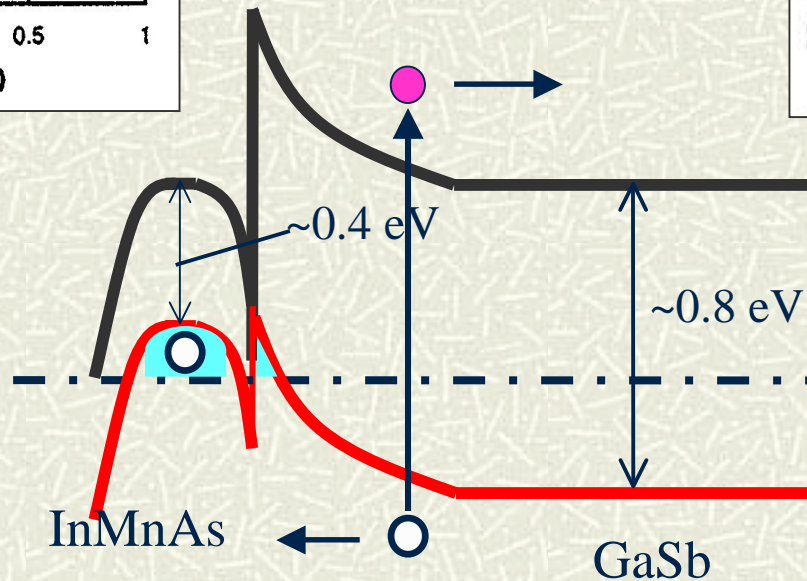
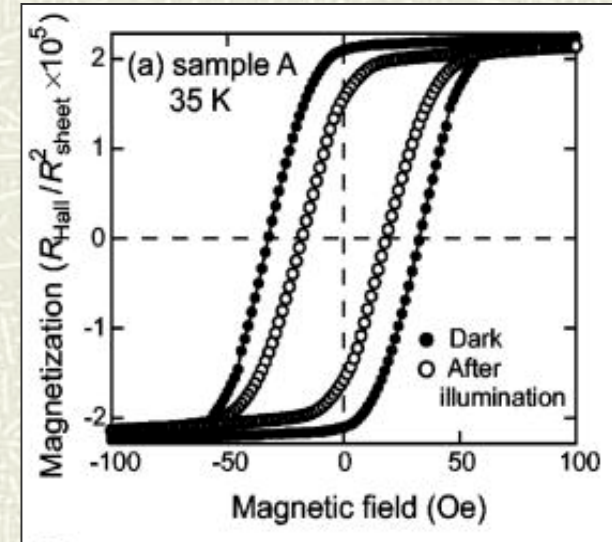
# Light-Induced Ferromagnetism

S. Koshihara *et al.*, PRL 78, 4617 (1997)

A. Oiwa *et al.*, APL 78, 518 (2001)



- Persistent photoeffect
- Hole density increases





# Ultrafast Study of Ferromagnets

## Ni and Co:

- E. Beaurepaire *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 76, 4250 (1996).
- M. Aeschlimann *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 79, 5158 (1997).
- A. Scholl *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 79, 5146 (1997).
- J. Hohlfeld *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 78, 4861 (1997).
- J. Güdde *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 59, R6608 (1999).
- B. Koopmans *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 844 (2000).

## CoPt<sub>3</sub>:

- G. Ju *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 57, R700 (1998).
- E. Beaurepaire *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 58, 12134 (1998).
- L. Guidoni *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 017401 (2002).

## Sr<sub>2</sub>FeMoO<sub>6</sub>

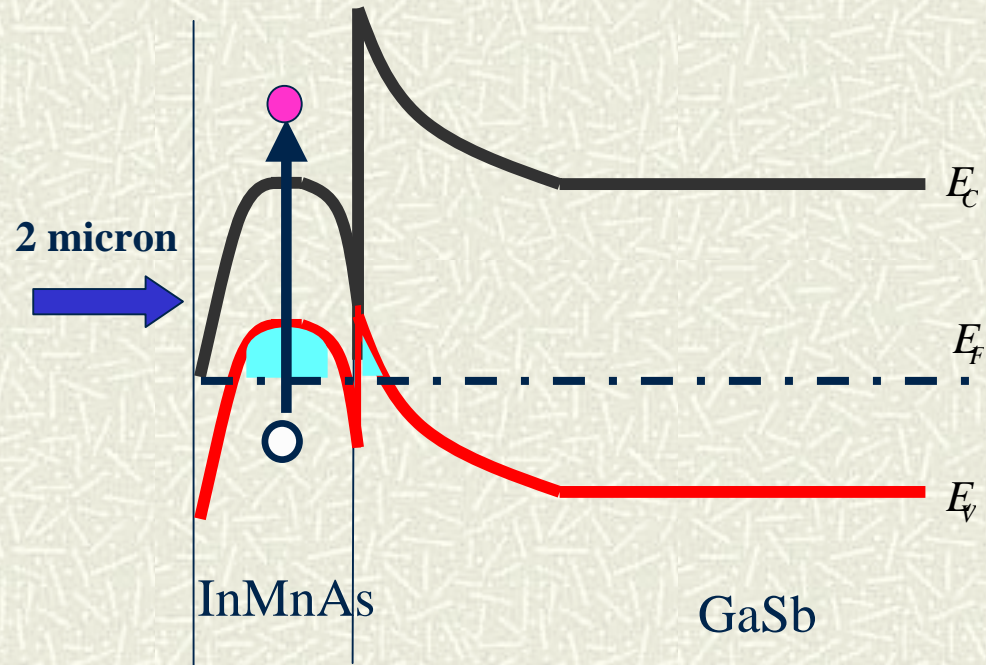
- T. Kise *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 85, 1986 (2000).



# Selective Pumping



- Photo-induced **transient carriers** interact with Mn ions: control of magnetism
- Our technique: **Two-color, ultrafast MOKE**
- Our system: **Ferromagnetic semiconductors**

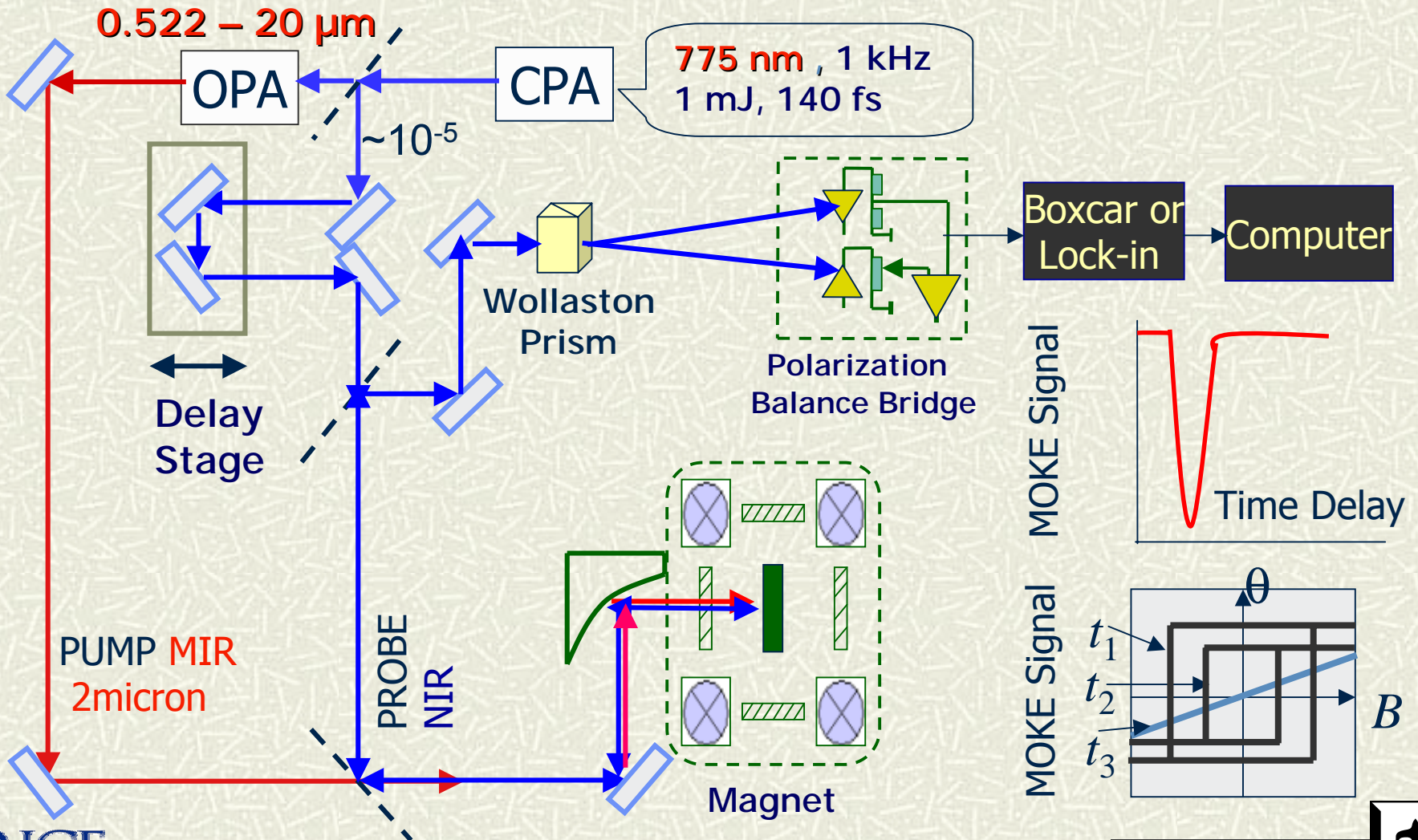


**MIR pump** → Avoid charge separation and persistent effect.





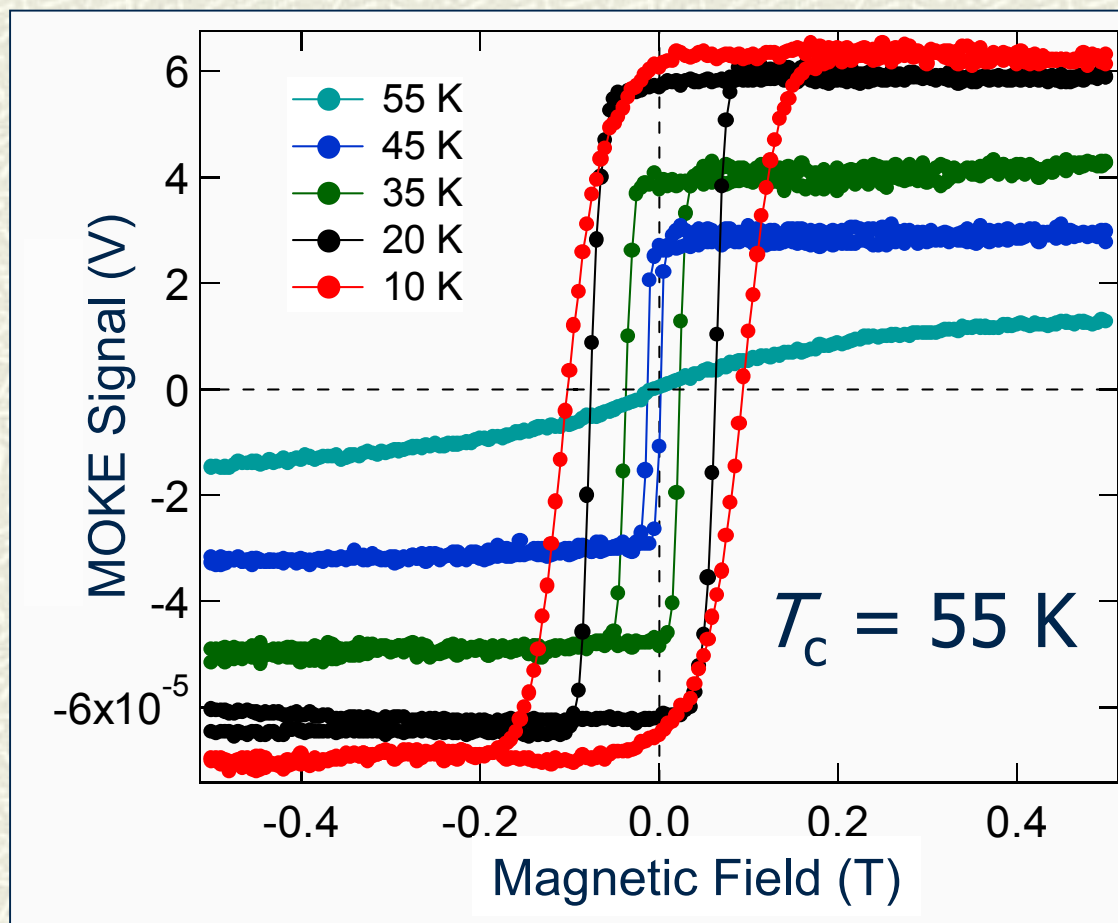
# Two-Color Time-Resolved MOKE Setup



# CW MOKE



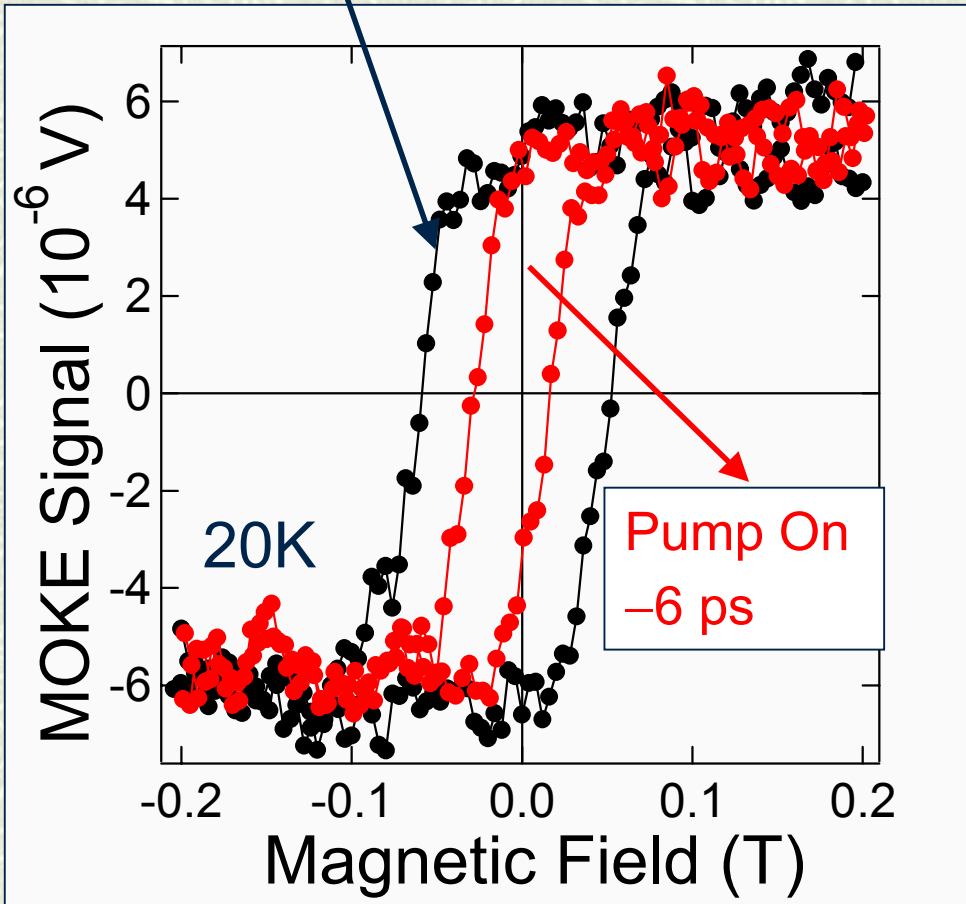
$\text{In}_{0.910}\text{Mn}_{0.090}\text{As}(25\text{nm})/\text{GaSb}(820\text{nm})$  on  $\text{GaAs}(100)$





# MOKE with fs Pulses

No Pump

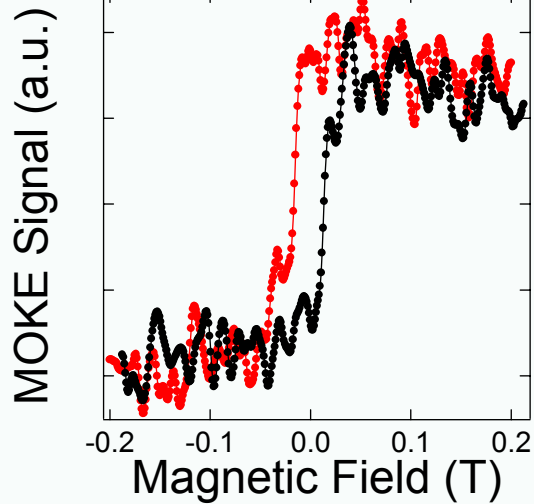


- Coercivity changes even in negative time delay
- Net magnetization doesn't change
- Possible persistent effect via two photon absorption in GaSb

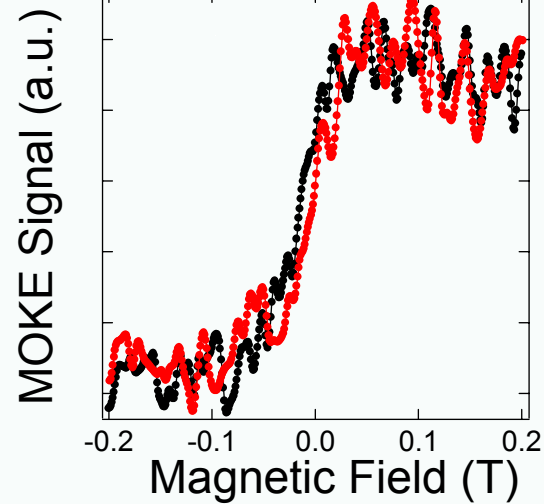




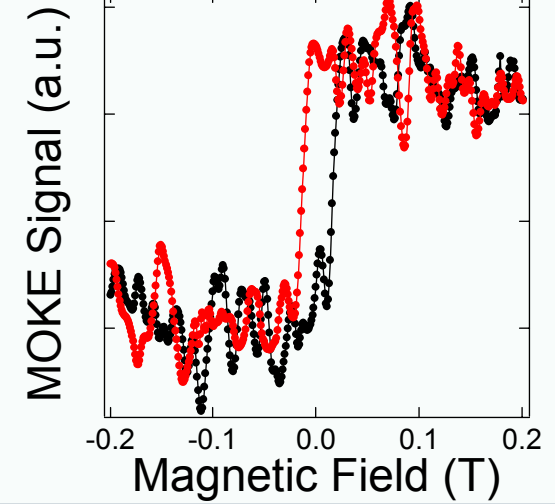
# Ultrafast Photoinduced Softening



$t \sim -4$  ps



$t \sim 0$  ps

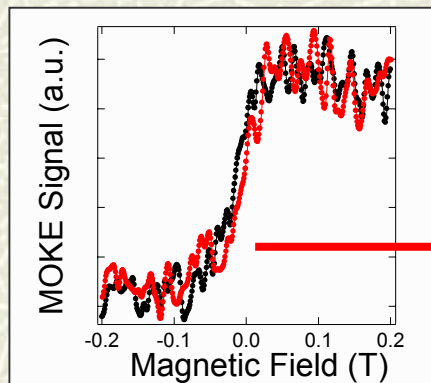
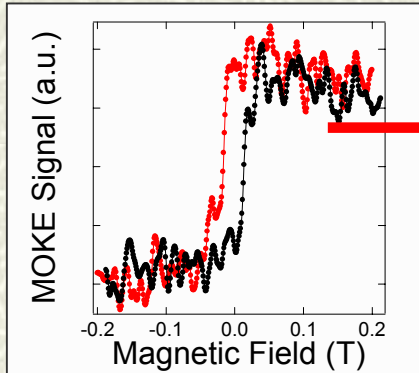


$t \sim 11$  ps



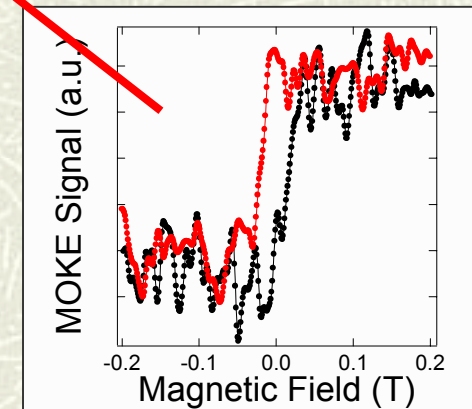
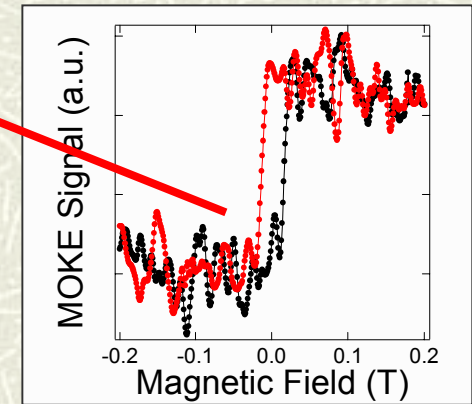
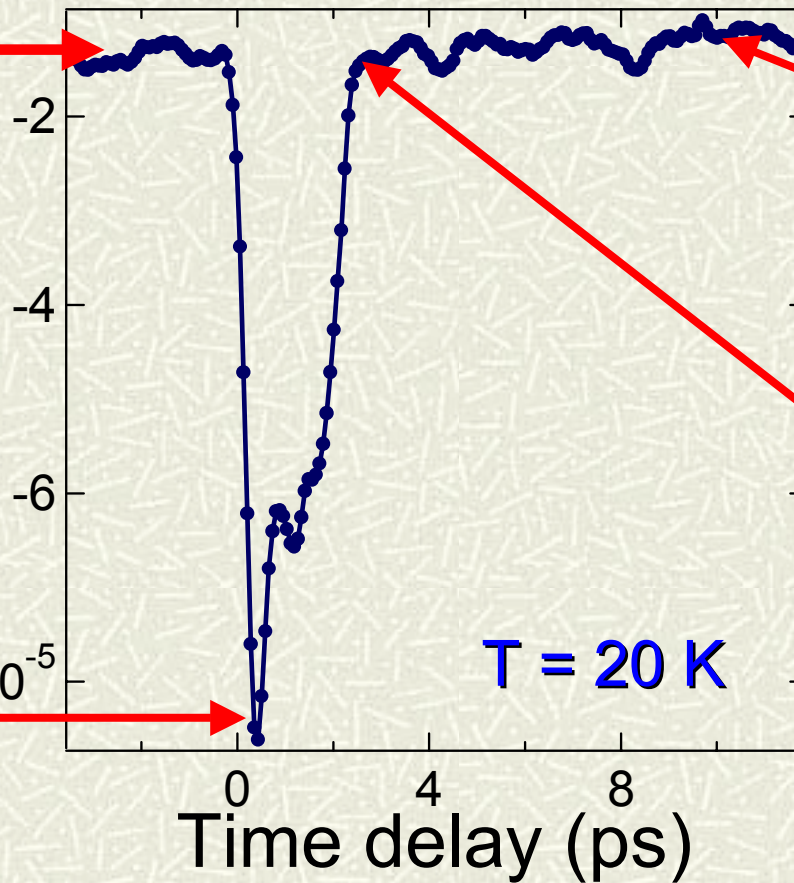


# Ultrafast Photoinduced Softening



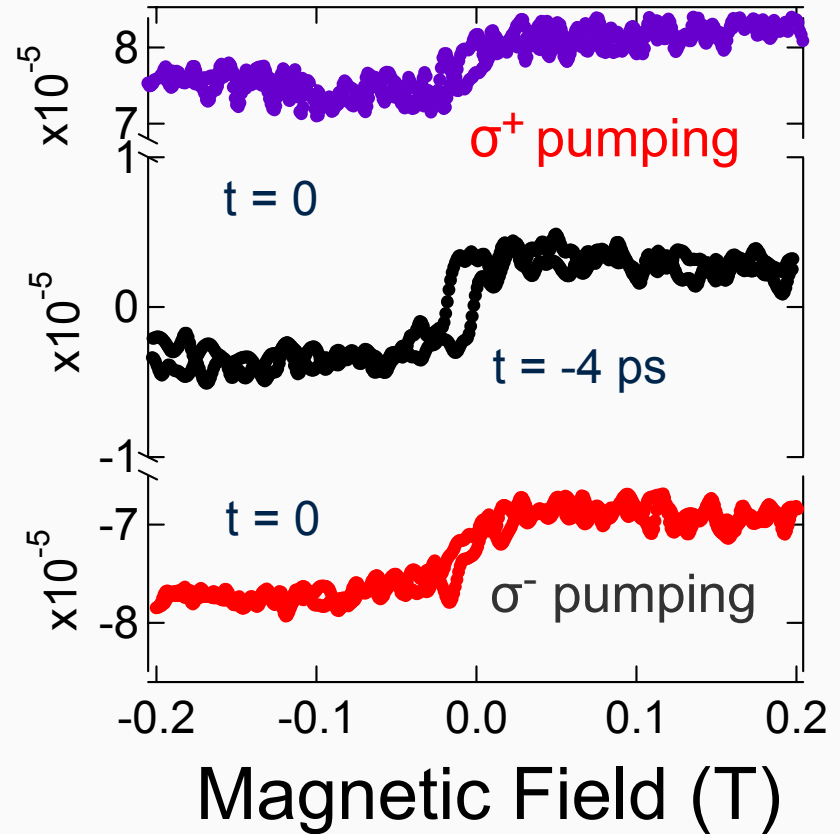
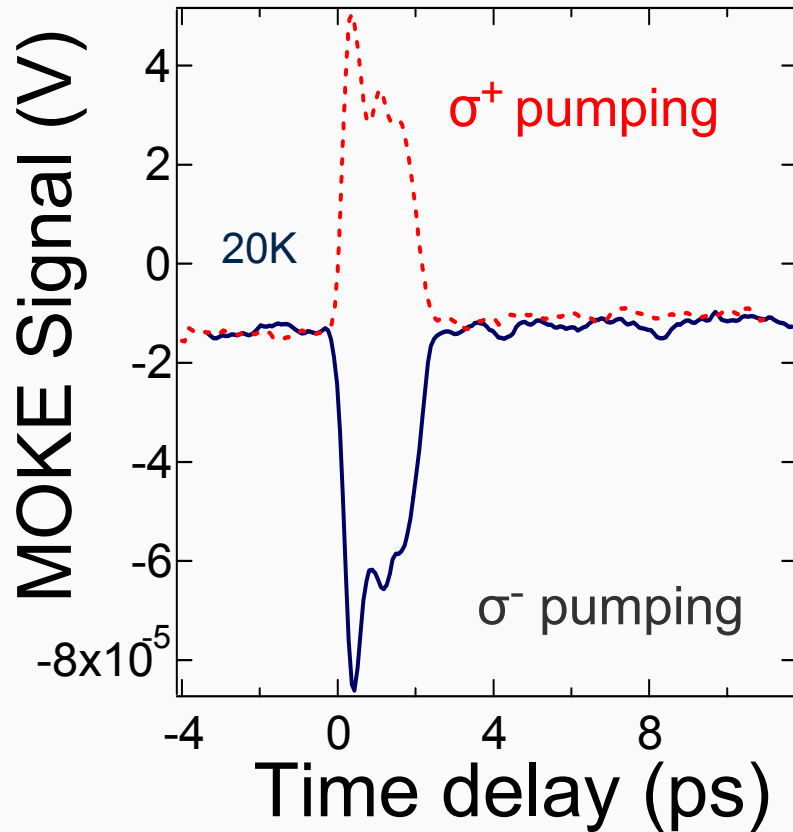
MOKE Signal (V)

$-8 \times 10^{-5}$



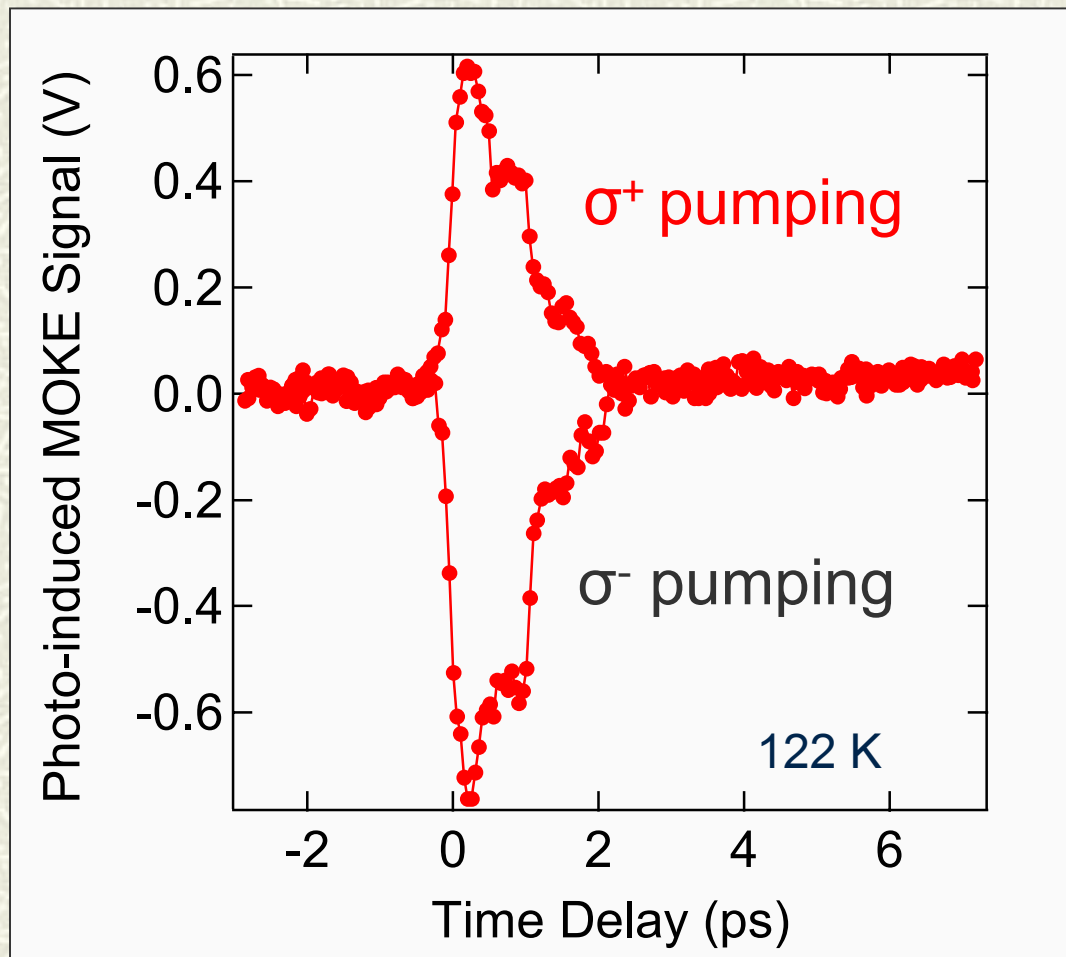


# Pump Polarization Dependence





# MOKE Dynamics at $T > T_c$





# Ultrafast Shifts of Ferromagnetic Loop

Nonlinear optical effects:

State filling  $\rightarrow$  No

Band filling  $\rightarrow$  No

Band gap renormalization  $\rightarrow$  No

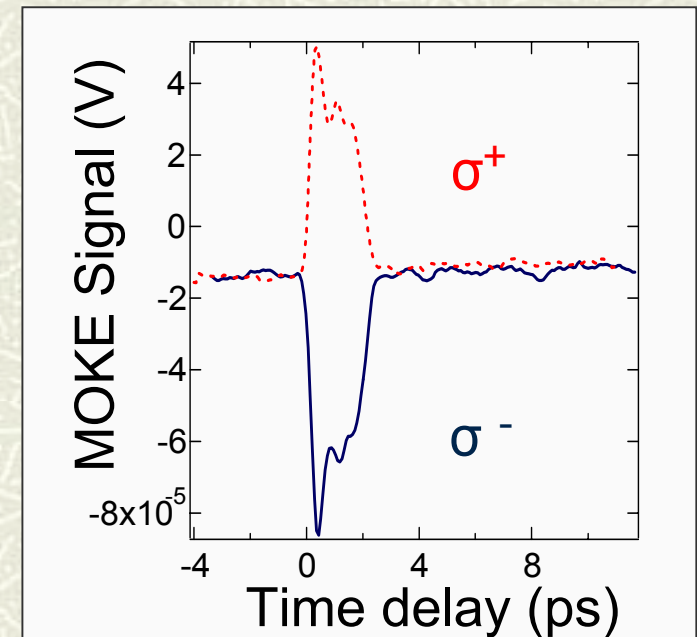
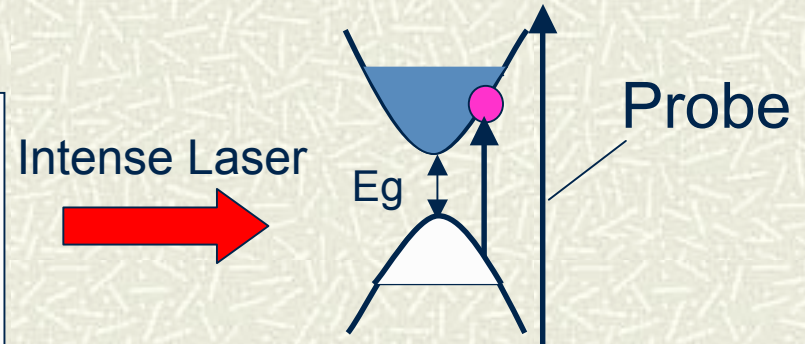
...

Probe energy too high

Carrier spins?

Are we measuring spin lifetime?

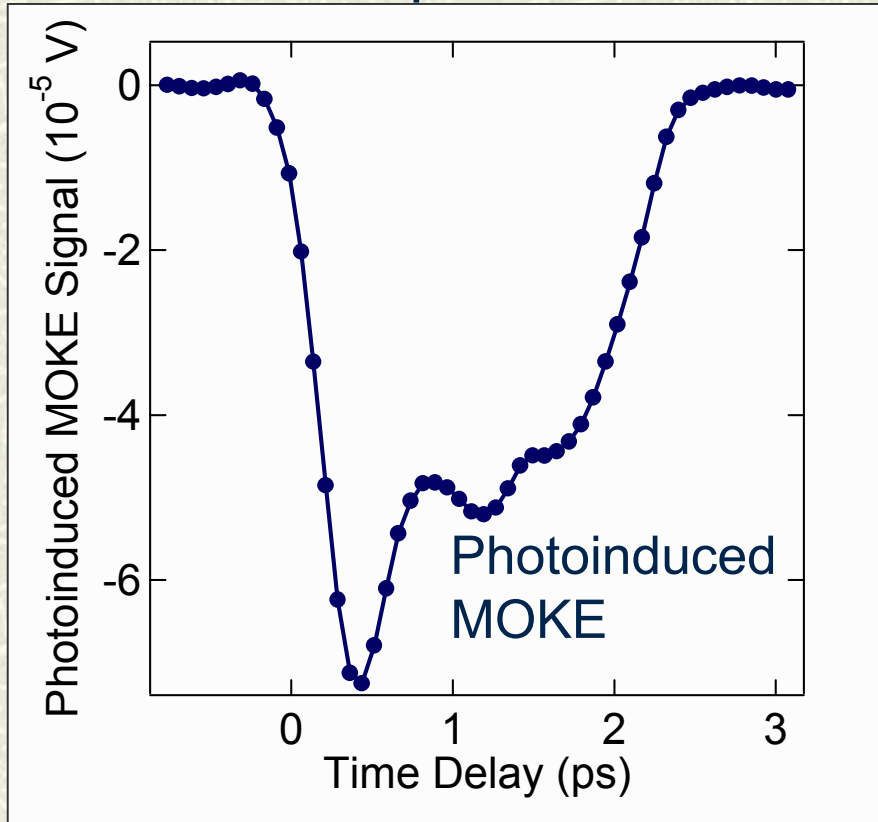
What is the carrier lifetime?



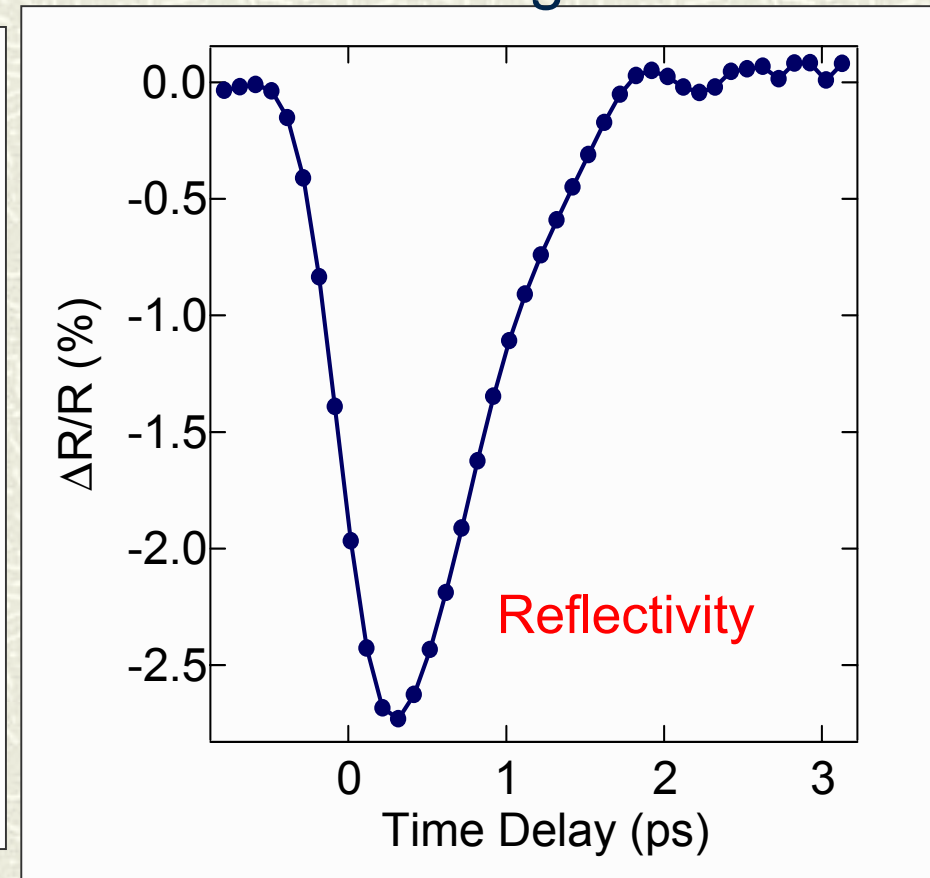


# Spin & Charge Dynamics

Spin



Charge



Low temp growth → ultrashort lifetimes





# Origin of Ultrafast Softening

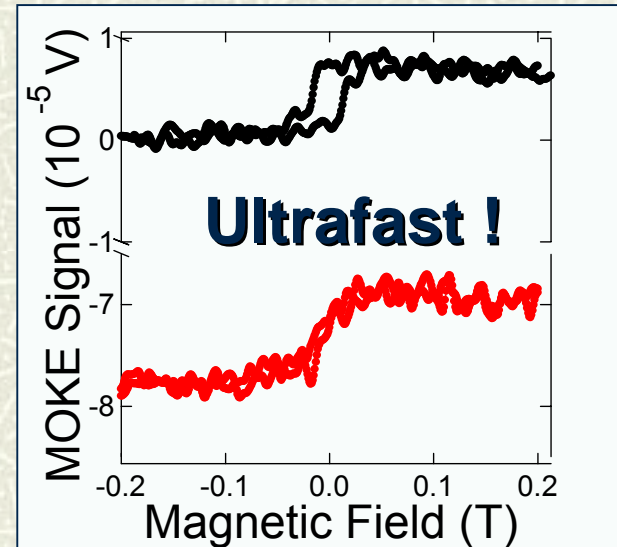
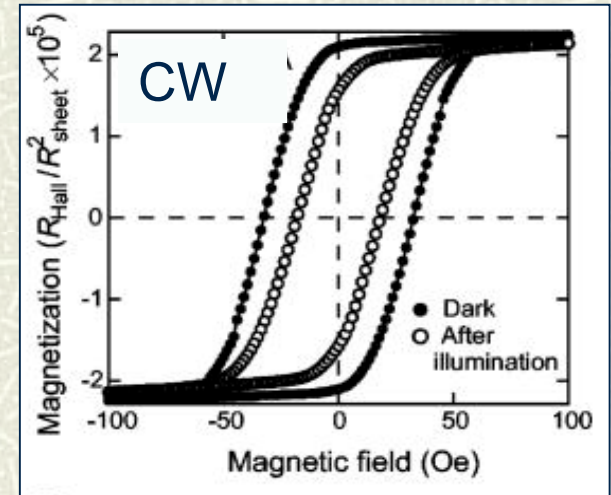
What determines coercivity?  
-- Anisotropy & Exchange



- Anisotropy does NOT change with carrier density
- Exchange increases

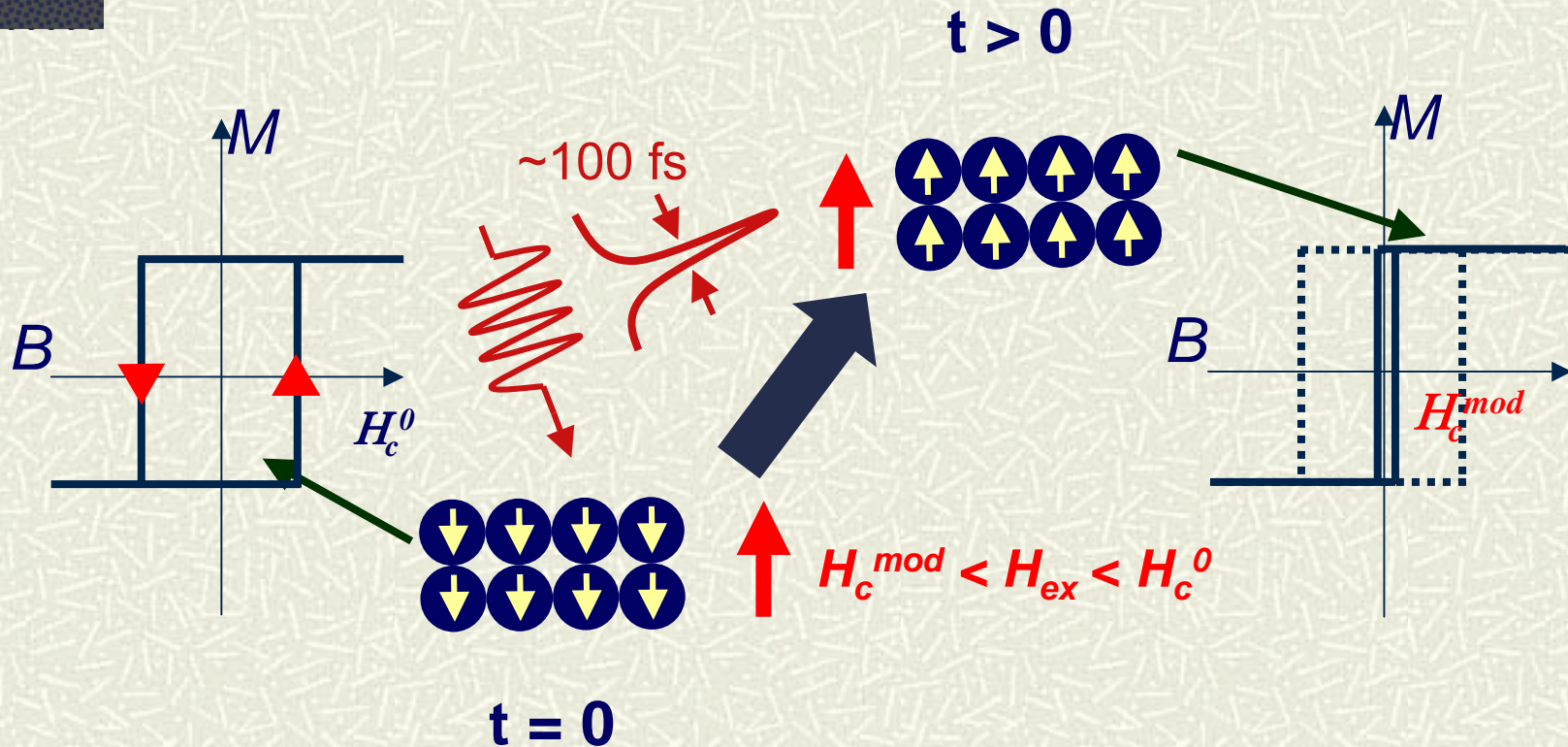


Decreased domain wall energy  
→ Smaller coercivity





# Ultrafast Recording (?)



- Spin flipping  $\rightarrow$  ultrafast **information recording**



# Summary



- **First ultrafast optical study** of III-V ferromagnetic semiconductors
- **Optically created coherent spins** in III-V ferromagnetic semiconductor
- **Strong modification** of ferromagnetism  
→ **ultrafast photoinduced softening**

