



Bayerische  
Akademie der Wissenschaften



Technische Universität München

# Controlling the Collective Coupling in Spin-Photon Hybrids

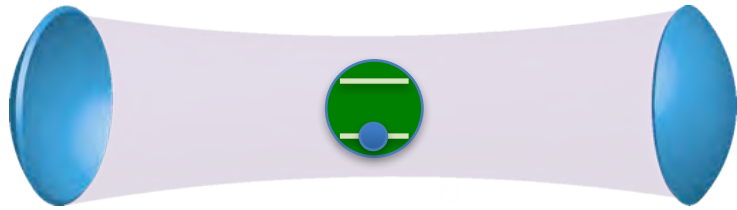
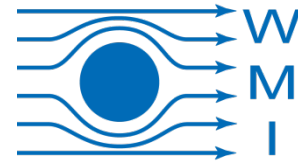
Hans Huebl



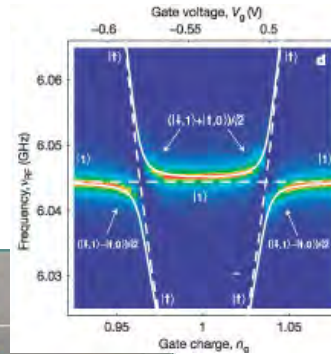
Walther-Meißner-Institut  
Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften



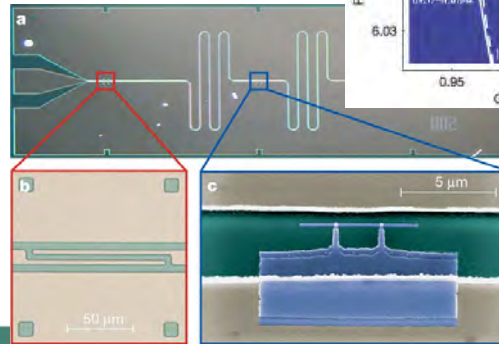
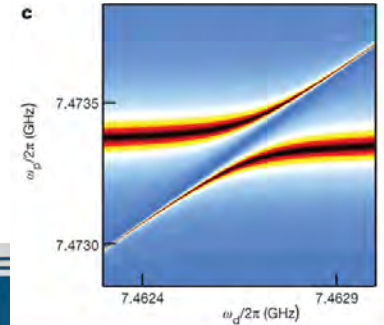
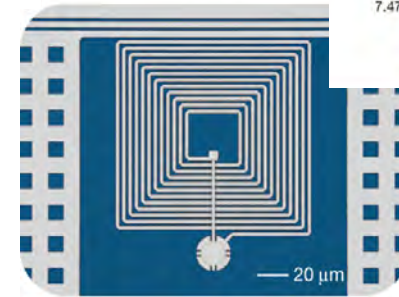
# Quantum optics with solid-state systems



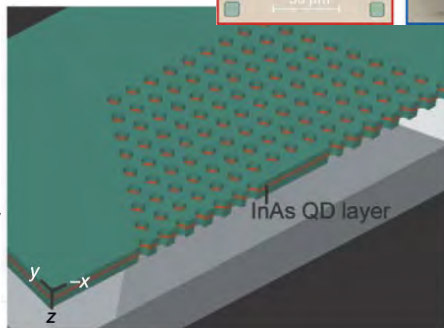
Wallraff et al.  
Nature  
**431**, 162 (2004)



Teufel et al.  
Nature  
**471**, 204 (2011)

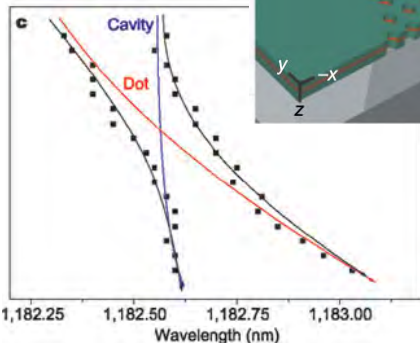


Yoshie et al.  
Nature  
**432**, 200 (2004)



## Quantum optics experiments in solid state systems

- higher coupling strength
- experimental access to new physics
- investigation of solid state properties



# Quantum optics with solid state systems

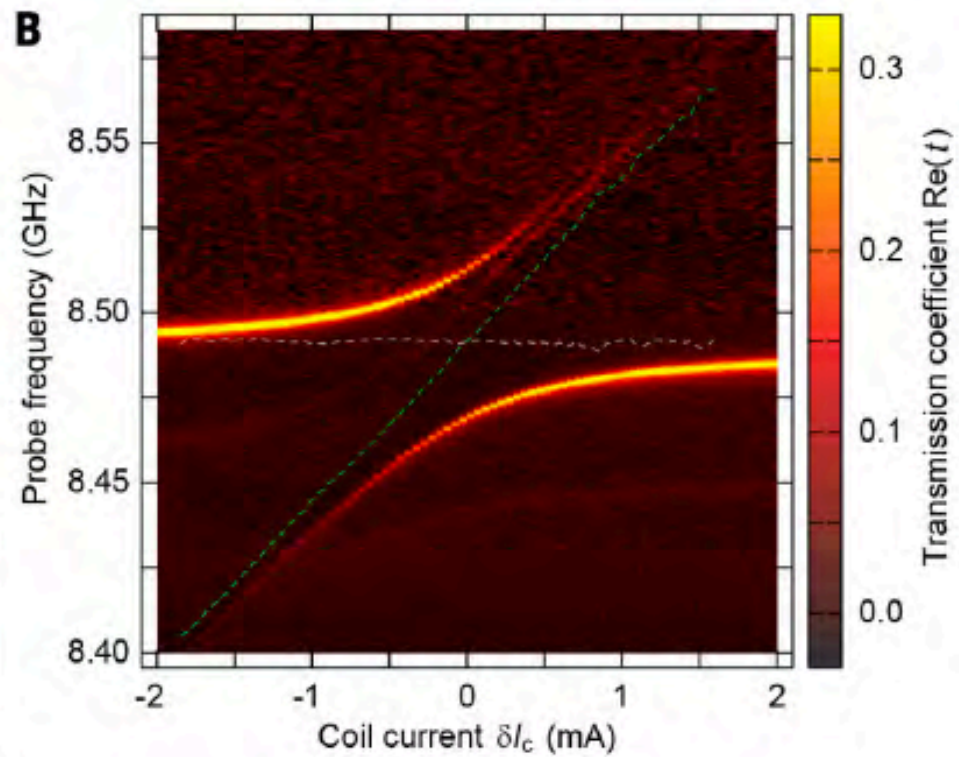
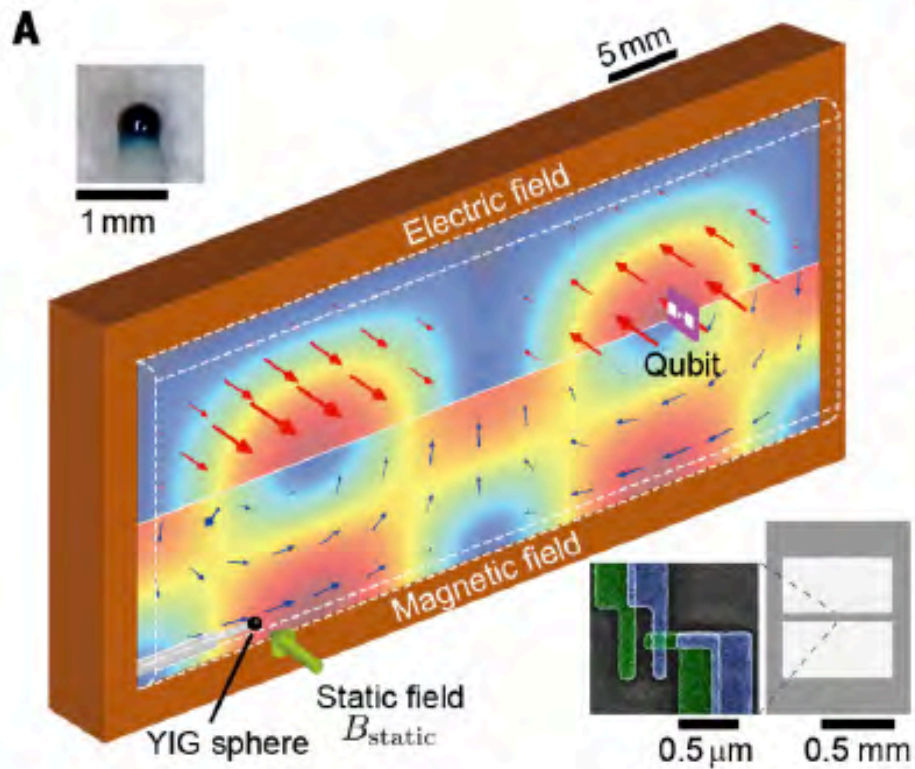
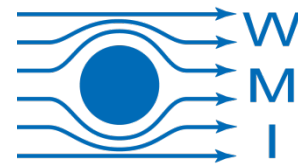
## Magnetism

typical description:

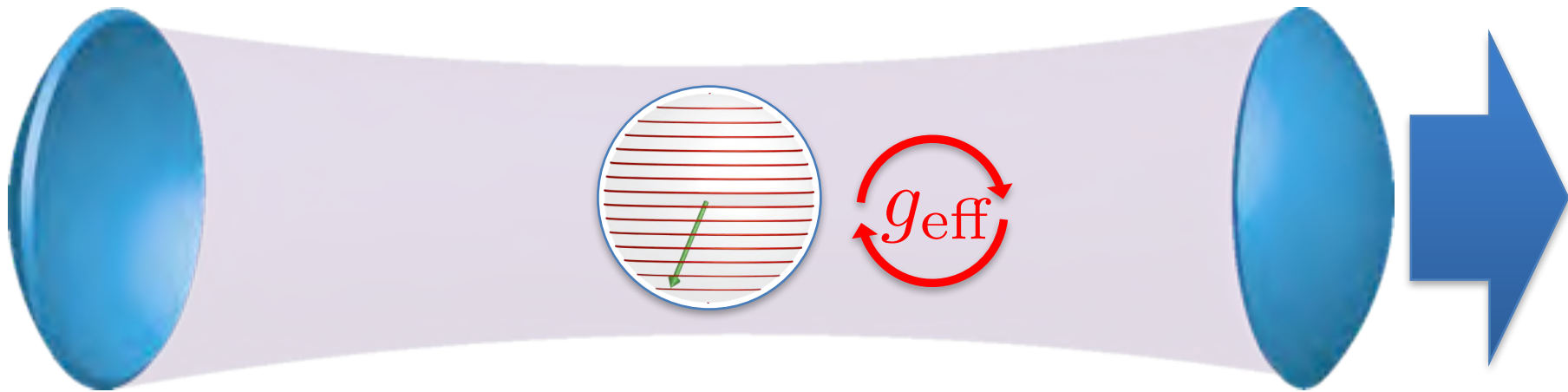
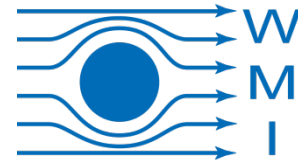
magnetization vector

- quantum effects in large objects
- ground state preparation
- state conversion solid state systems
- Sensing, storage and conversion applications

# Photons, magnons & quantum

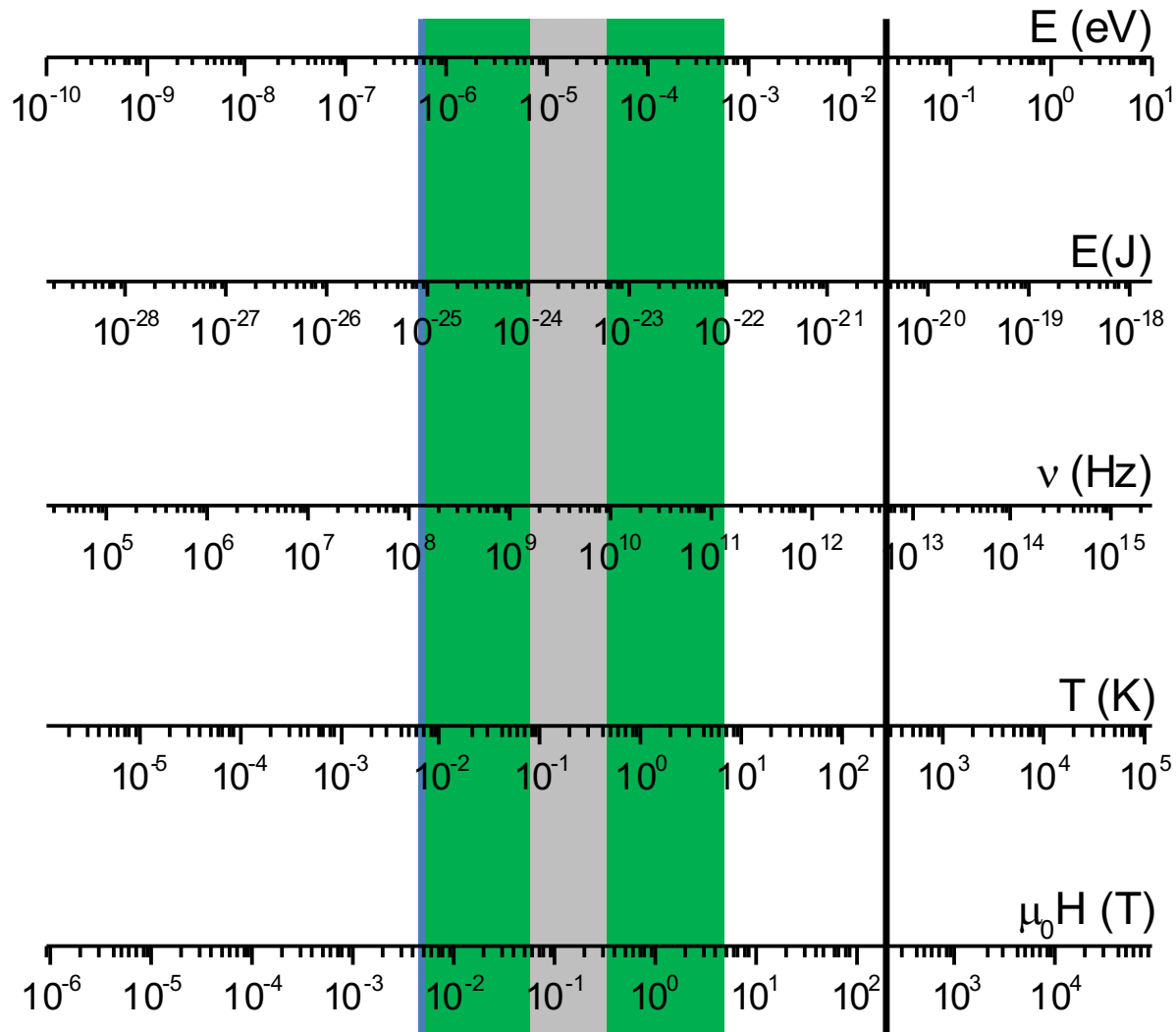
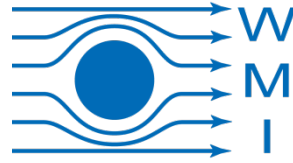


# Photons & magnons



# Energy scales

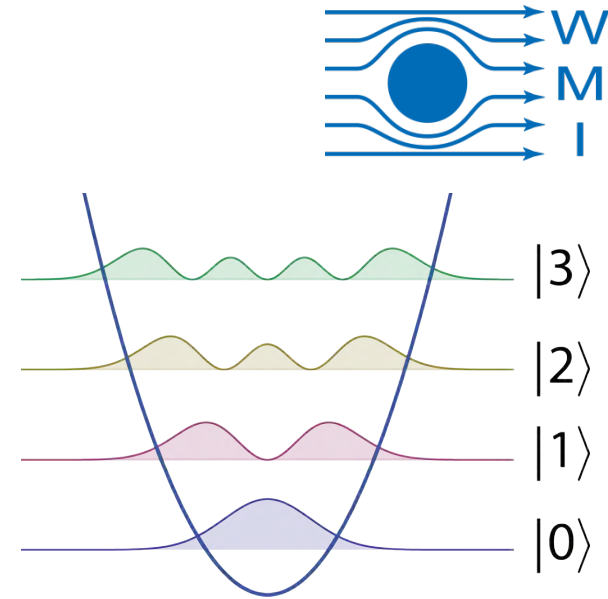
exp. temp.  
microwave  
resonators  
spin ensemble  
room temp.



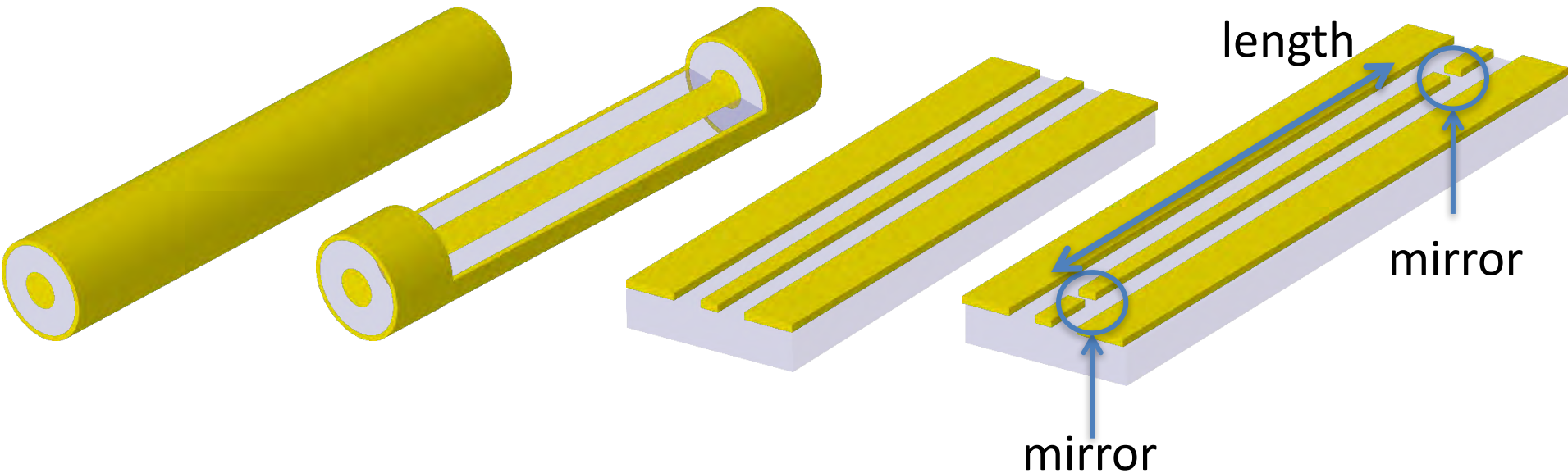


# Microwave Cavities and Resonators

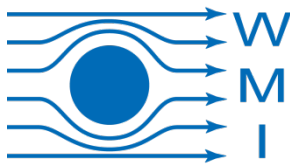
- The quantum optics way:  
optical (Fabry-Pérot) cavity



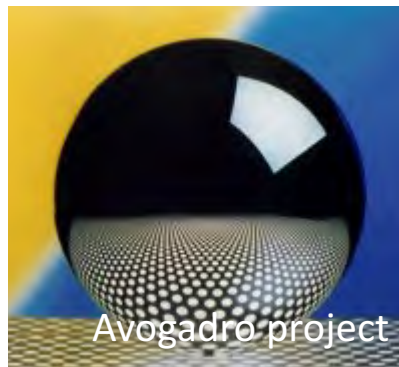
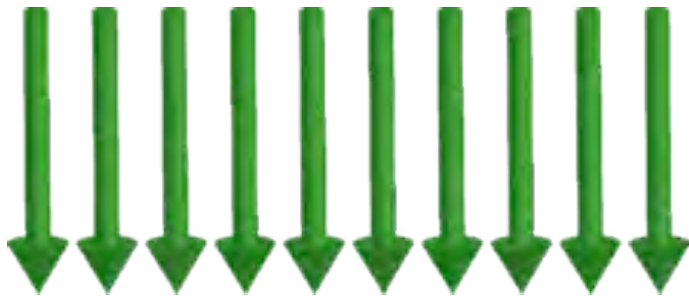
- Integrated resonators on a chip: LC circuits



# Spin ensemble

$$S = \frac{N}{2}$$
A diagram showing a central blue circle with several blue arrows pointing to the right, representing the collective spin of an ensemble. The arrows are labeled with 'W', 'M', and 'I' on the right side.

N spins

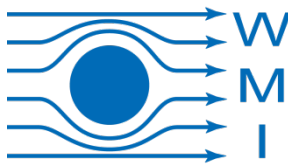



spin ensembles – Si:P & YIG

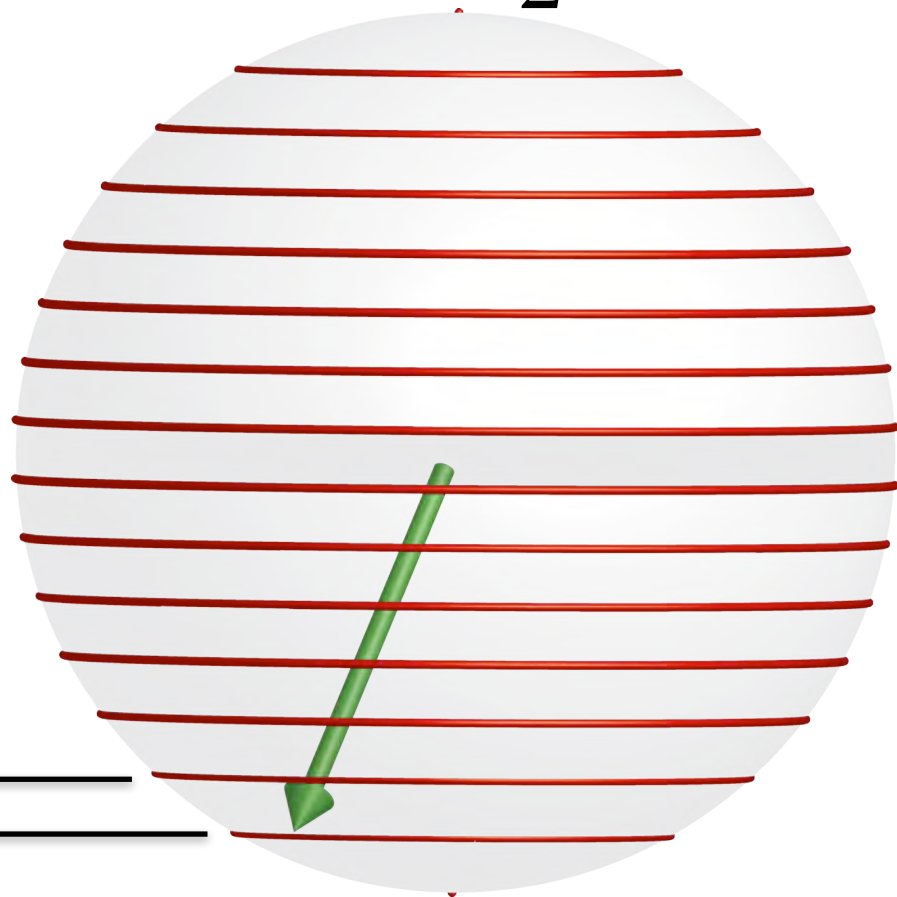
macro-spin  
model



# Spin ensemble

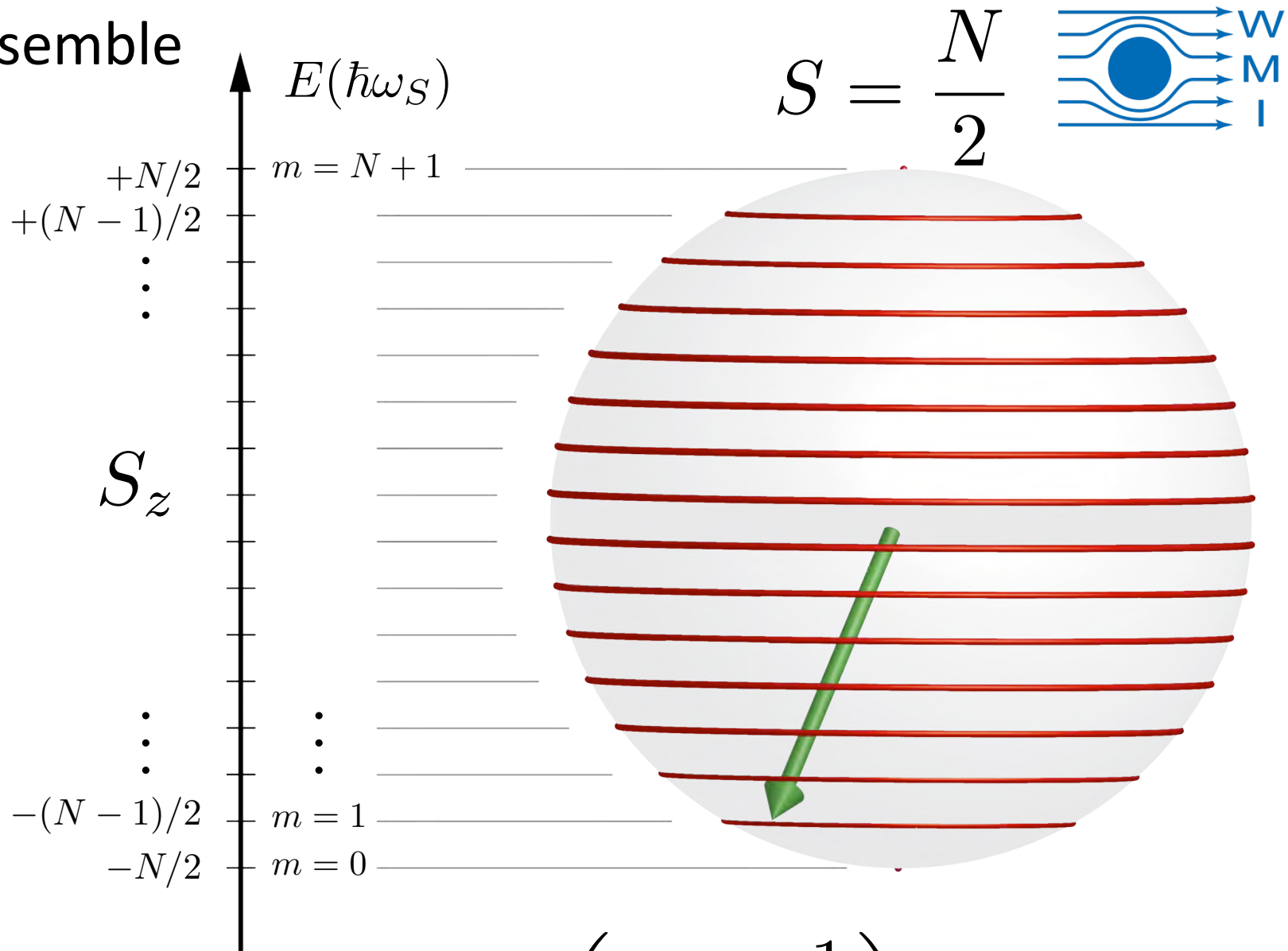
$$S = \frac{N}{2}$$


$$\Delta S_z = \pm 1$$




macro-spin  
model

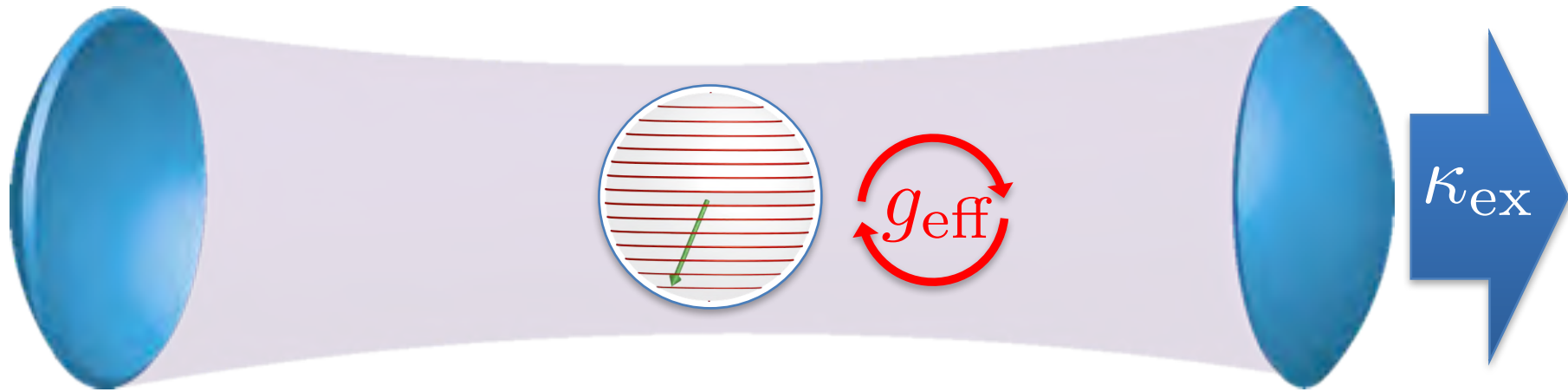
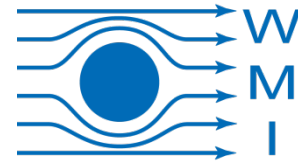
# Spin ensemble



low excitation numbers:

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega_S \left( b^\dagger b + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

# Photons & magnons – Jaynes Cummings



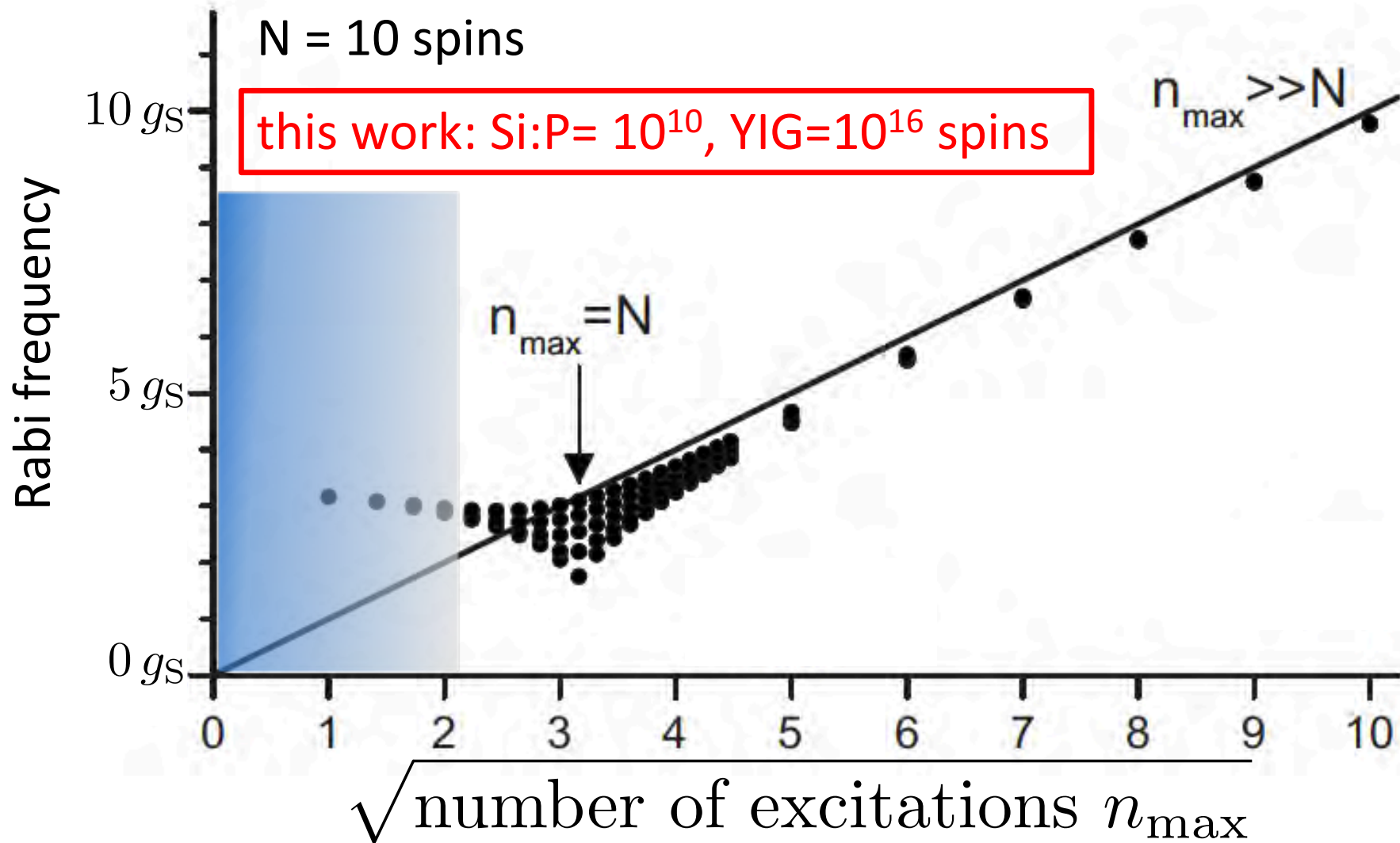
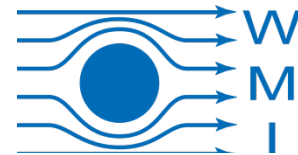
coupling mechanism: magnetic dipole interaction

$$-\vec{B}\vec{m} \propto (a + a^\dagger)(b + b^\dagger) \approx (ab^\dagger + ba^\dagger)$$

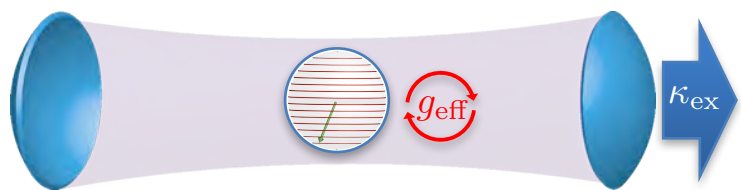
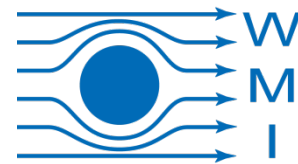
$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega_c \left( a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \hbar\omega_S \left( b^\dagger b + \frac{1}{2} \right) + g_{\text{eff}} (ab^\dagger + ba^\dagger)$$

$$\text{low excitation: } g_{\text{eff}} \approx g_S \sqrt{N}$$

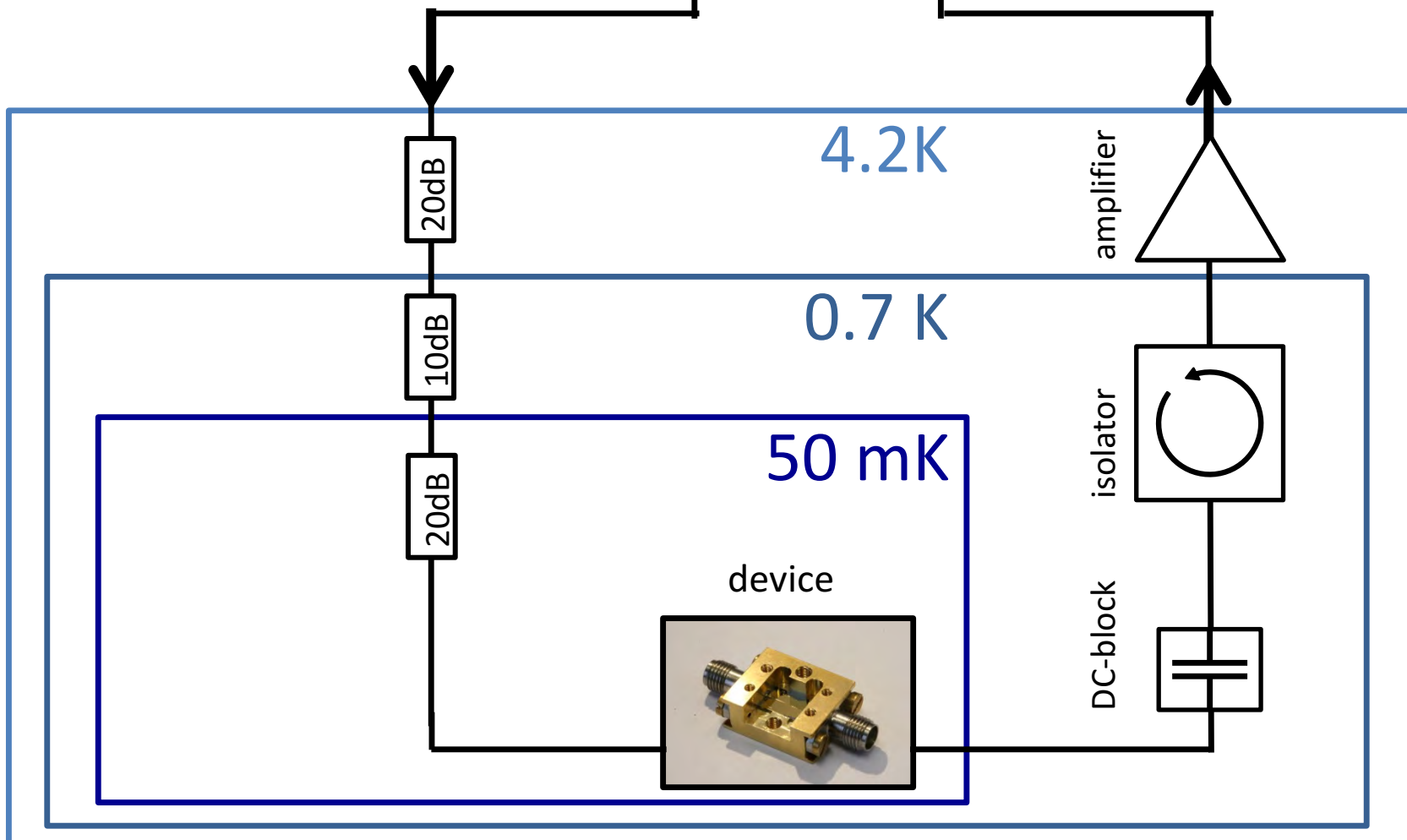
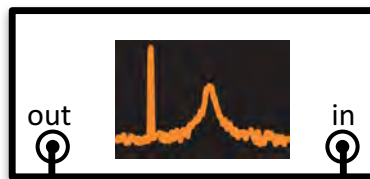
# Rabi frequencies



# Microwave spectroscopy

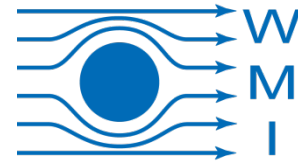


network analyzer

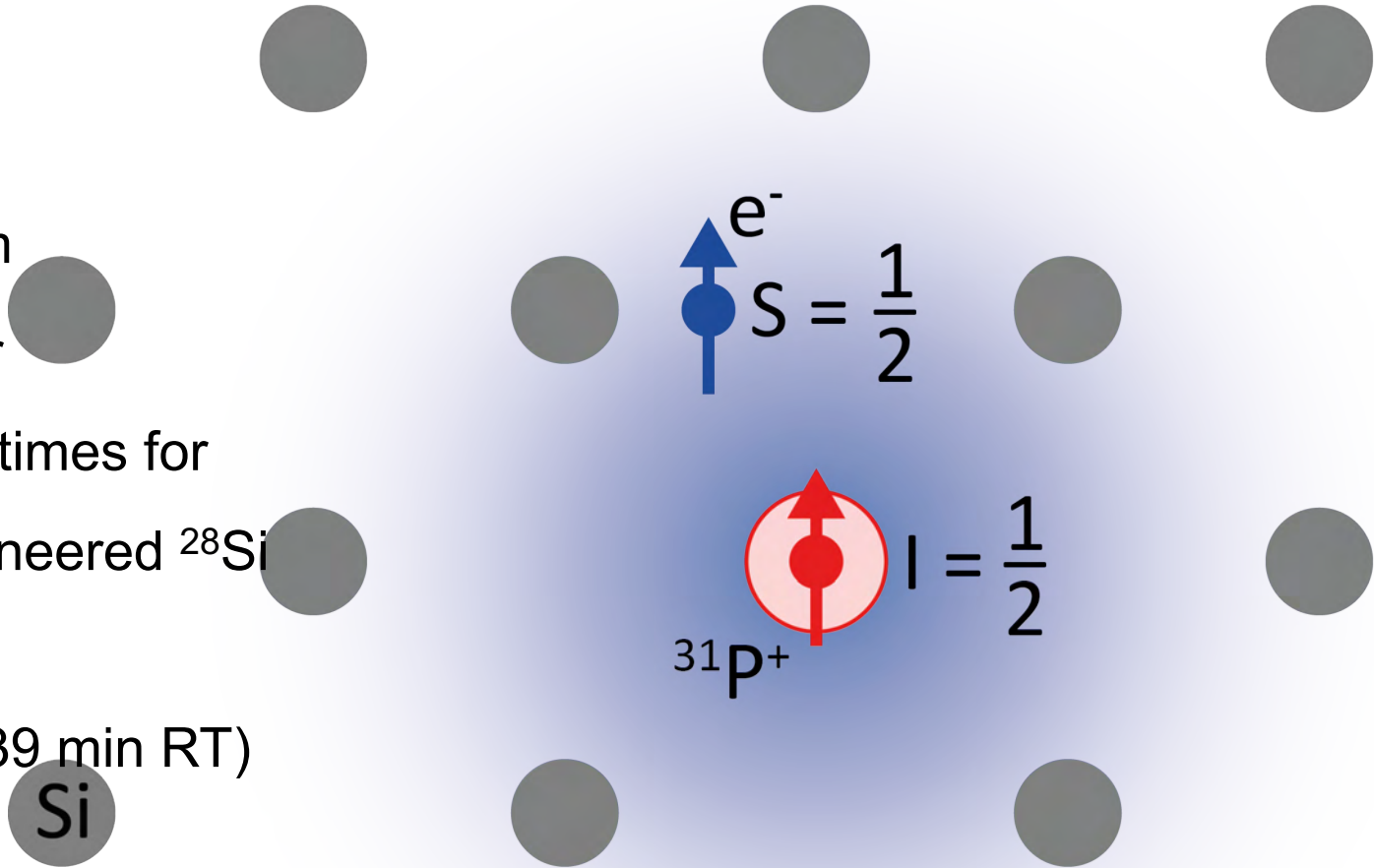




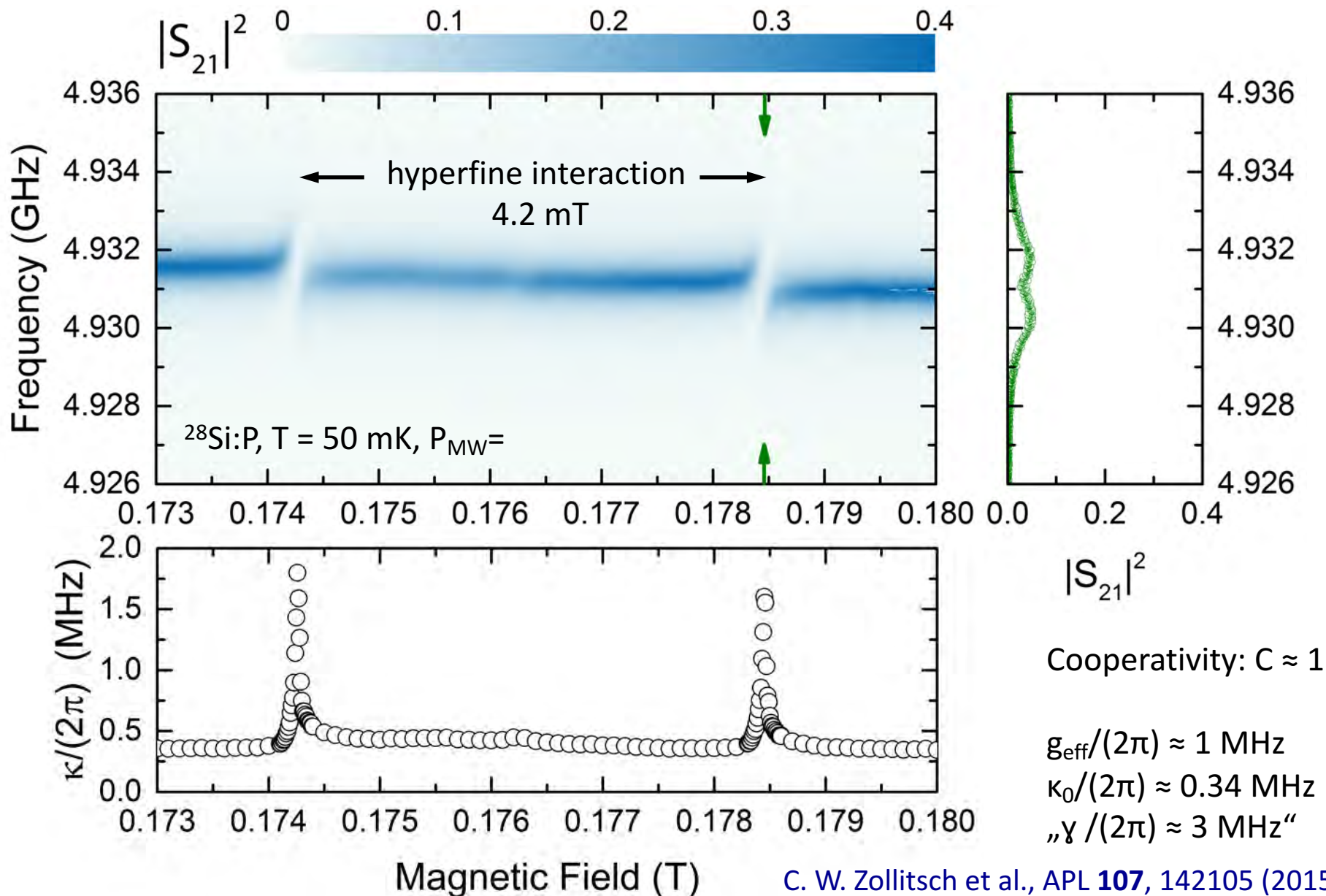
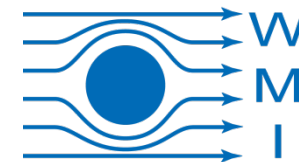
# Paramagnetic Spin Ensemble: Phosphorus Donors in Silicon



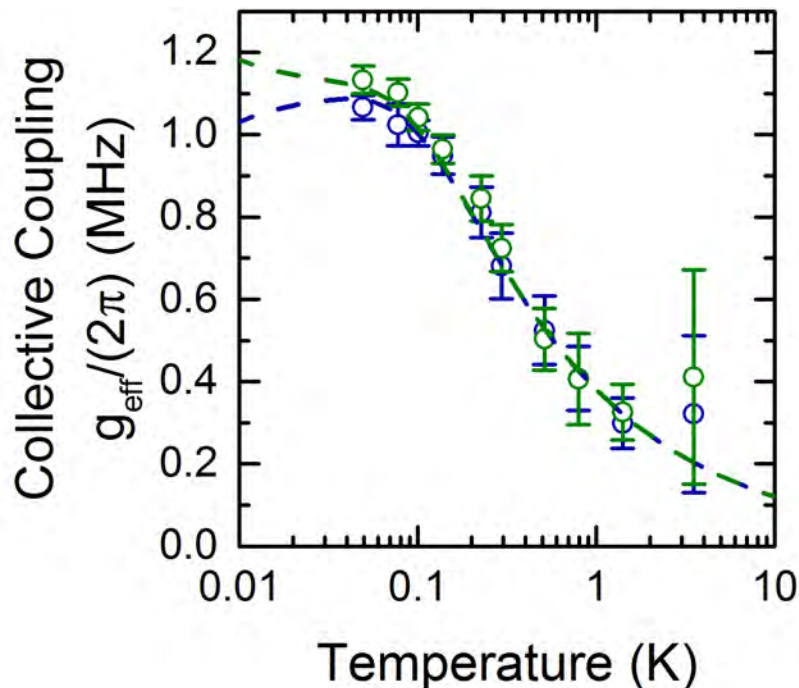
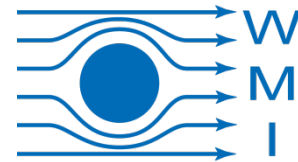
- atomistic system
- isotropic g-factor
- long coherence times for isotopically engineered  $^{28}\text{Si}$ 
  - $T_{2e} = \text{seconds}$
  - $T_{2n} = 180 \text{ min (39 min RT)}$
- zero field splitting 117 MHz



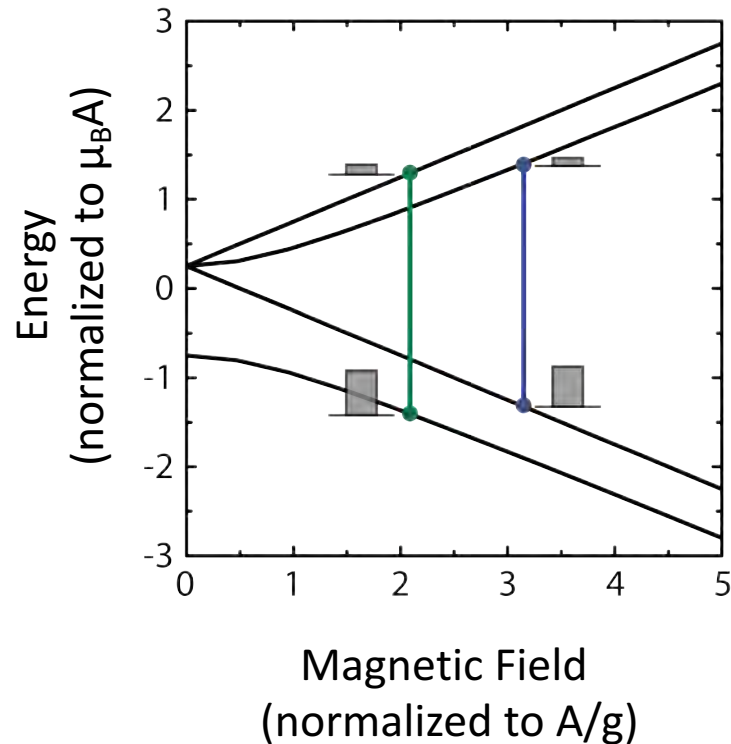
# Phosphorus Donors in Silicon



# Collective Coupling

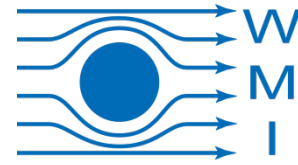


Breit Rabi diagram

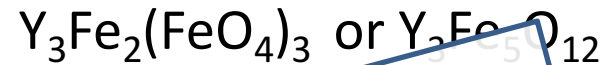


$$g_{\text{eff}} \approx g_S \sqrt{N(T)} = g_S \sqrt{N_0 P(T)}$$

# Ingredients: (pure) yttrium iron garnet



chemical formula:



lattice constant: 1.2376 nm

magnetic properties:

ferrimagnetic

40 spins per unit cell

$\rightarrow 2.1 \times 10^{23}$  spins/m<sup>3</sup>

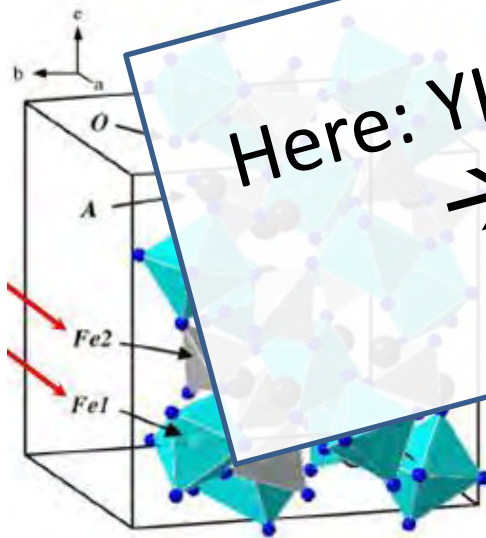
saturation magnetization 143 kA/m

FMR linewidth:

fundamental mode : 1mT  $\equiv$  28 MHz

spin wave modes: 10 $\mu$ T  $\equiv$  280 kHz

$\equiv$   $\mu$ sec coherence times



Here: YIG:Ga  
 $\rightarrow$  linewidth: 28 MHz

Rachford, et al. JAP **87**, 6253

Gilleo and Geller, PR **110**, 73 (1958)

Coe, *Magnetism and Magnetic Materials*  
Cambridge University Press (2010)

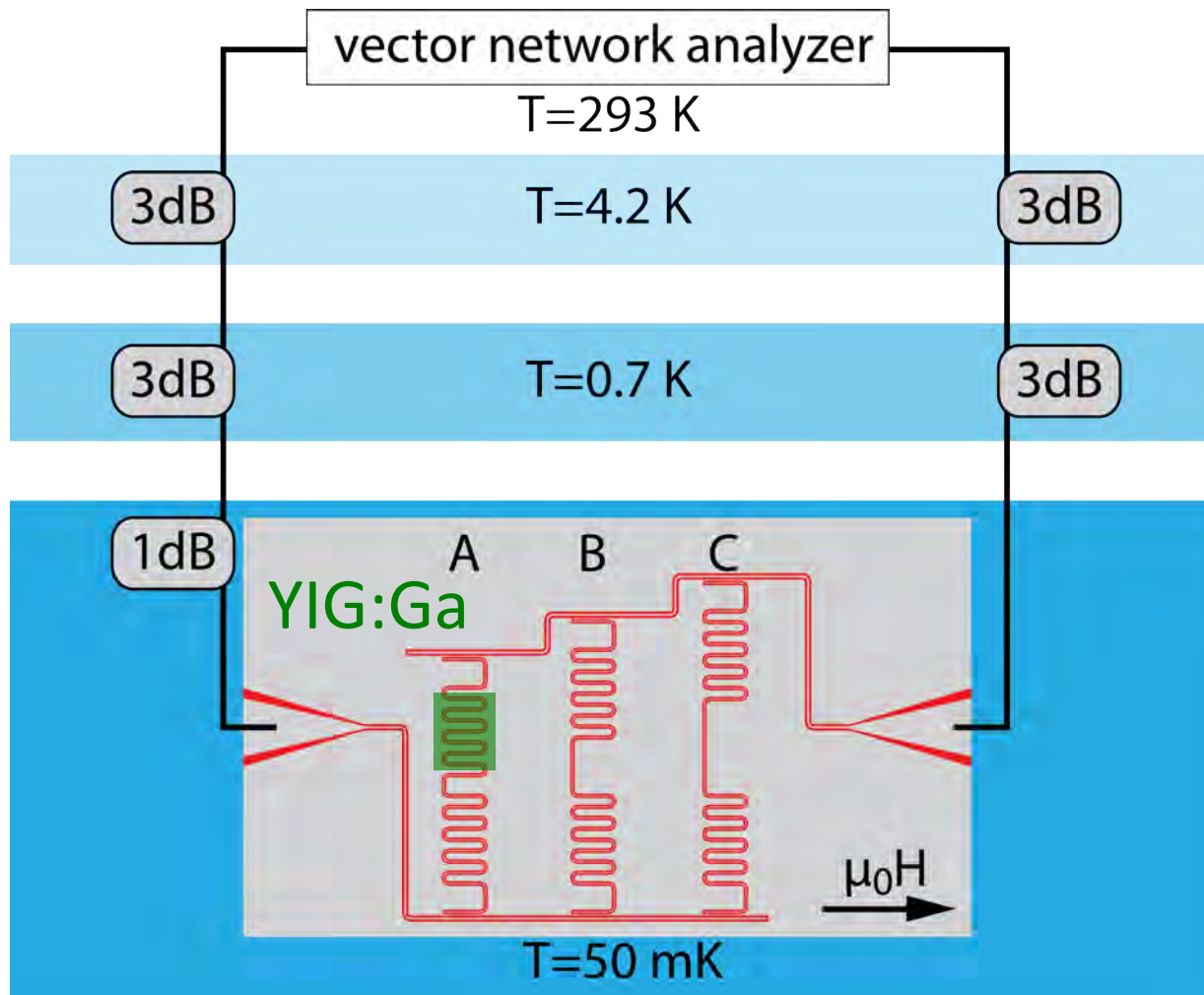
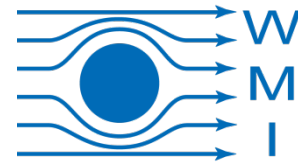
Van Uitert, JAP **27**, 723 (1956)

electrical/optical properties:

$\sigma = 10^{-11} \Omega\text{cm}^{-1}$  (at RT)

Bandgap 2.8 eV

# Experimental setup and coupling strategy

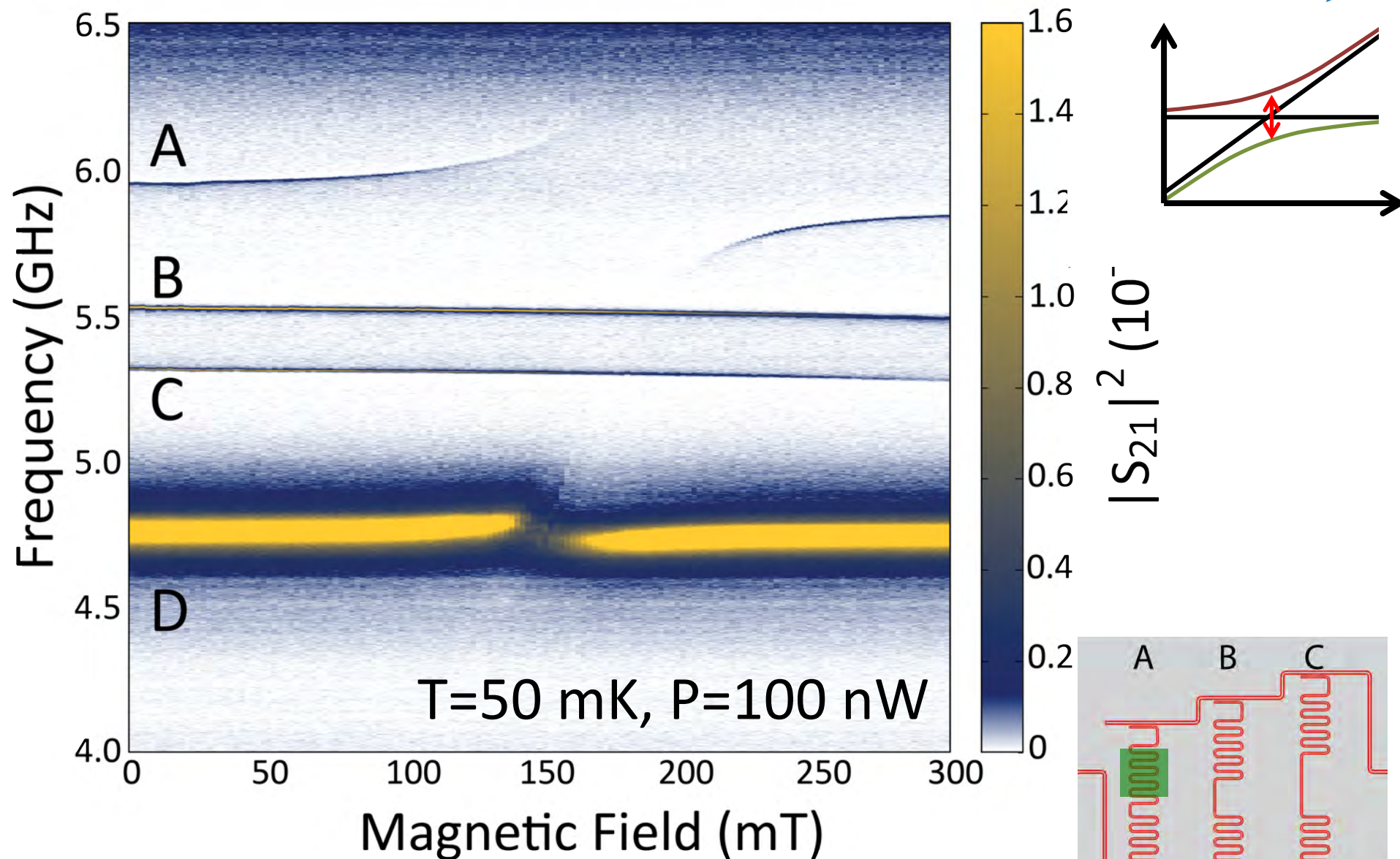


Estimate:

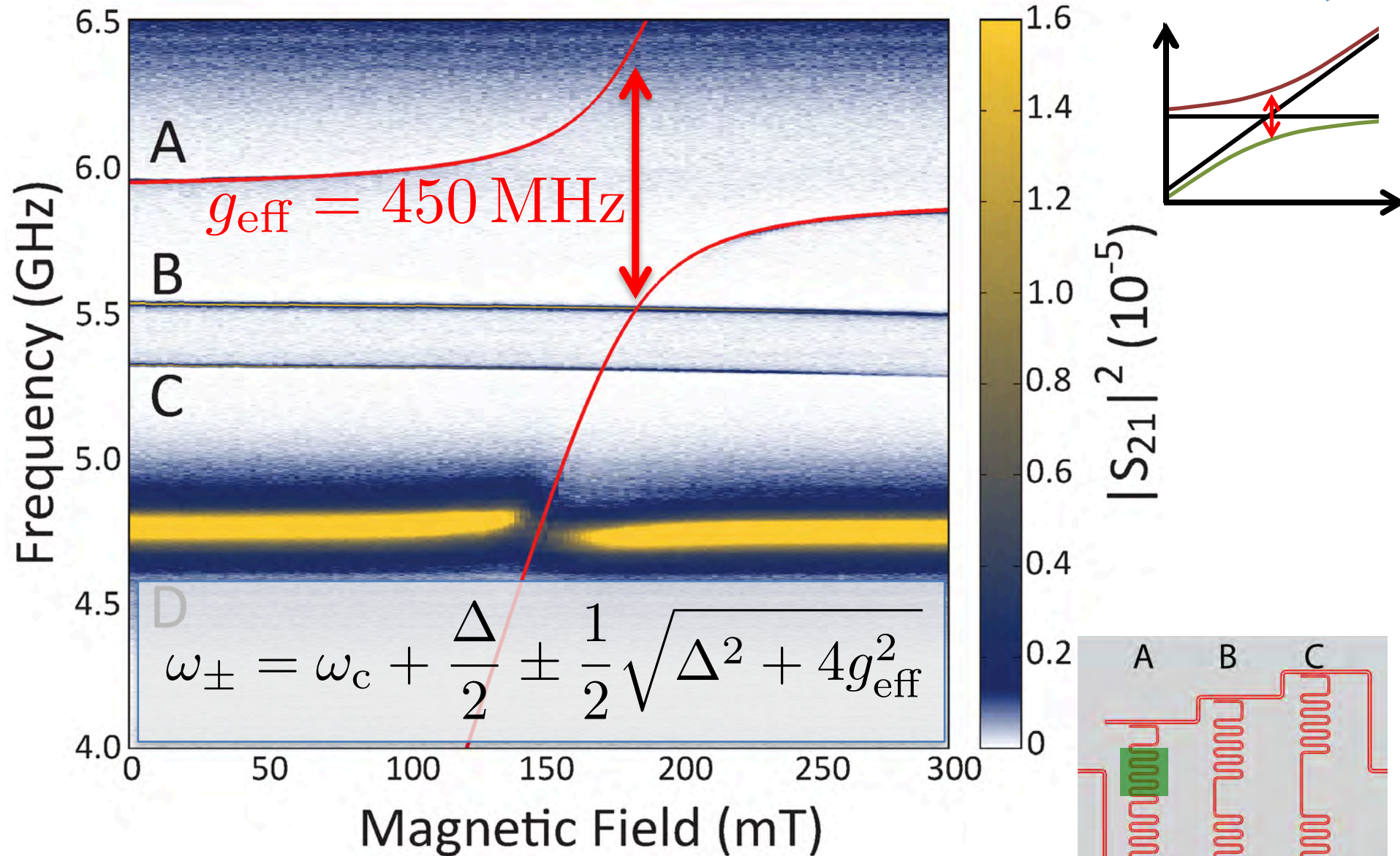
$$\begin{aligned} N &= \rho \text{ length width height} \\ &= 2 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3} \cdot 2.5 \text{ mm} \cdot (30 \mu\text{m})^2 = 4.5 \times 10^{16} \end{aligned}$$



# Transmission spectrum



# Transmission spectrum



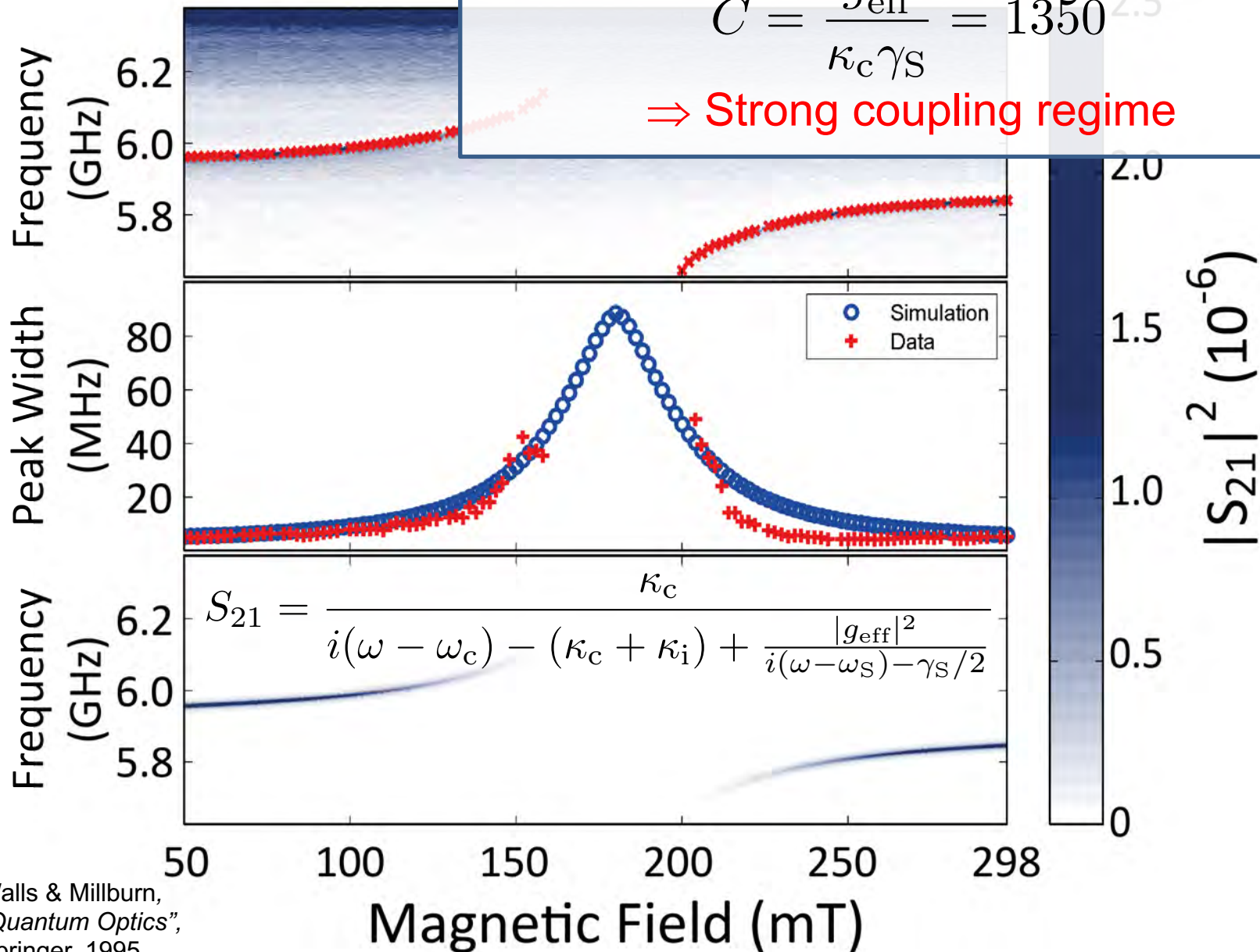


# Relaxation rate

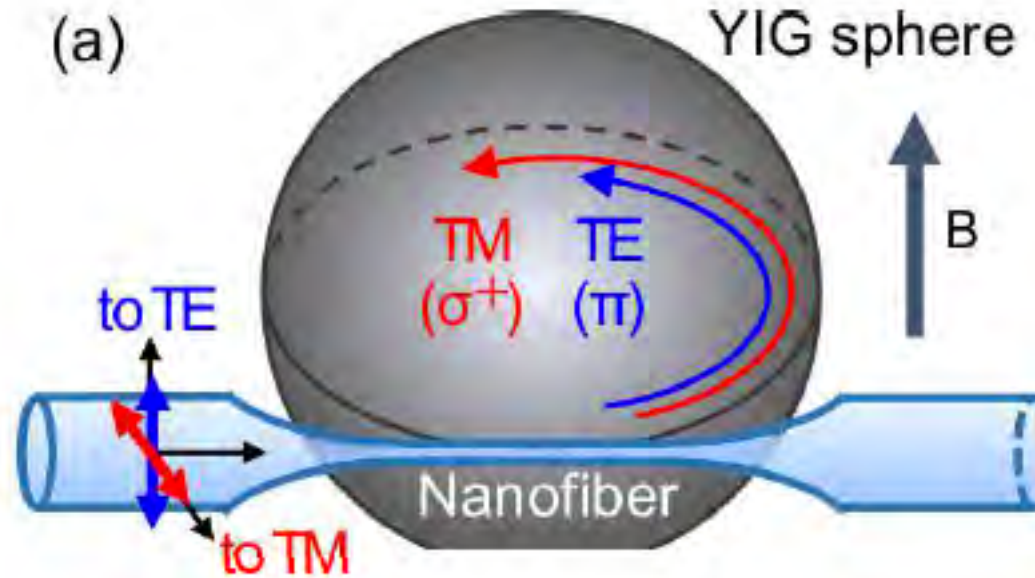
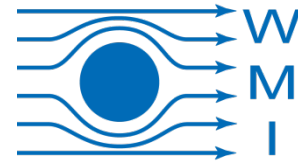
$$\kappa_c/2\pi = 3 \text{ MHz}, \quad \gamma_S/2\pi = 50 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C = \frac{g_{\text{eff}}^2}{\kappa_c \gamma_S} = 1350$$

⇒ Strong coupling regime



# Optical Detection of Spin Excitations



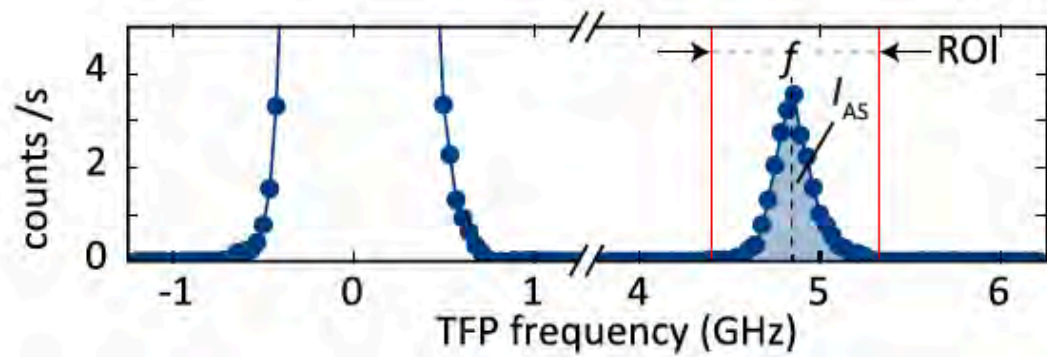
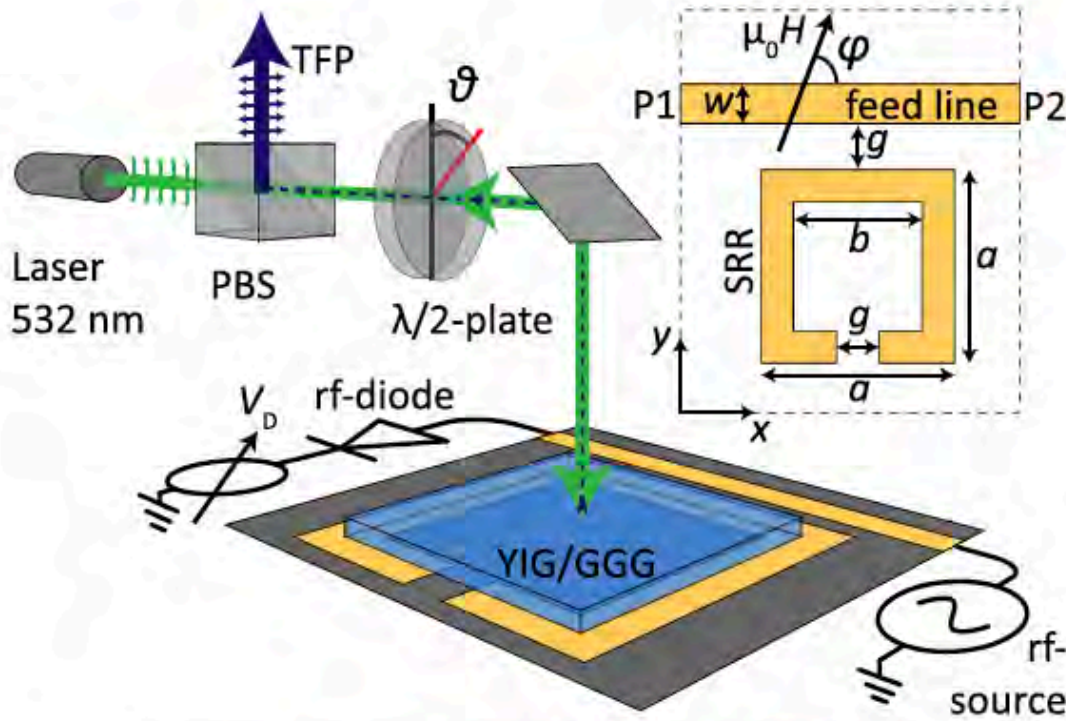
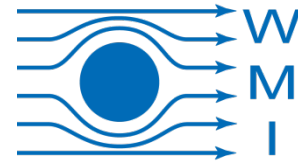
- Hisatomi, Phys Rev B **93**, 174427 (2016)  
Osada, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 223601 (2016)  
Sharma, arXiv: 1706.04106  
Liu, Phys Rev B **94**, 060405(R) (2016)  
Viola-Kusminskiy, Phys Rev A **94**, 033821 (2016)  
Haigh, Phys. Rev. Lett. **117**, 133602 (2016)  
Demokritov, Phys. Rep. **348**, 441 (2001)  
+ many more



Now we are getting hot !  $5\text{K} < T < 300\text{K}$

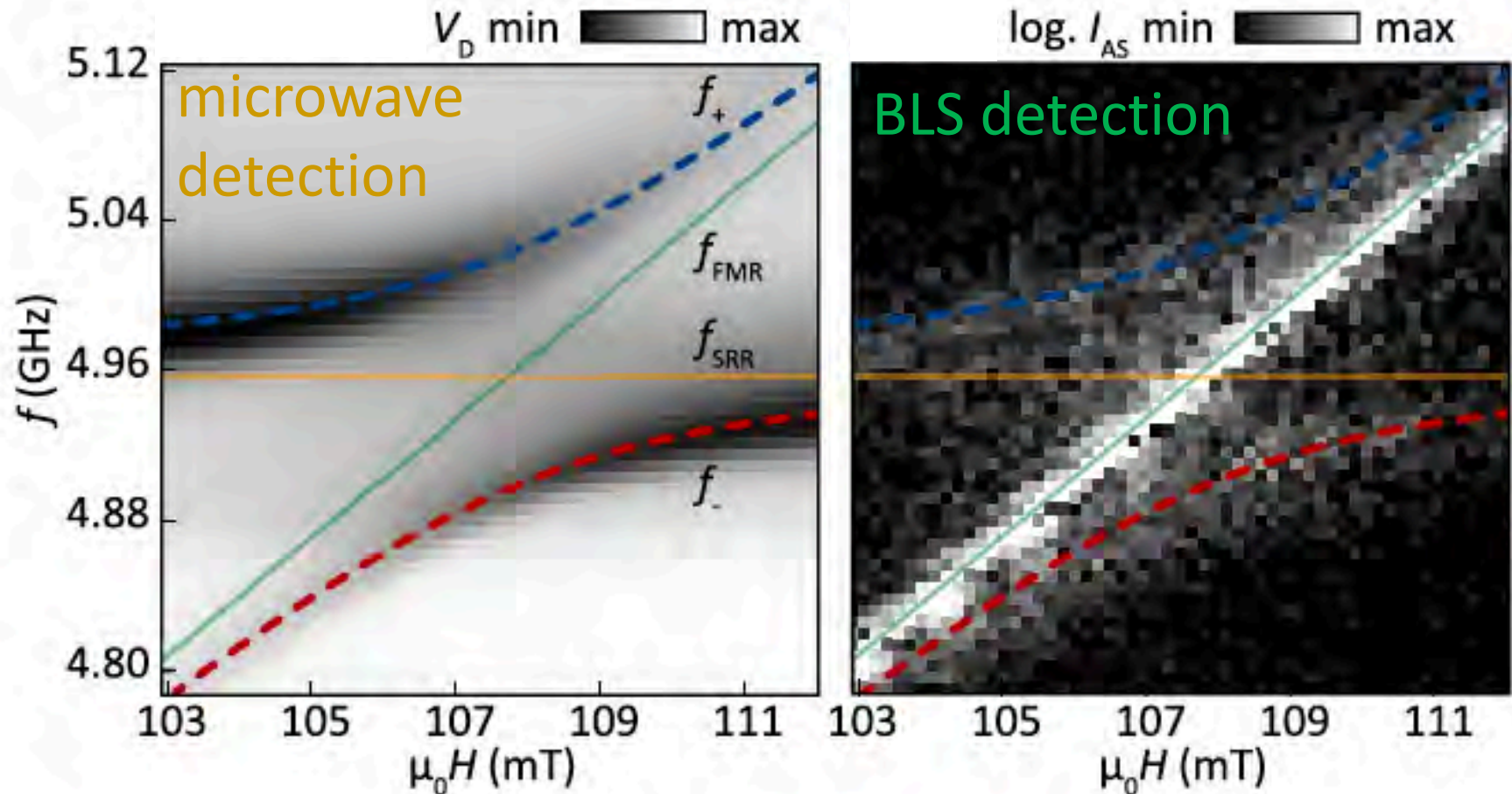
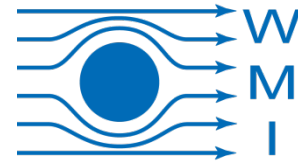


# Optical Detection of Strong Coupling

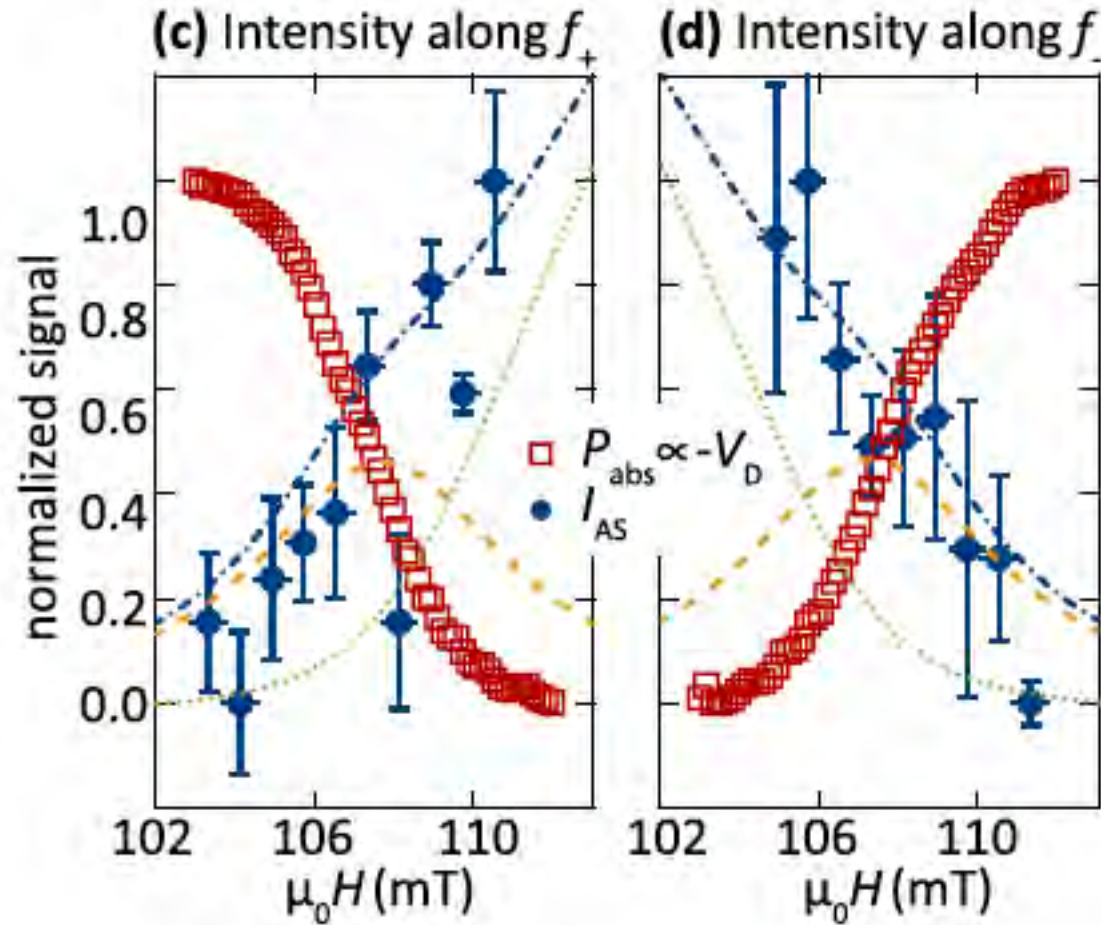
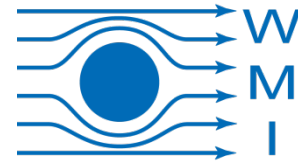


In situ detection:  
magnons via BLS  
and  
microwave photons  
via detection diode

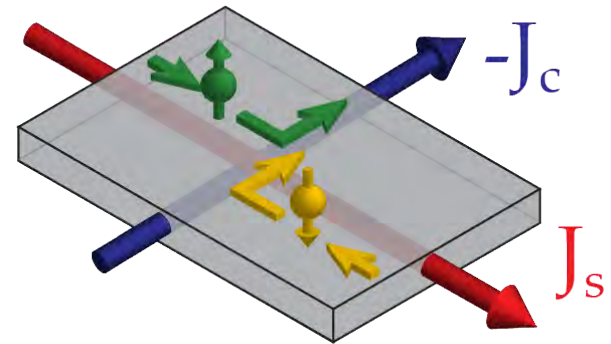
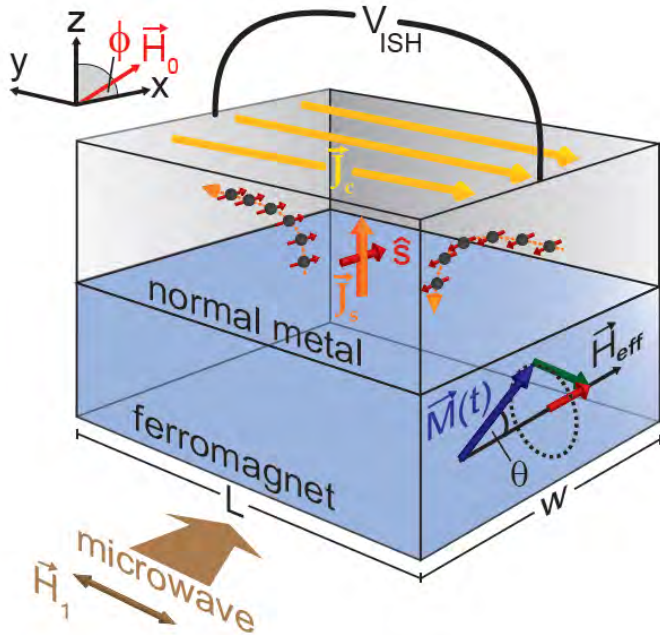
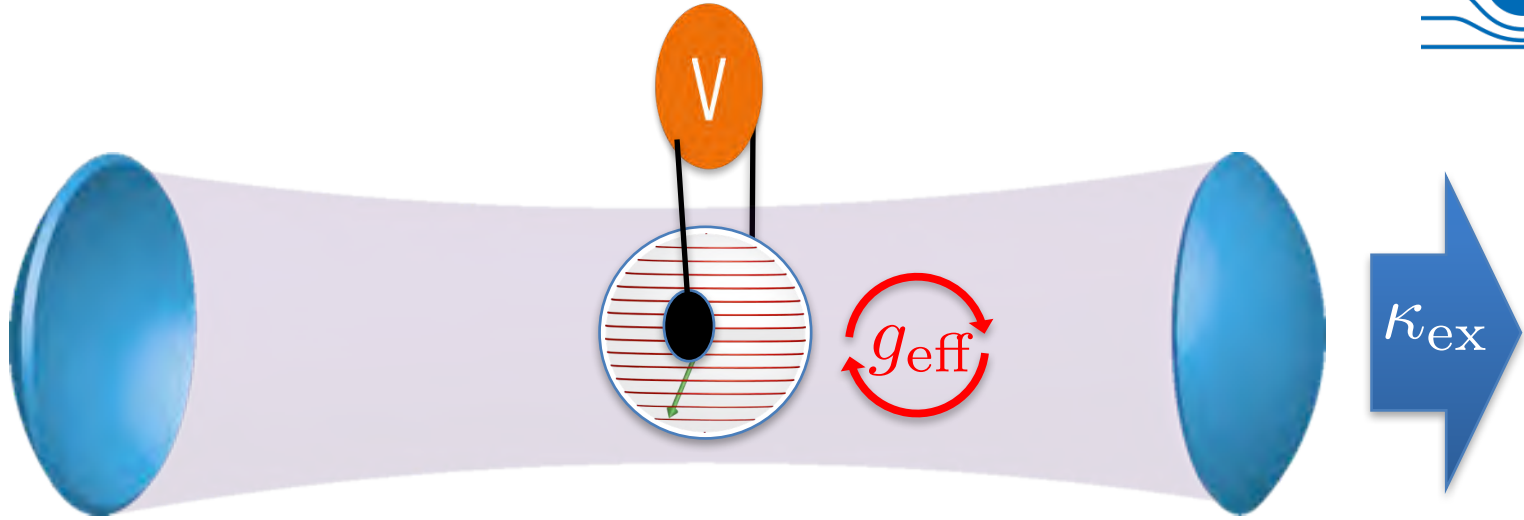
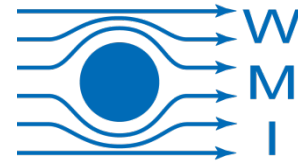
# Optical Detection of Strong Coupling



# Optical Detection of Strong Coupling



# Spin pumping – a different viewpoint

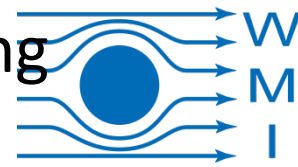


inverse spin Hall effect (ISHE)  
 spin current ➡ charge current

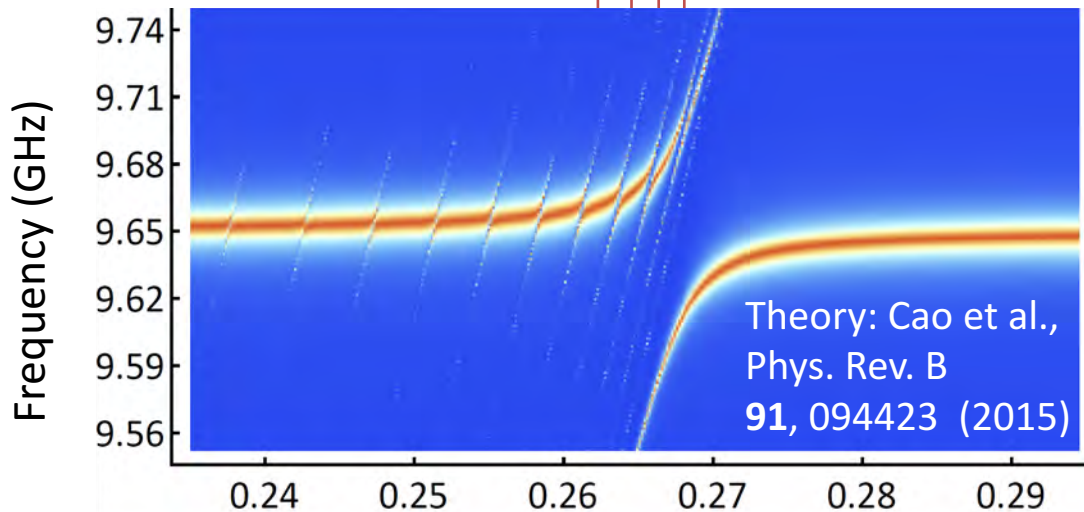
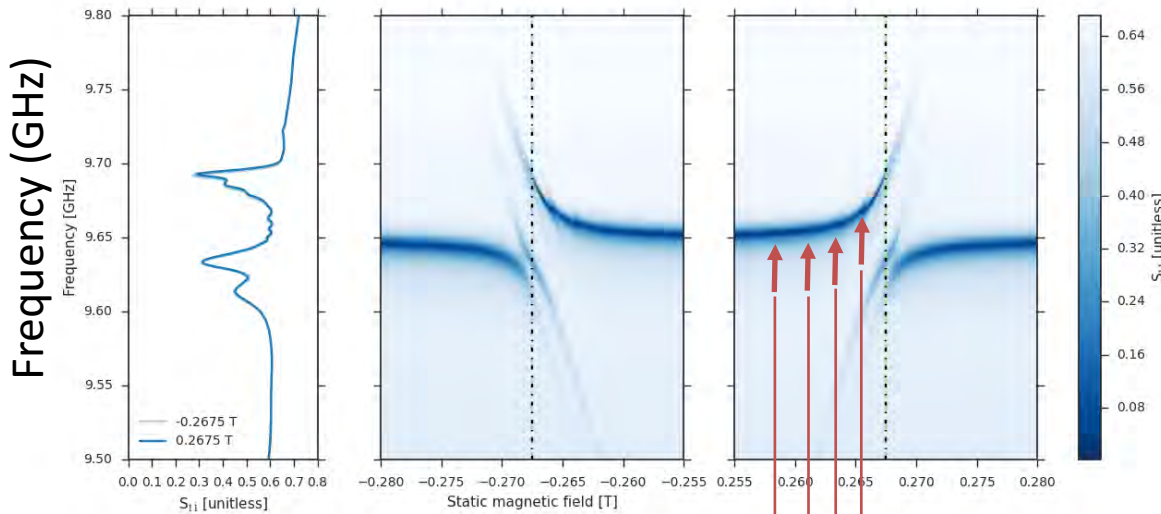
Cao et al., Phys. Rev. B **91**, 094423 (2015)  
 Bai et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **114**, 227201 (2015)  
 H. Maier-Flaig, Phys. Rev. B **94**, 054433 (2016)



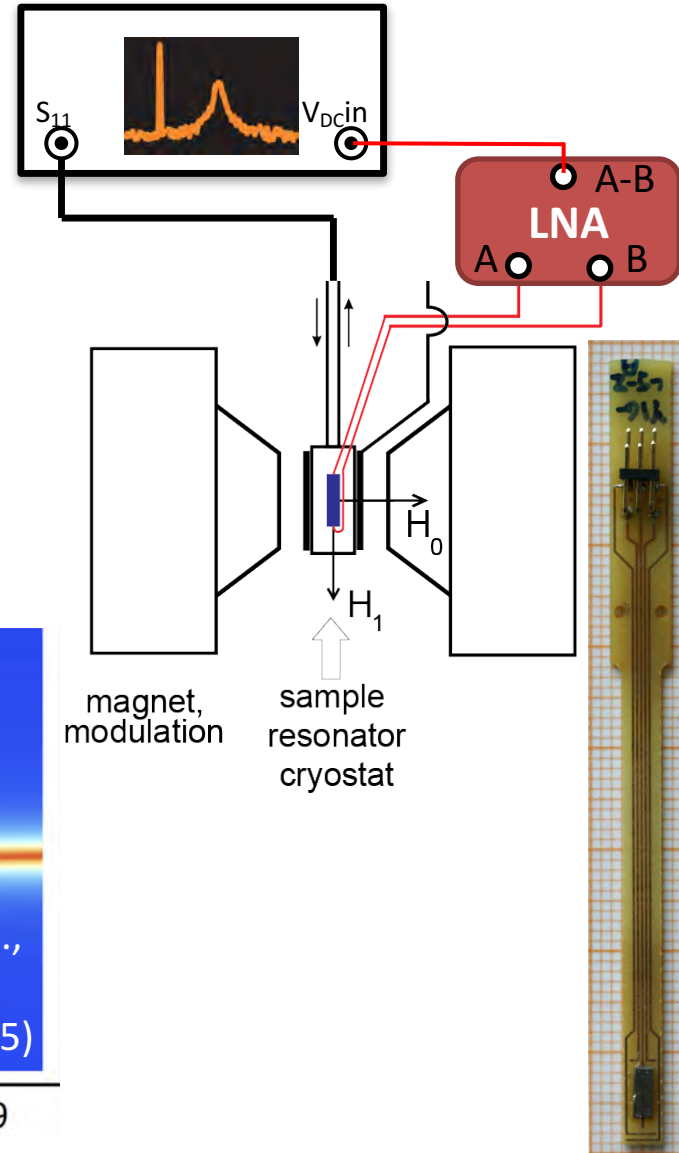
# Comparison – Microwave Spectroscopy / Spin Pumping



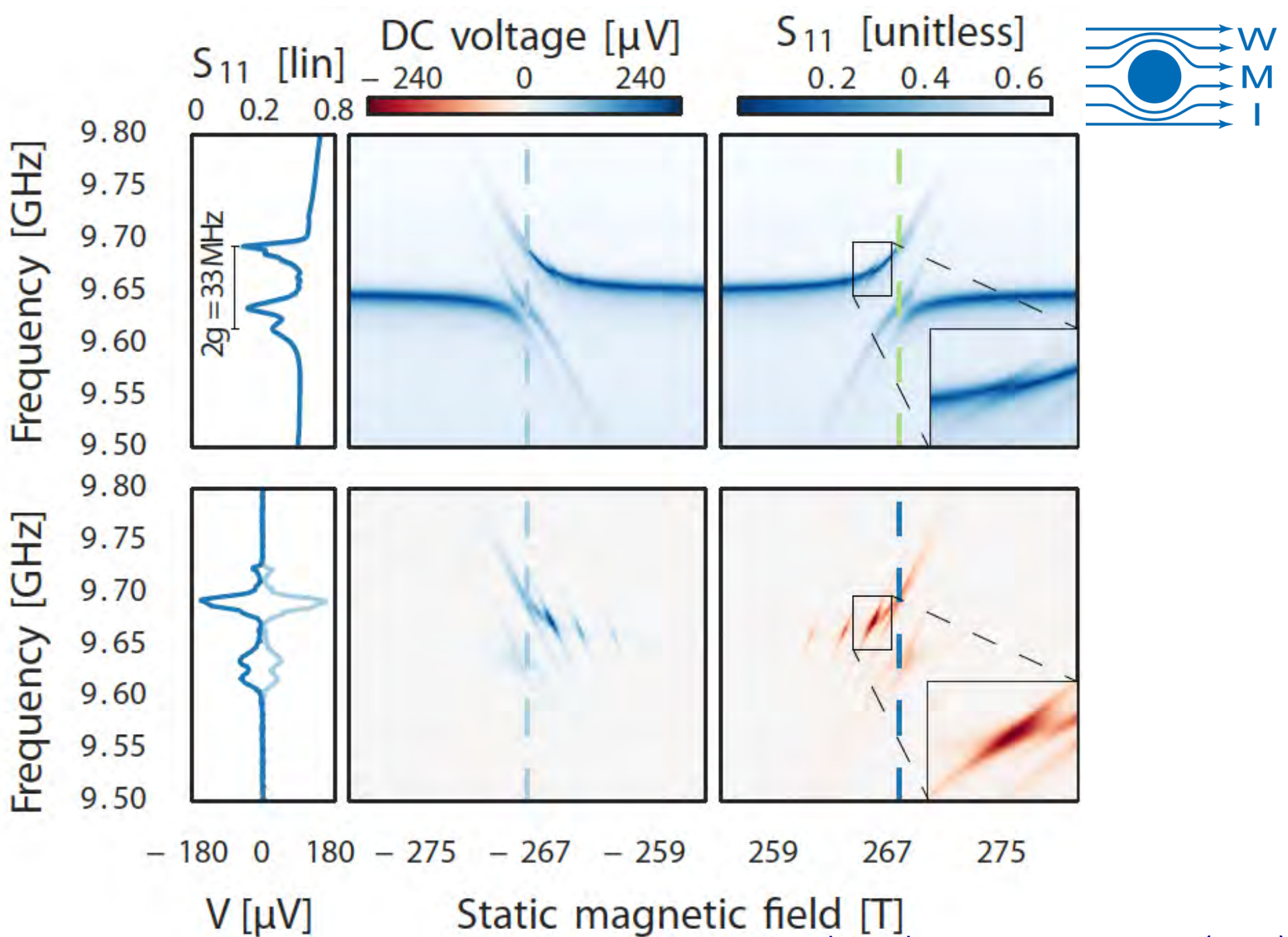
Microwave Detecton



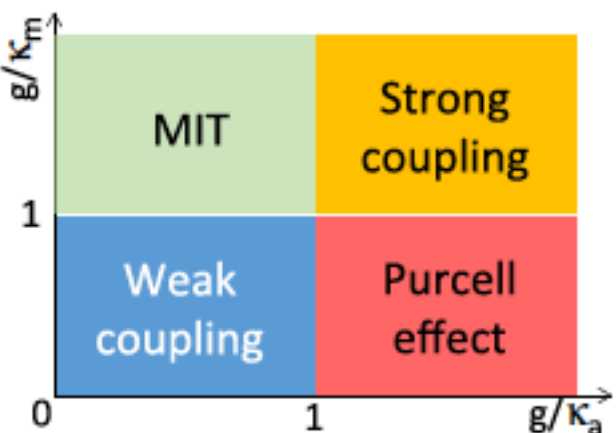
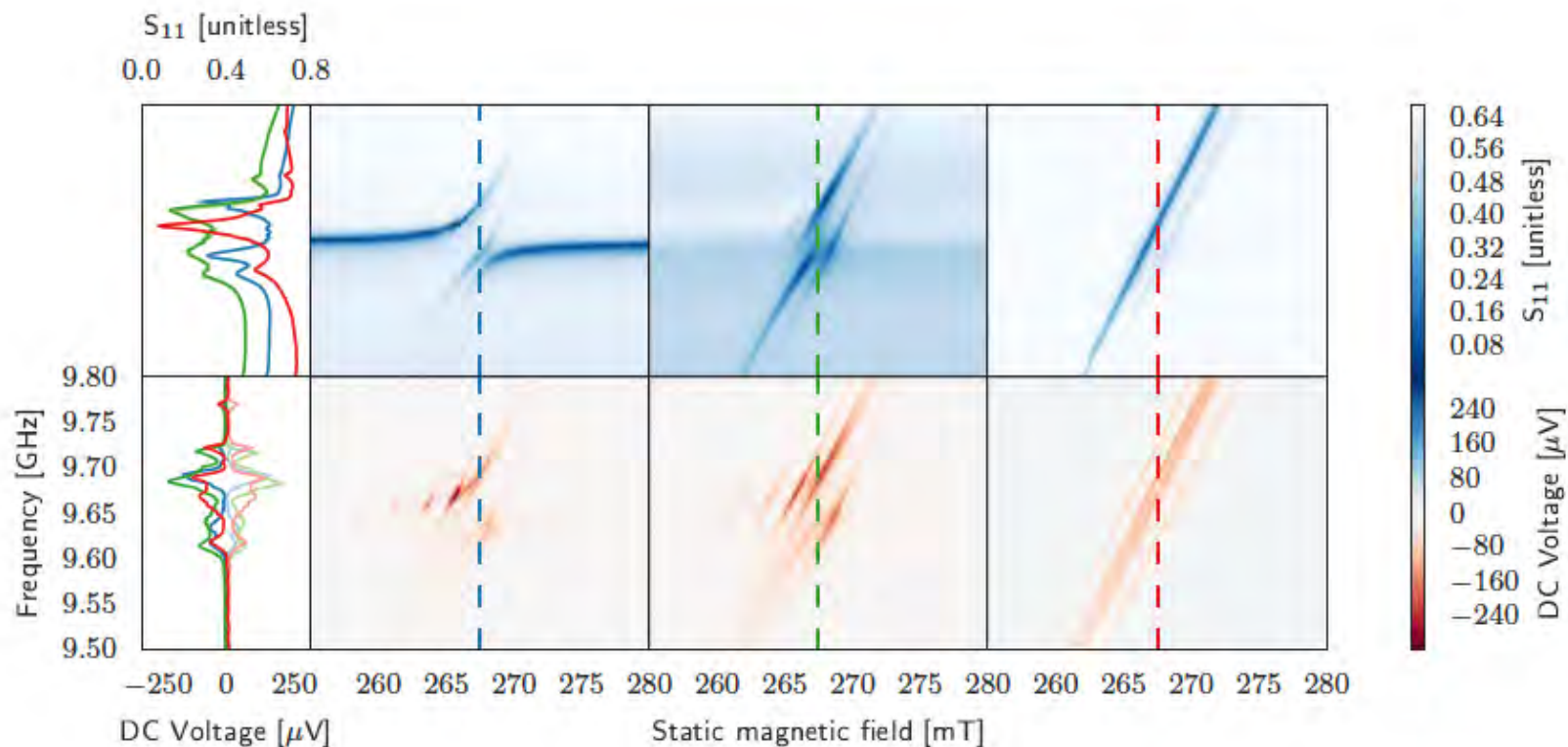
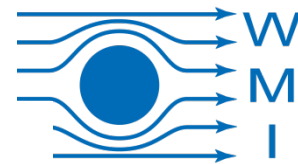
network analyzer





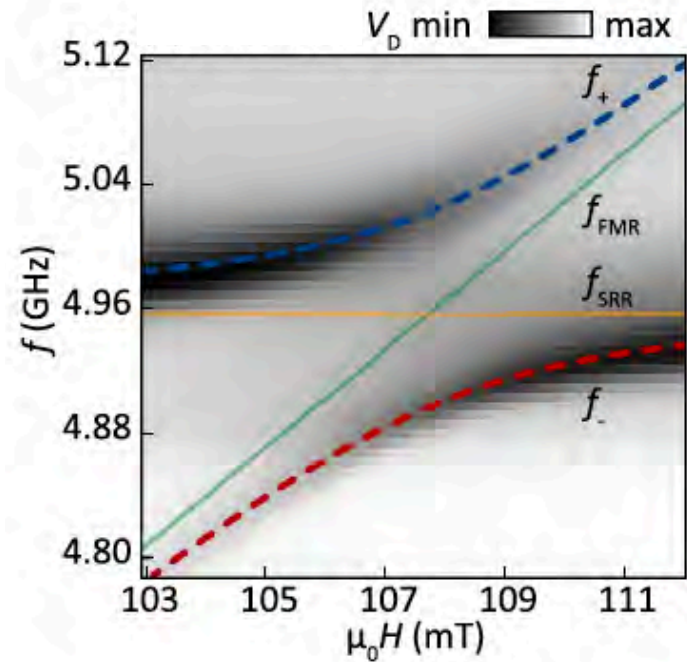
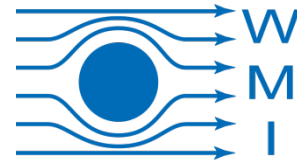


# Strong coupling $\rightarrow$ overcoupled cavity



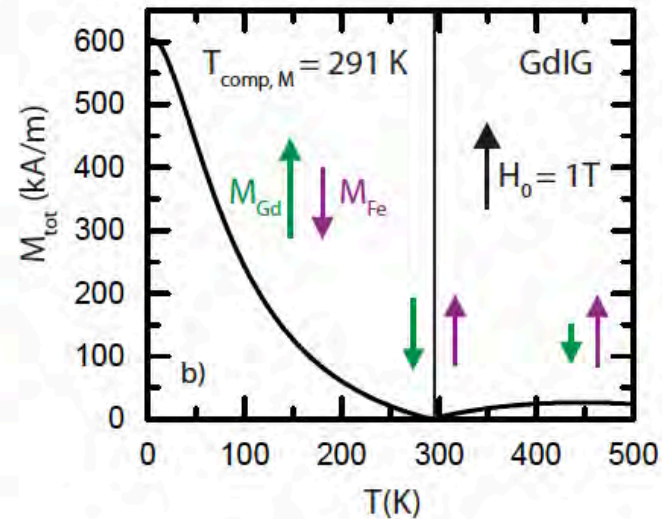
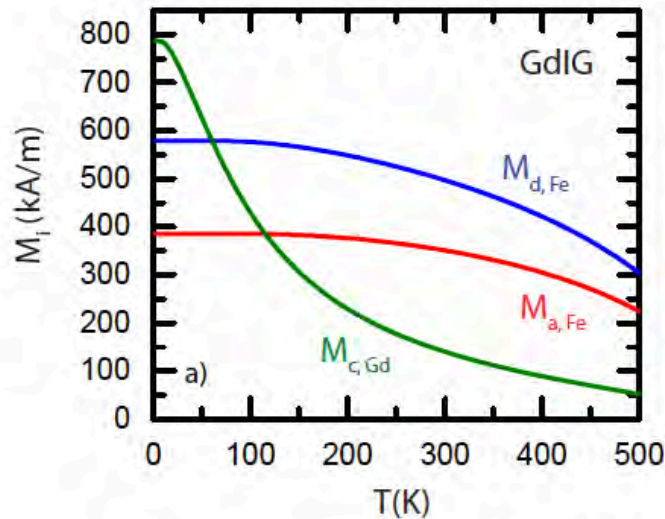
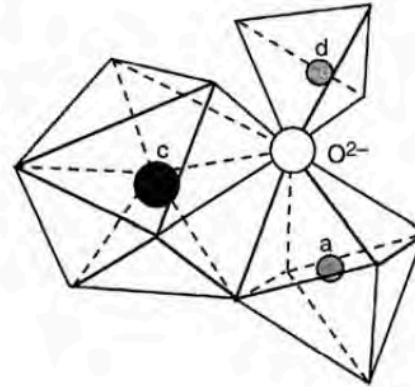
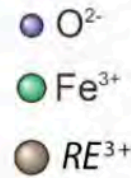
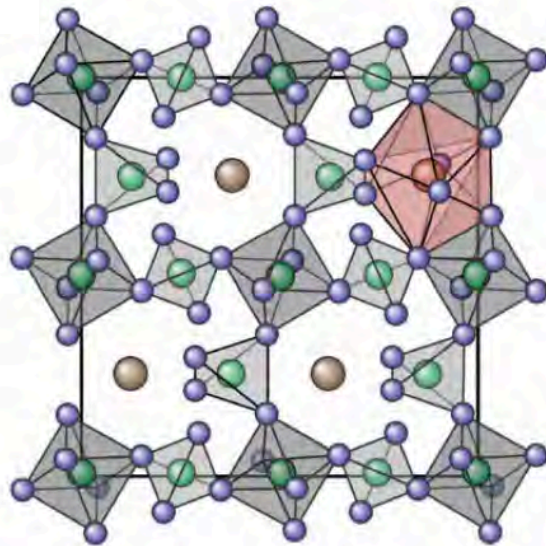
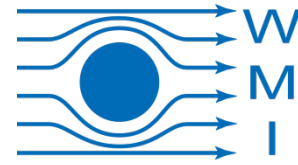
- From strong coupling to transmission line like behavior

# Tunable Coupling GdIG



$$g_{\text{eff}} \approx g_S \sqrt{N} \propto \sqrt{M}$$

# Tunable Coupling GdIG

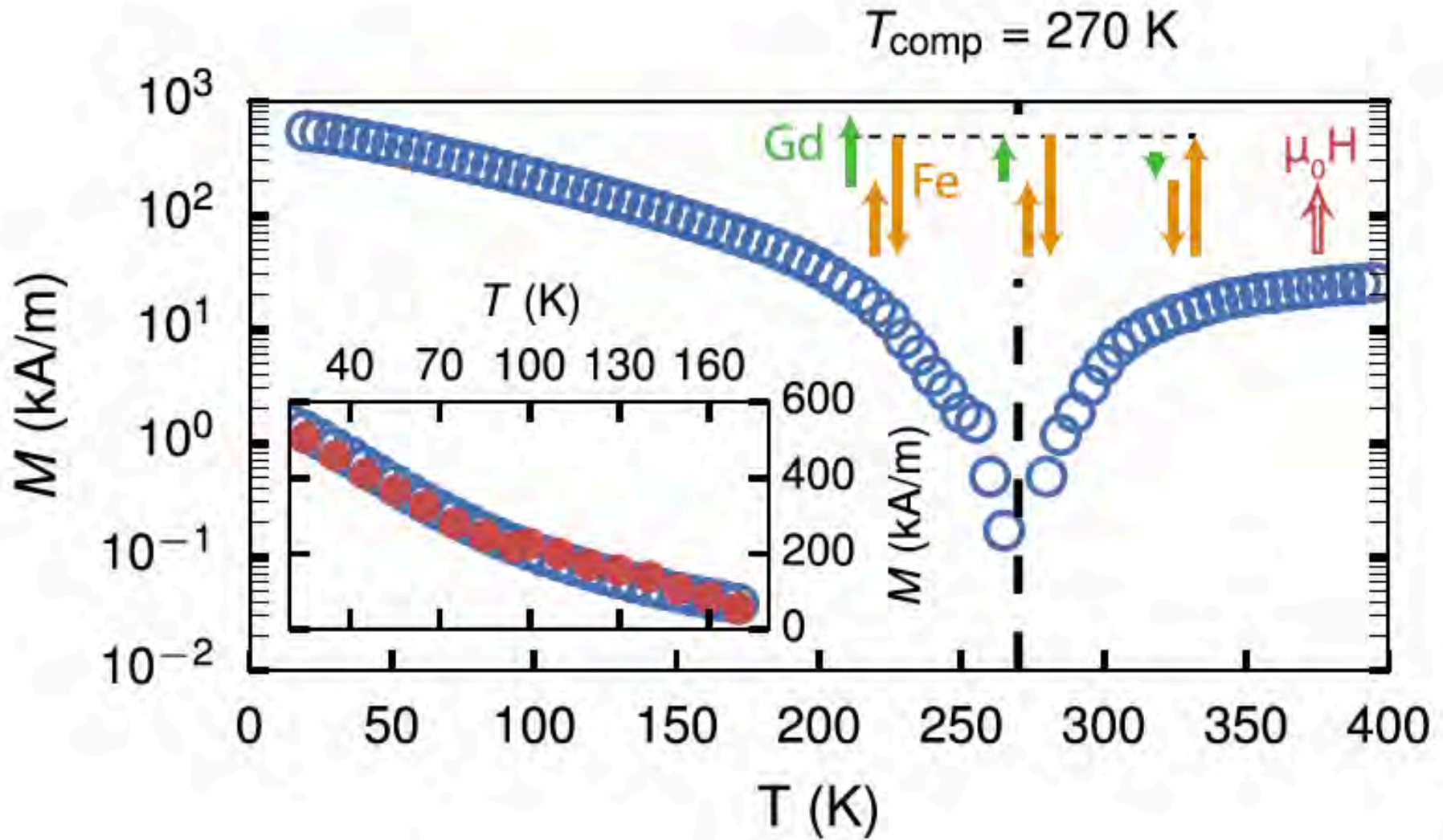
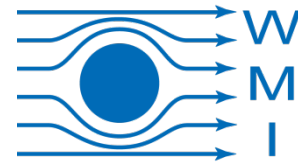


K. Ganzhorn, Masterthesis, TUM 2014  
 Dionne, *Magnetic Oxides* (Springer, 2009)

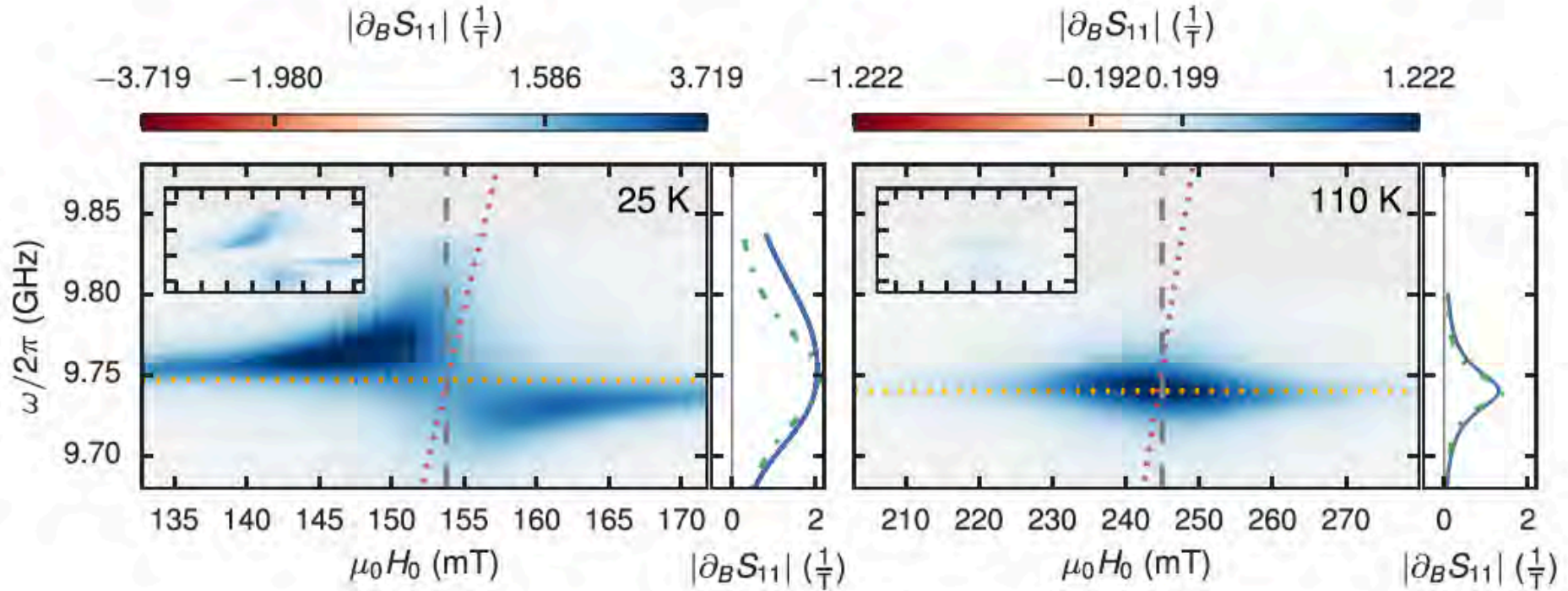
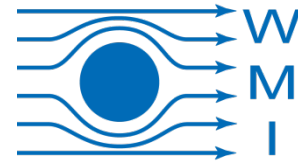
Janiak, *Riedel Moderne Organische Chemie* (De Gruyter, 2012)



# Tunable Coupling GdIG

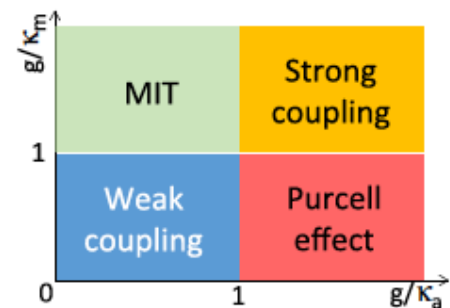
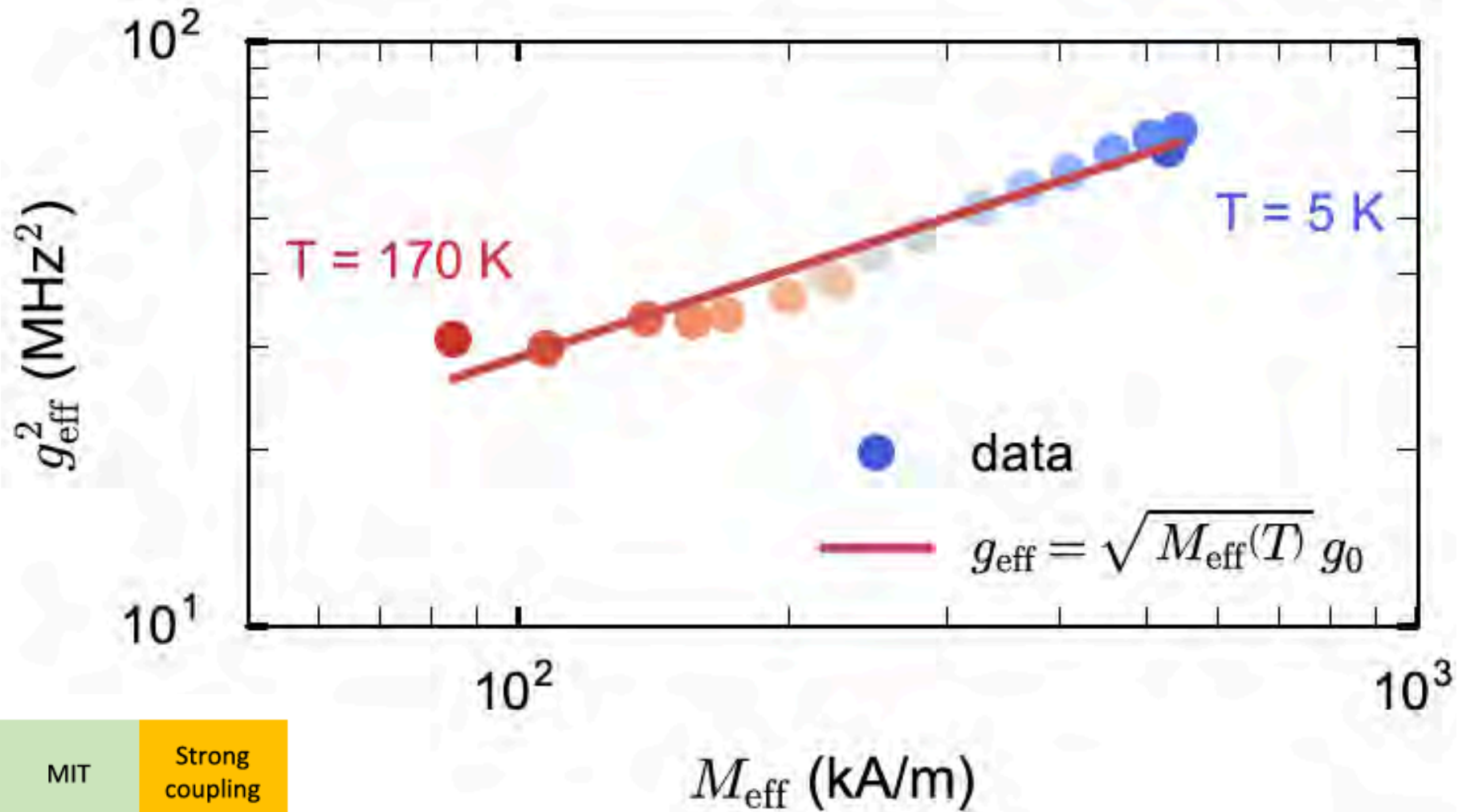
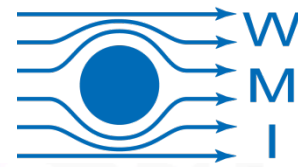


# Tunable Coupling GdIG



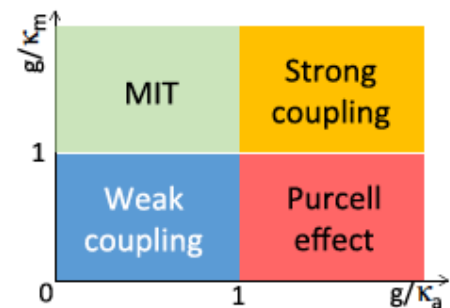
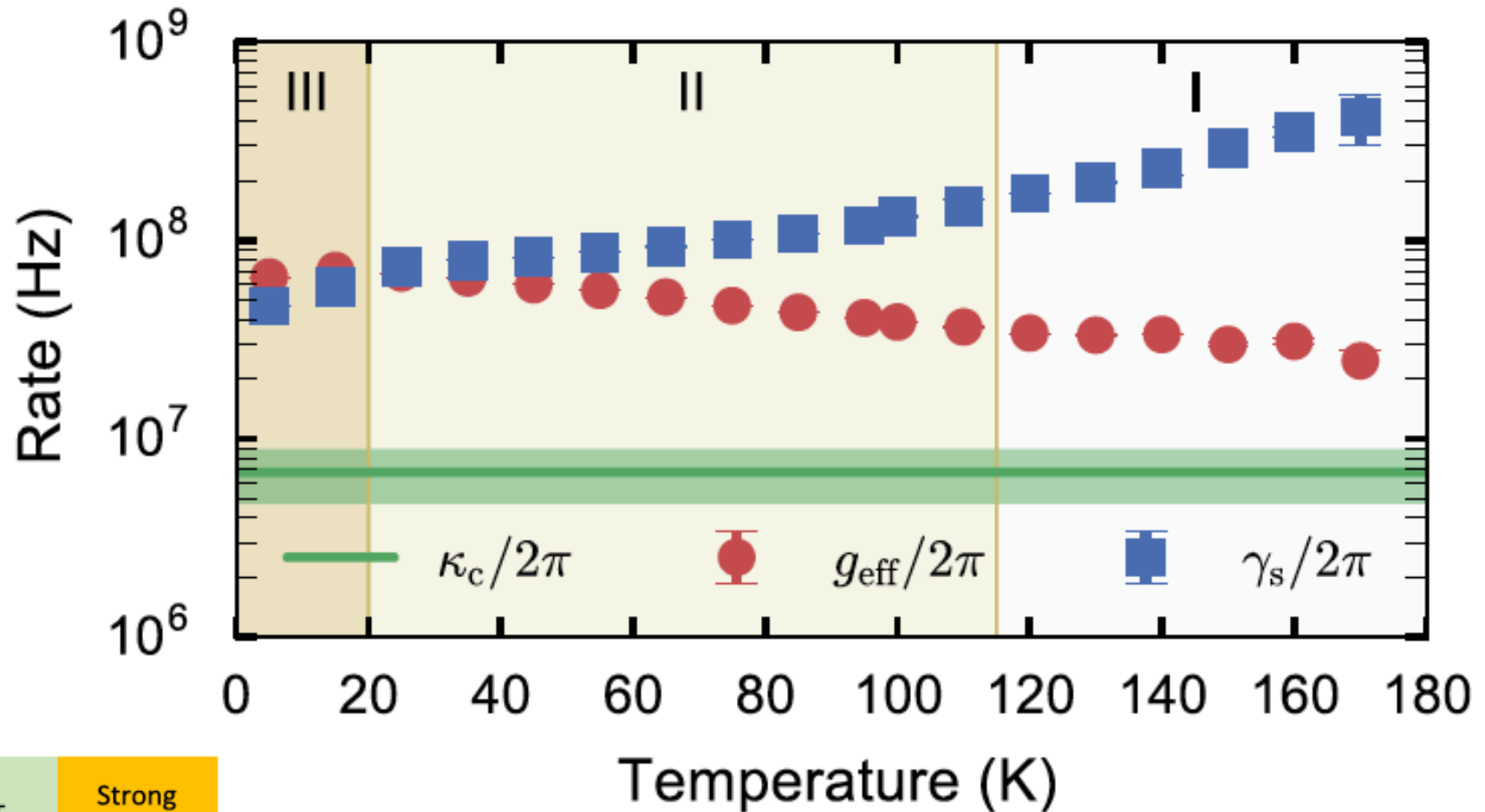
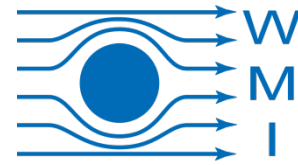
$$S_{11} = \frac{A(1 - \kappa_c)}{i(\omega - \omega_c) - \kappa_c - ig_{\text{eff}}^2(\omega - \omega_{\text{FMR}} + i\gamma_s)^{-1}}$$

# Tunable Coupling GdIG





# Tunable Coupling GdIG



# Acknowledgements



**TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DRESDEN**

Sebastian T.B. Goennenwein  
Richard Schlitz



**TU Delft**



Martin S. Brandt  
Felix Hoehne  
David Fanke

Gerrit Bauer  
Yunshan Cao  
Joe Barker  
Eiji Saitoh  
Zhiyong Qiu

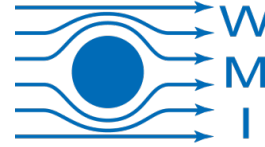


Carsten Dubs  
O. Surzhenko

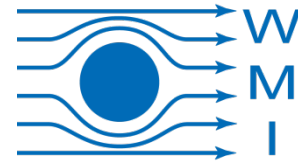


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OF MANITOBA

Can-Ming Hu  
Michael Harder



Matthias Althammer  
Andreas Erb  
Stepan Geprägs  
Matthias Opel



Rudolf Gross  
Nynke Vlietstra  
Mathias Weiler

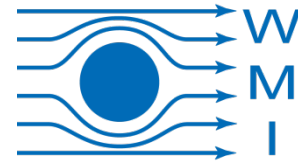
Kathrin Ganzhorn  
Moritz Greifenstein  
Stefan Klingler  
Johannes Lotze  
Hannes Maier-Flaig  
Kai Müller

Petio Natzkin  
Matthias Pernpeintner  
Daniel Schwienbacher  
Tobias Wimmer  
Stefan Weichselbaumer  
Christoph Zollitsch

& THE MEMBERS OF THE WMI

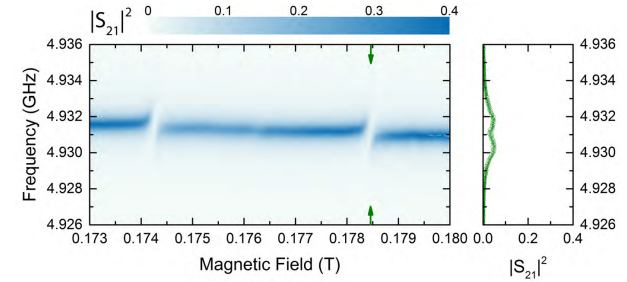
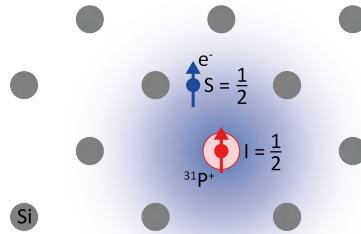


# Controlling the Collective Coupling in Spin-Photon Hybrids

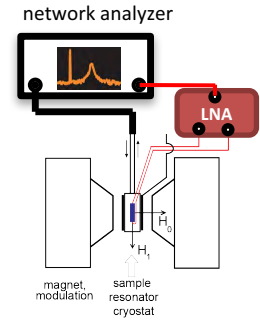
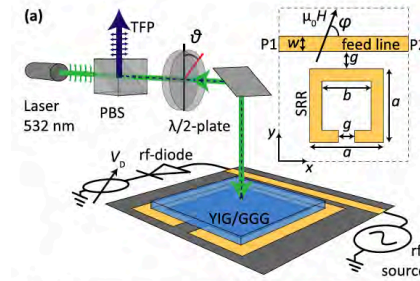
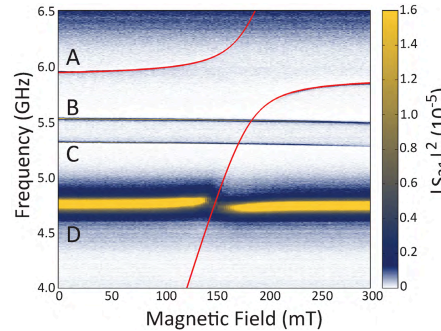
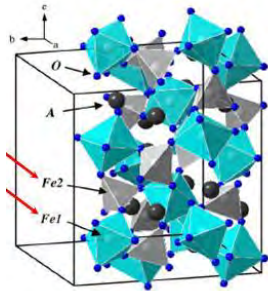


Si:P

$$g_{\text{eff}} \propto \sqrt{P(T)}$$



YIG



readout concepts, MW, optical, DC electrical

GdIG

$$g_{\text{eff}} \propto \sqrt{M}$$

