

Tutorial:

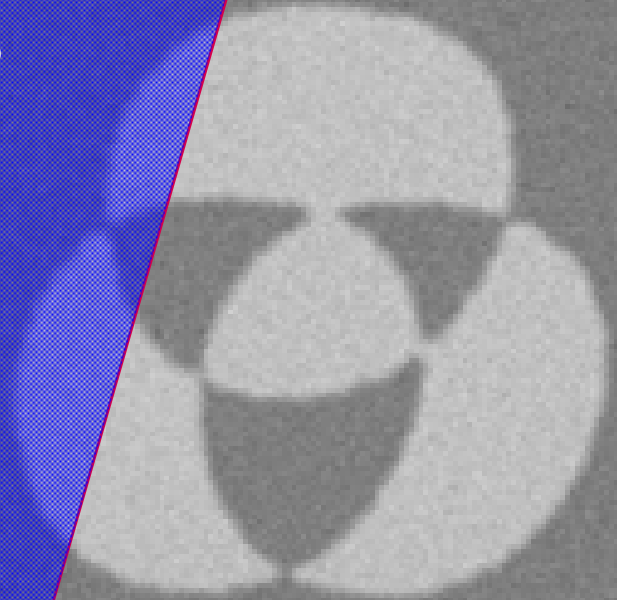
# Merging Spintronics with Photonics

Laser-induced spin currents  
& all-optical switching of spintronic devices

**Bert Koopmans**

*SPICE: Ultrafast Spintronics Workshop*

*SML, Mainz 2018*



**Institute for  
Photonic  
Integration**

Materials · Devices · Systems

**TU/e**

Technische Universiteit  
Eindhoven  
University of Technology

**Where innovation starts**

# What happens after fs laser excitation?

Nijmegen group 2007

300  $\mu\text{m}$

Scienceexpress

Reports

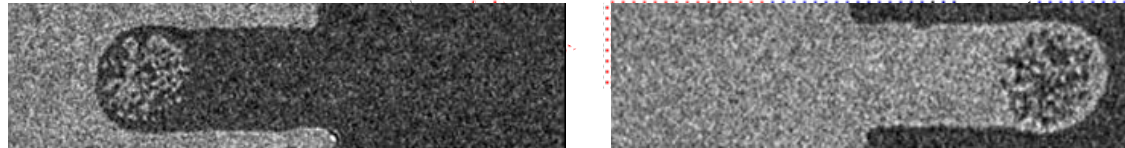
## All-optical control of ferromagnetic thin films and nanostructures

C-H. Lambert,<sup>1,2</sup> S. Mangin,<sup>1,2\*</sup> B. S. D. Ch. S. Varaprasad,<sup>3</sup> Y. K. Takahashi,<sup>3</sup> M. Hehn,<sup>2</sup> M. Cinchetti,<sup>4</sup> G. Malinowski,<sup>2</sup> K. Hono,<sup>3</sup> Y. Fainman,<sup>5</sup> M. Aeschlimann,<sup>4</sup> E. E. Fullerton<sup>1,5\*</sup>

excited by a pulsed laser source imaged in a Far S1). Figure 1 shows (nm)/Pt(0.7) nm and 3) which magnetic anisotropy easy axis and the image

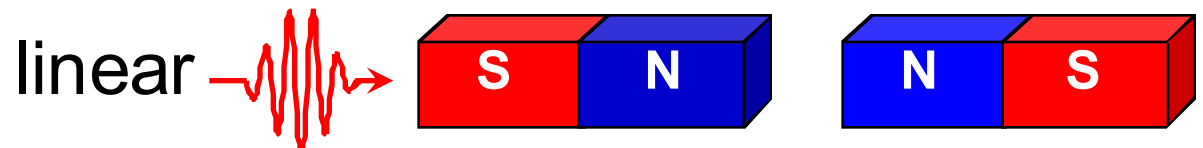
### Switching

Stanciu et al. PRL 2007

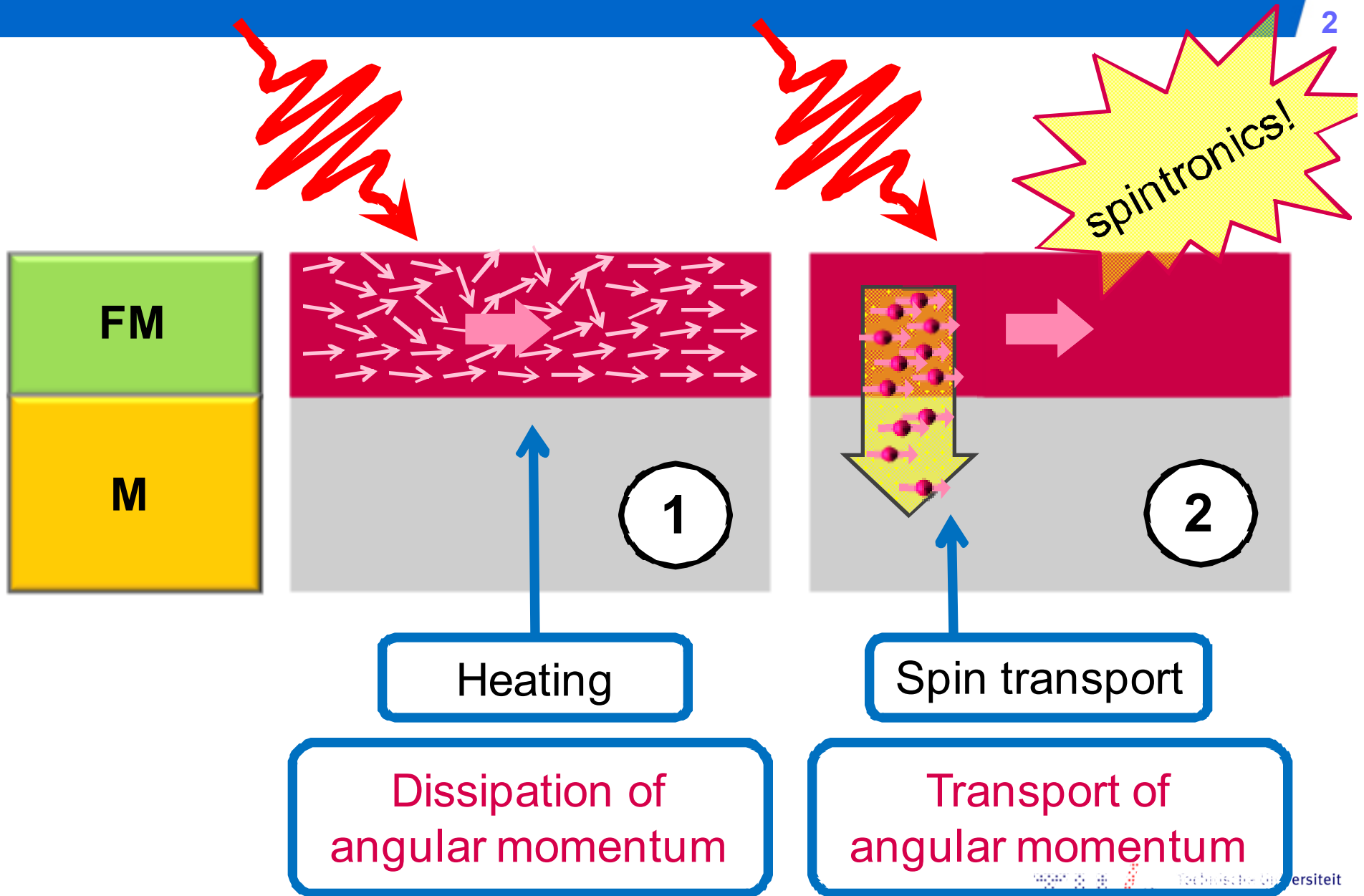


### "Toggle switching" ferrimagnets

Radu et al., Nature 2011

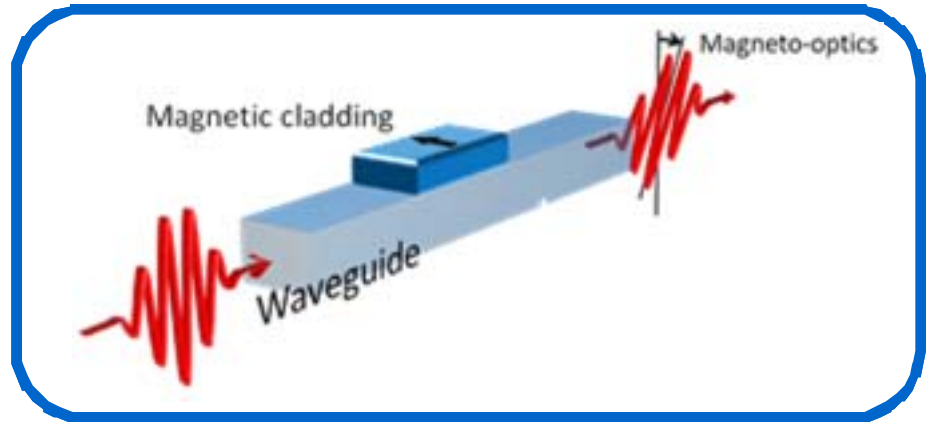


# Outline: Local dynamics vs. spin transport

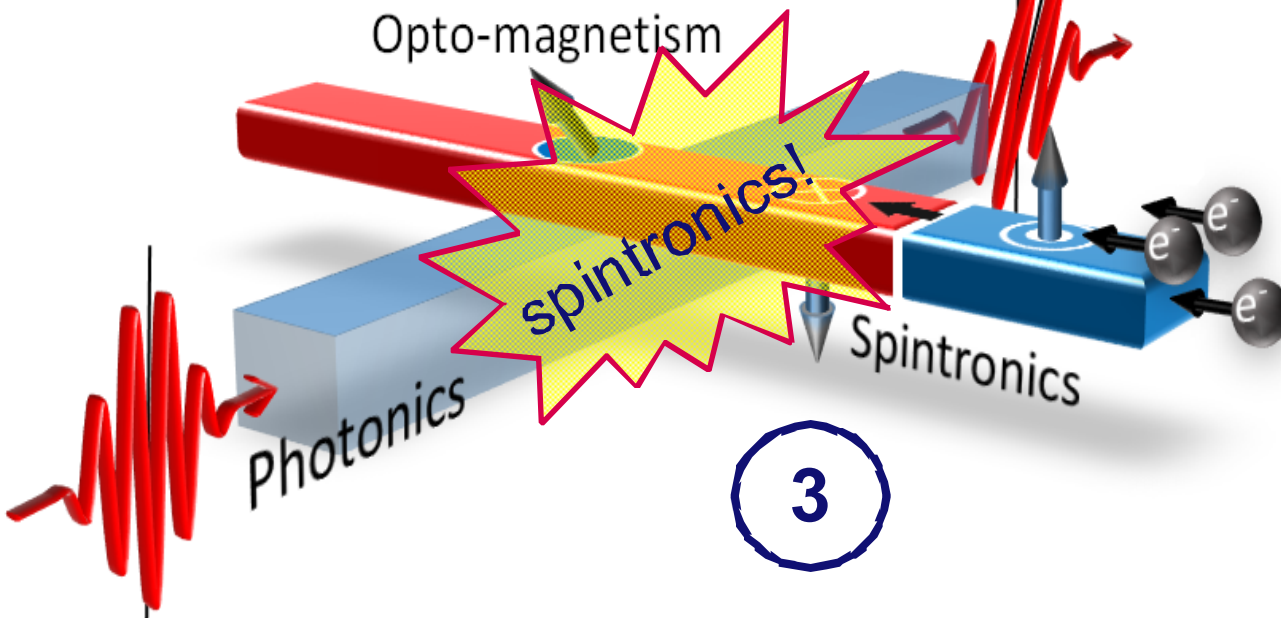


# Outline: Towards Integrated MagnetoPhotonics

Stanciu, Rasing *et al.*,  
PRL 2007

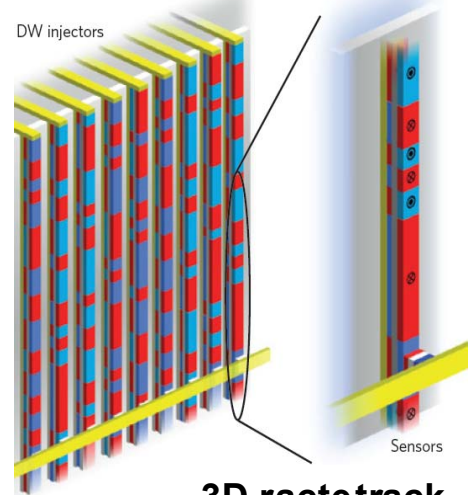


Magneto-optics



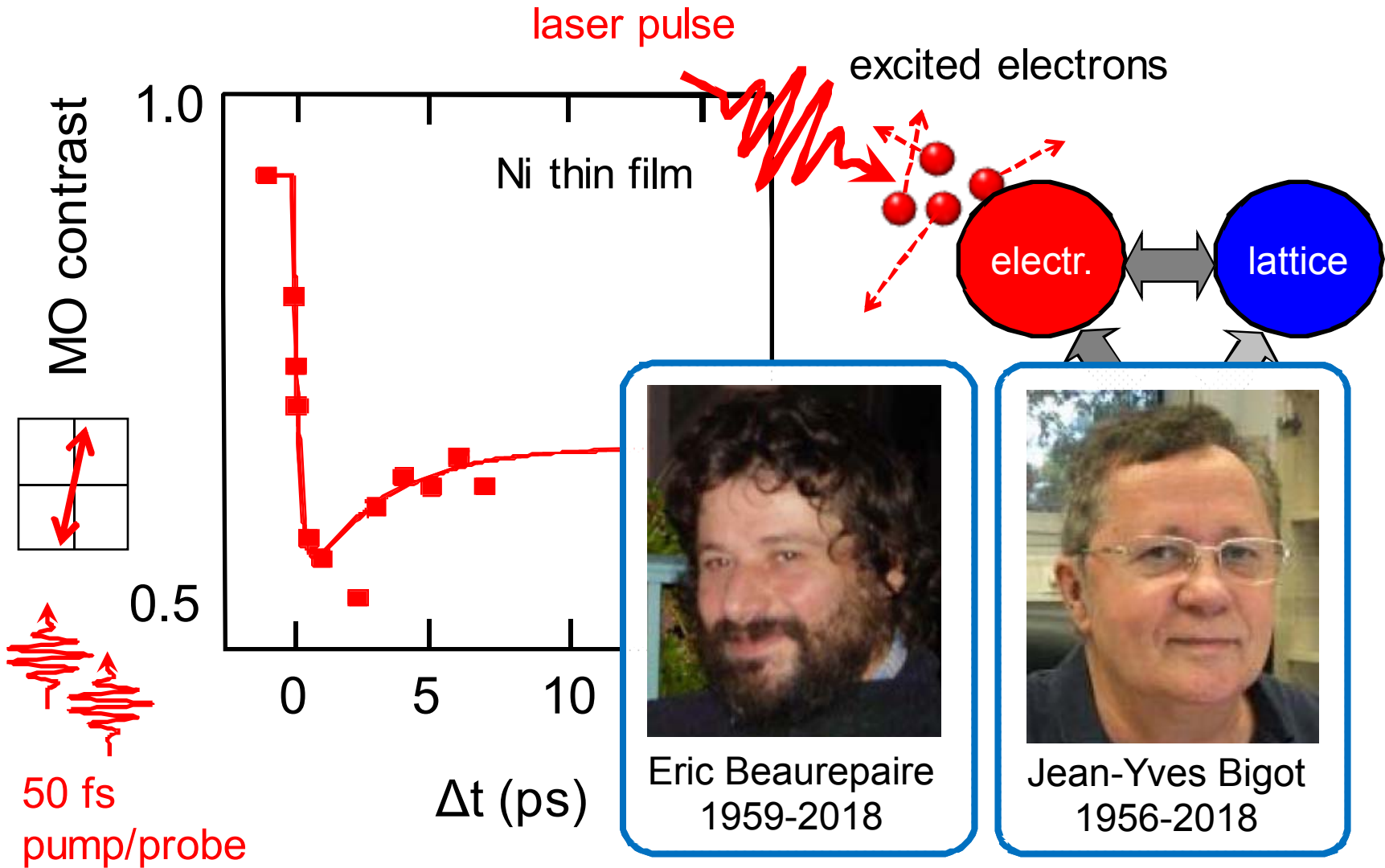
Parkin *et al.*

DW injectors

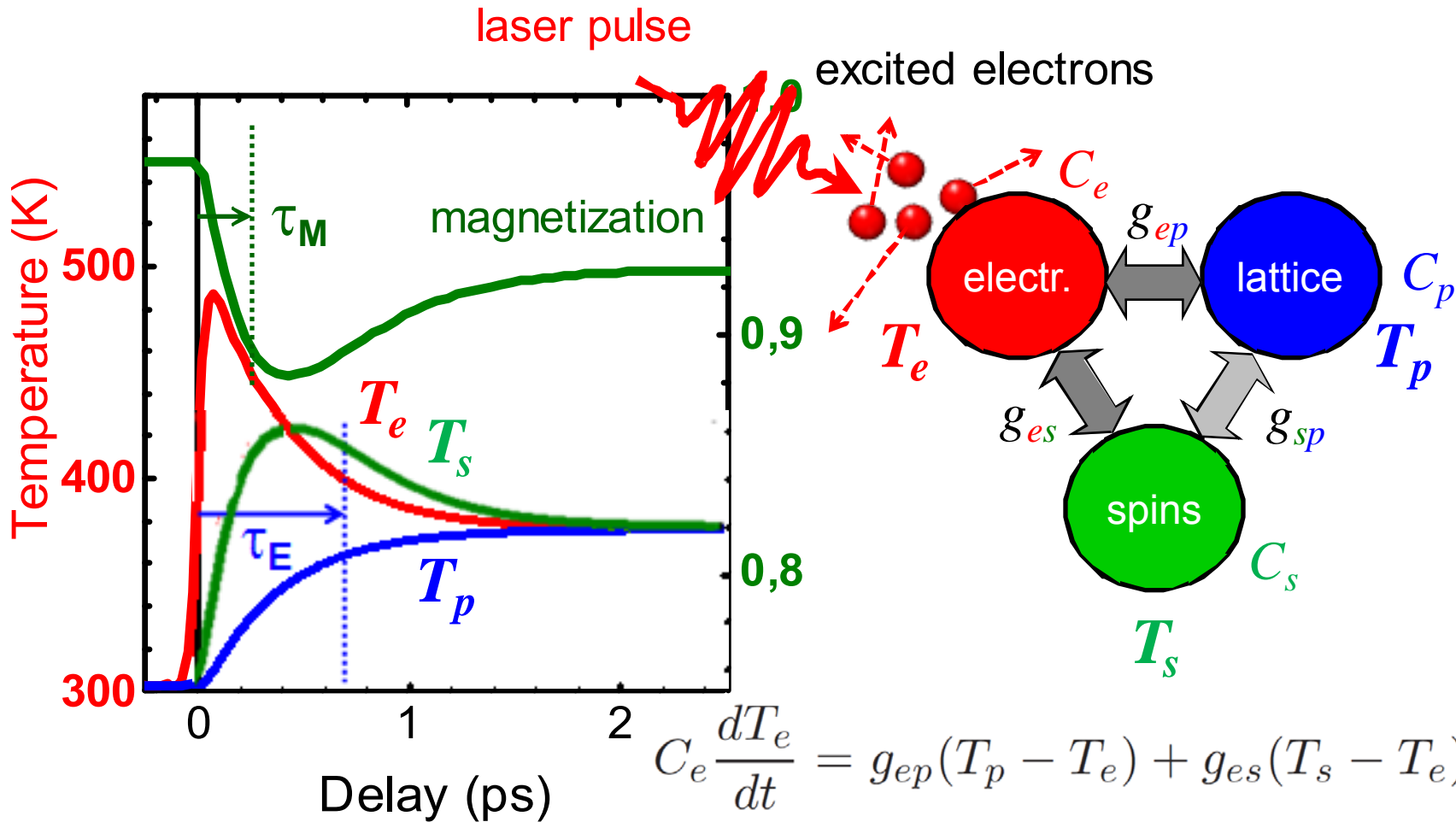


3D racetrack

# Essential ingredient: Fs loss of magnetization



# 3 Temperature Model



$$C_e \frac{dT_e}{dt} = g_{ep}(T_p - T_e) + g_{es}(T_s - T_e) + P(t)$$

$$C_p \frac{dT_p}{dt} = g_{ep}(T_e - T_p) + g_{sp}(T_s - T_p)$$

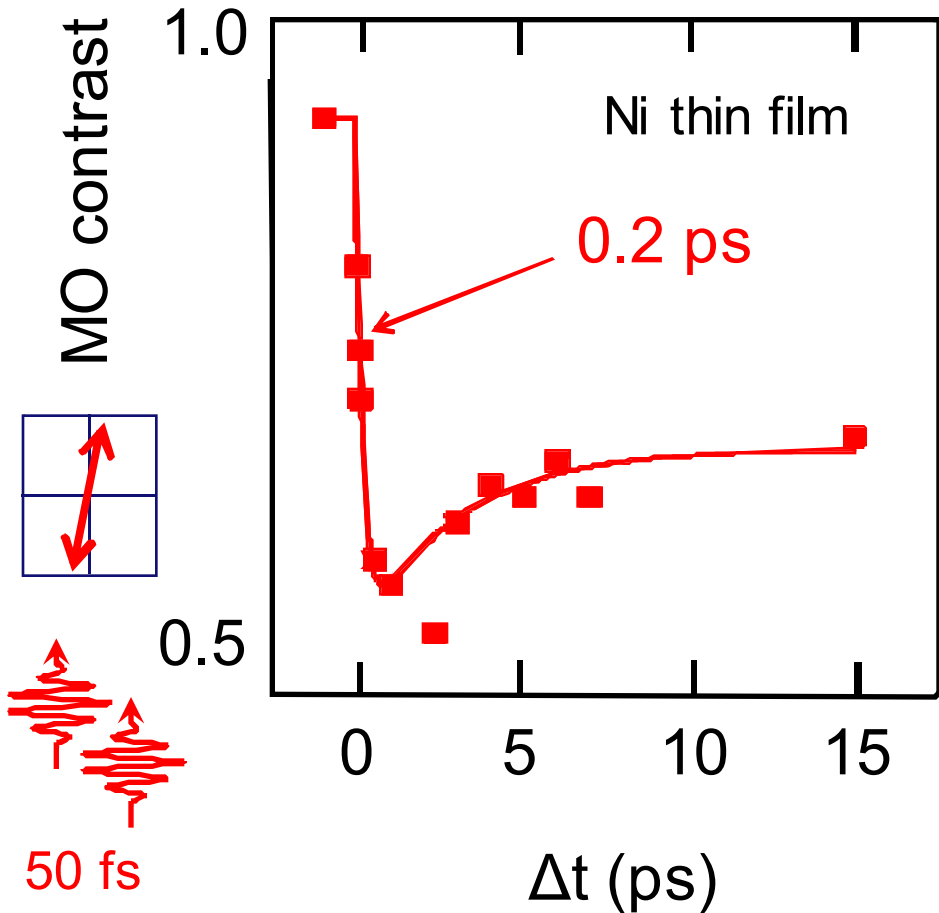
$$C_s \frac{dT_s}{dt} = g_{es}(T_e - T_s) + g_{sp}(T_p - T_s)$$

# Different materials, different response

Weinelt  
(Tutorial)

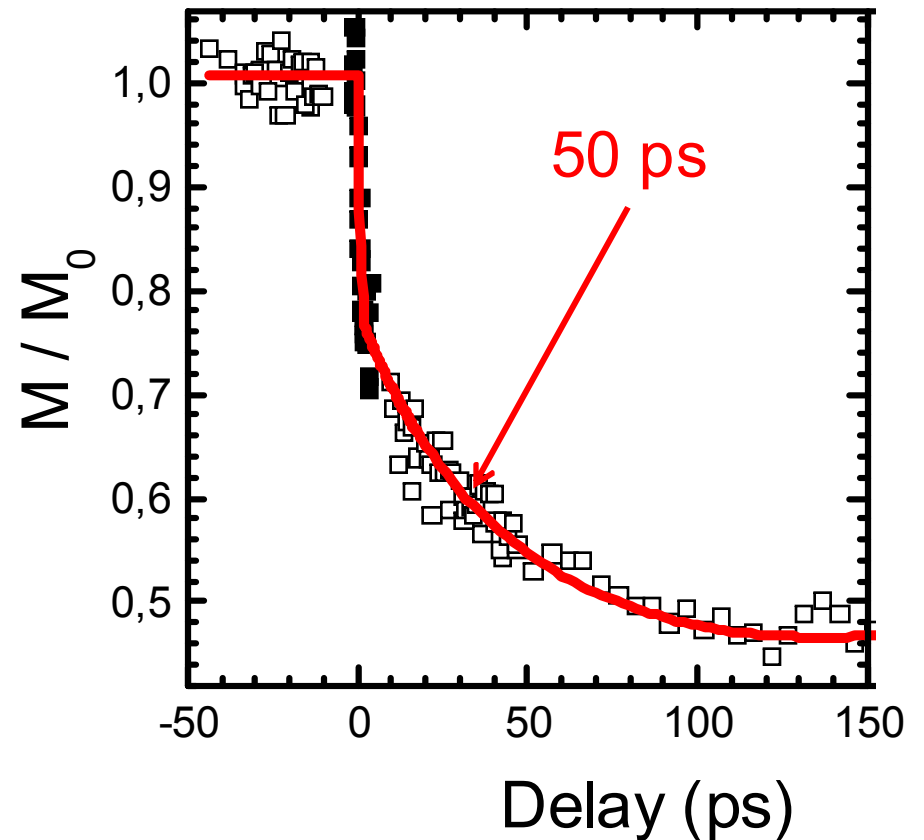
Nickel

3d,  $T_c = 630$  K,  $\mu_{at} = 0.6 \mu_B$



Gadolinium

4f,  $T_c = 295$  K,  $\mu_{at} = 7.5 \mu_B$



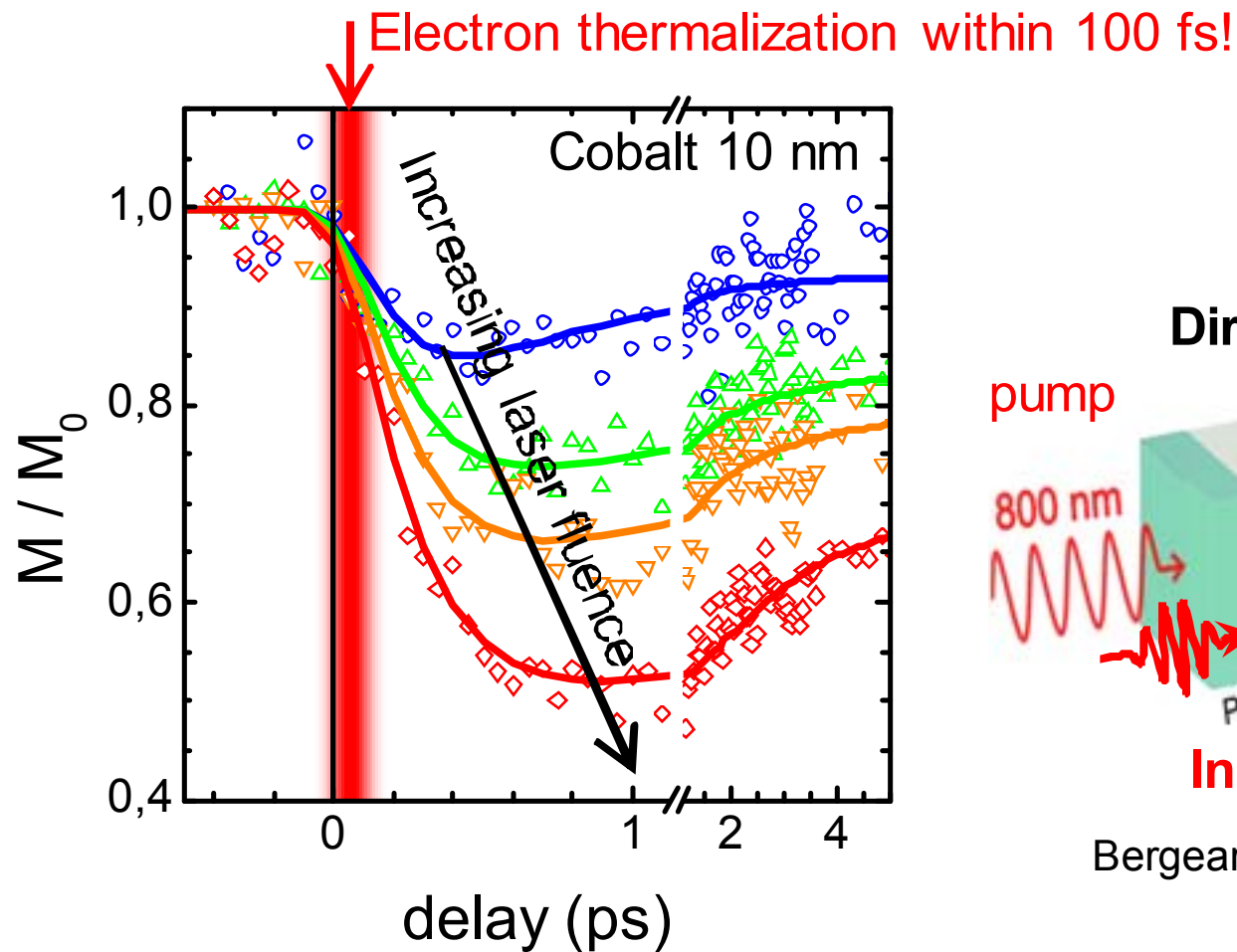
Wietstruk, Bovensiepen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2011)

E. Beaurepaire, J.-C. Merle, A. Daunois, and J.-Y. Bigot., Phys. Rev. Lett. 76, 4250 (1996)

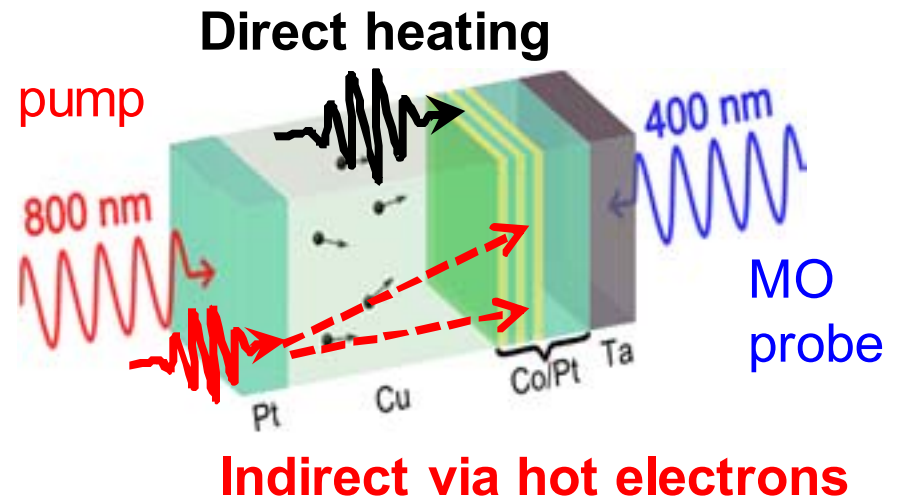
# Claim: it's just (non-equilibrium) thermodynamics

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- Photons and hot  $e^-$  do not play a significant role



Mangin  
(Tutorial),  
Bokor



Bergeard, Mangin, BK, Malinowski et al.,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 2016



# Proposed microscopic mechanisms / theories

8

- ~~Photon field + s.o. scattering~~
  - Zhang & Huebner (PRL 2000, etc.)
  - Bigot et al. (Nature Physics 2010)
- ~~Superdiffusive spin transport~~
  - Battatio, Oppeneer, et al. (PRL 2010)
- ~~Spin orbit-induced spin-flip scattering~~
  - Krieger, Sharma, Gross et al. (JCTC 2015) TDDFT
  - Toews & Pastor (PRL 2015) many-body cluster

- **Atomistic LLG**
  - Chantrell, Nowak, Muenzenberger
- **Landau-Lifzhitz-Bloch approach**
  - Kazantseva, Atxitia, Chubykalo-Fesenko
- **Phonon mediated Elliott-Yafet spin-flip scattering + Weiss**
  - This lecture

- **e-e mediated Elliott-Yafet spin-flip scattering +  $\mu(T)$** 
  - Mueller, Schneider, Rethfeld et al. PRL 2013

Lecture by  
Oppeneer

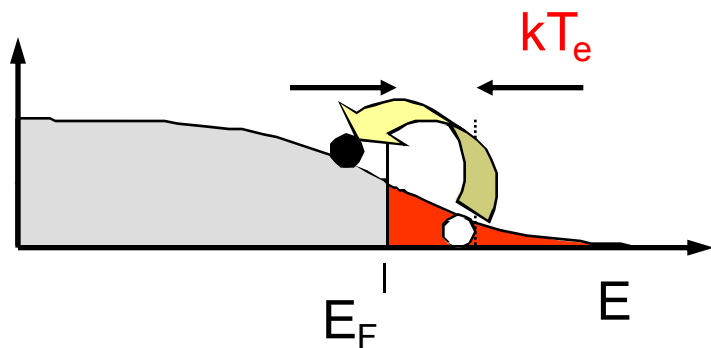
Lecture by  
Sharma

Angular  
momentum  
dumped in lattice  
– very similar  
results

# Microscopic 3TM - Model Hamiltonian

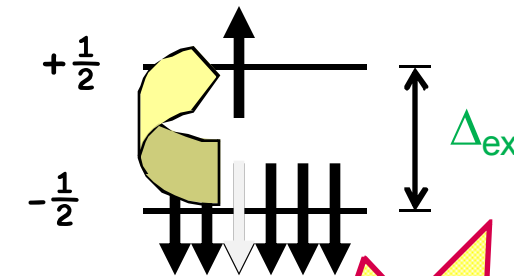
Koopmans et al., PRL 2005, Nat. Mater. 2010

## ▪ electrons



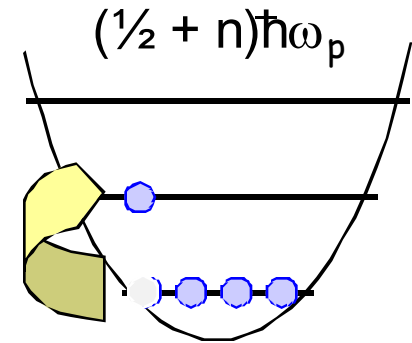
Spin-less free electrons

## ▪ spins

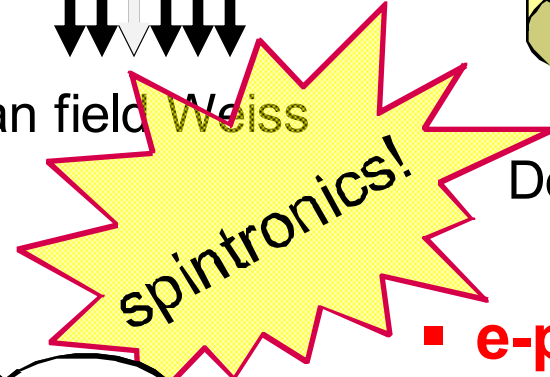


Mean field Weiss

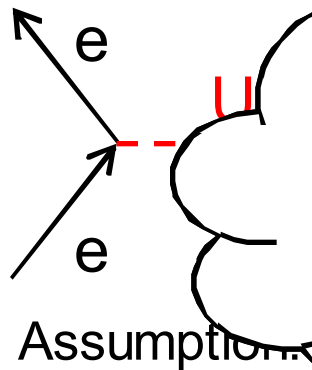
## ▪ phonons



Debye or Einstein



## ▪ e-e



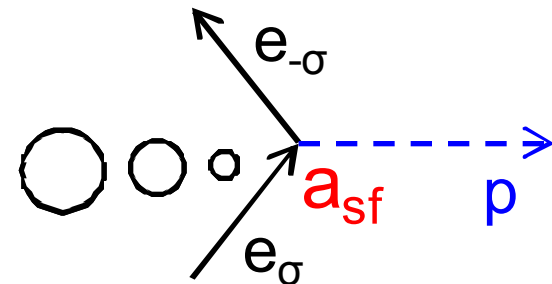
## Spintronics:

$$a_{sf} = \frac{\tau_0}{\tau_{sf}} = \frac{v_F^2 \tau_0^2}{6l_{sf}^2}$$

0.4 ps

## ▪ e-p

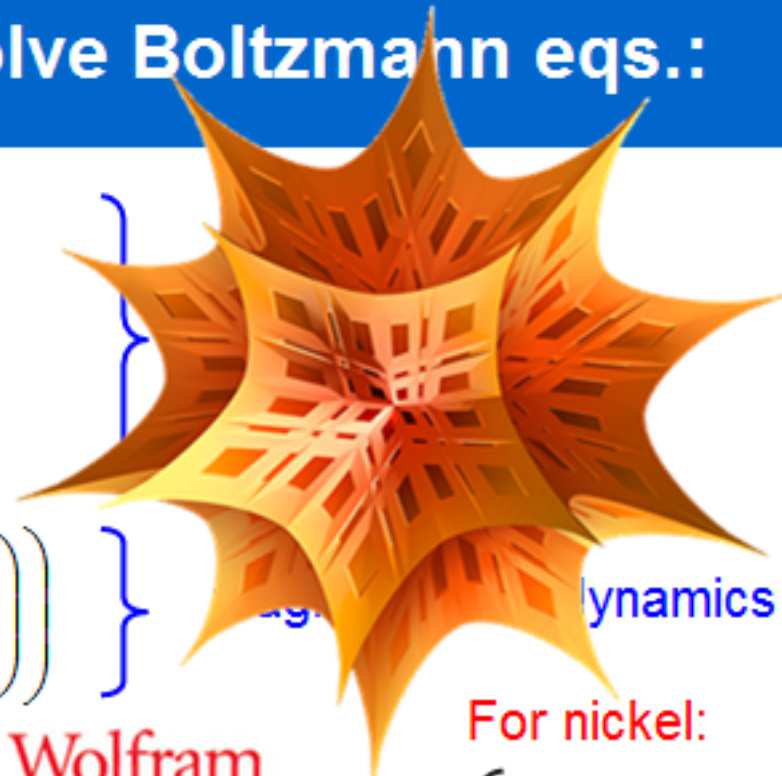
## ▪ e-p + spin flip



Spin-flip upon momentum scattering (Elliott-Yafet)

# Using Golden Rule & Solve Boltzmann eqs.:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} c_e \frac{dT_e}{dt} &= -g_{ep}(T_e - T_p) + P(z, t) \\ c_p \frac{dT_p}{dt} &= g_{ep}(T_e - T_p) \\ \frac{dm}{dt} &= Rm \frac{T_p}{T_C} \left( 1 - m \coth\left(\frac{mT_C}{T_e}\right) \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$



Wolfram  
Mathematica

For nickel:

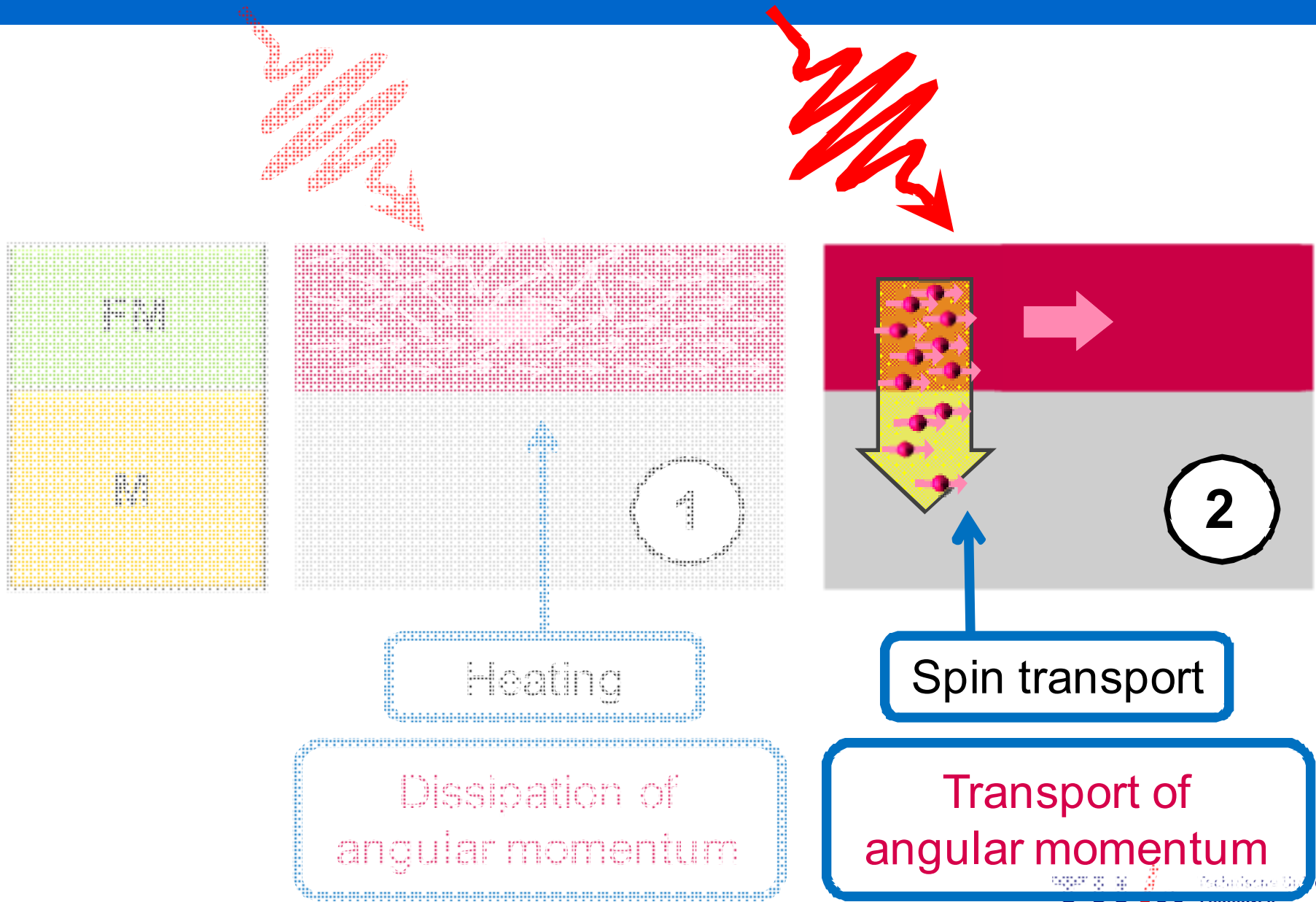
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} T_C &= 630 \text{ K} \\ \mu_{at} &= 0.6 \\ E_D &= 36 \text{ meV} \\ g_{ep} &= \dots, \text{ to fit } \tau_E \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$R = a_{sf} \frac{8g_{ep}kT_C^2}{E_D^2 \mu_{at} / V_{at}} \approx a_{sf} 150 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

$$m = \frac{M}{M_s}$$

**$\tau \sim 60 \text{ fs}$  for  $a_{sf} \sim 0.1$**

# Outline: Local dynamics vs. spin transport



# Fs laser-induced spin transport

Oppeneer  
(Tutorial)

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LETTERS

PRL 105, 027203 (2010)

PHYS.

week ending  
9 JULY 2010

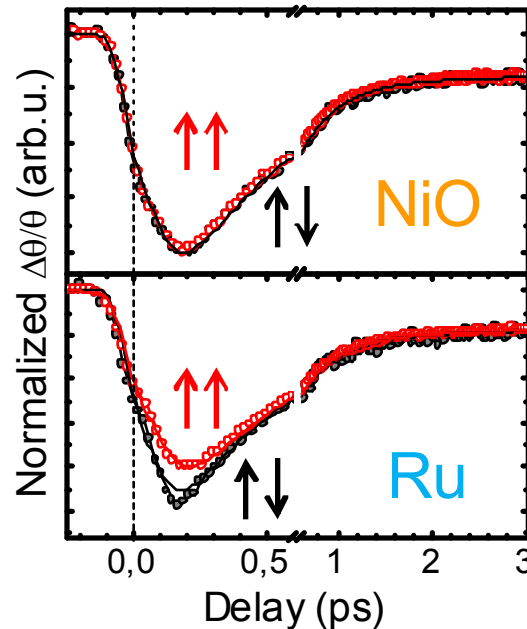
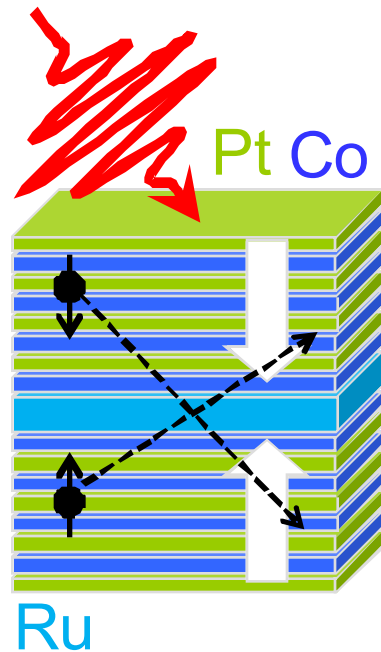
Control of speed and efficiency of ultrafast demagnetization by direct transfer of spin angular momentum

G. MALINOWSKI\*, F. DALLA LONGA, J. H. H. RIETJENS, P. V. PALUSKAR, R. HUIJIBAND B. KOOPMANS

Department of Applied Physics, Center for NanoMaterials, Eindhoven University of Technology, PO Box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven  
\*e-mail: g.malinowski@tue.nl



Greg Malinowski



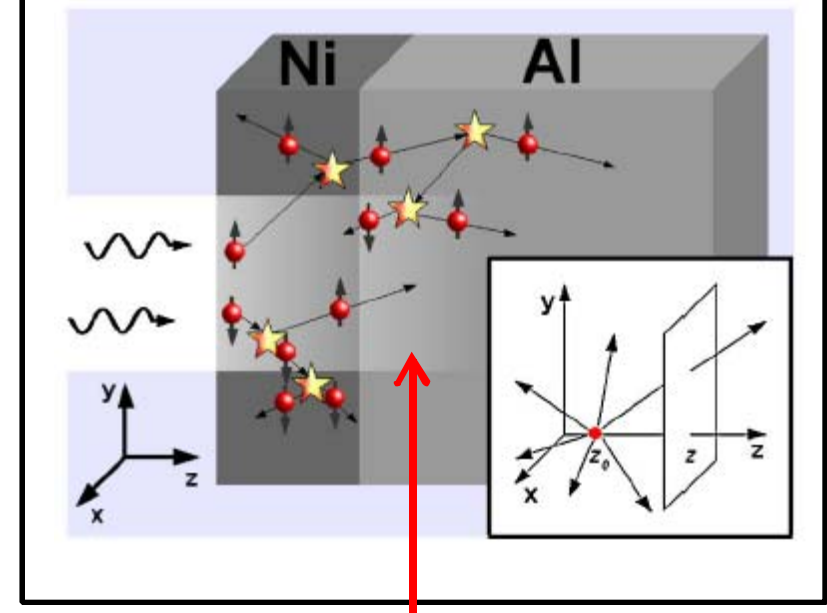
## Superdiffusive Spin Transport as a Mechanism of Ultrafast Demagnetization

M. Battiato,\* K. Carva,<sup>†</sup> and P.M. Oppeneer

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, SE-75120 Uppsala, Sweden  
(Received 31 March 2010; published 9 July 2010)

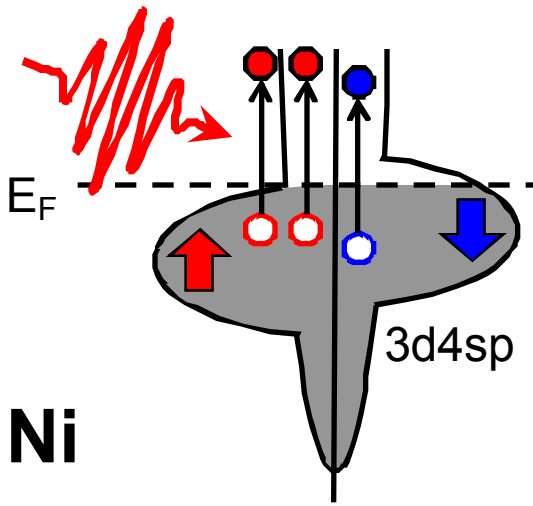
We propose a semiclassical model for femtosecond laser-induced demagnetization due to spin-polarized excited electron diffusion in the superdiffusive regime. Our approach treats the finite elapsed time and transport in space between multiple electronic collisions exactly, as well as the presence of several metal films in the sample. Solving the derived transport equation numerically we show that this mechanism accounts for the experimentally observed demagnetization within 200 fs in Ni, without the need to invoke any angular momentum dissipation channel.

## Superdiffusive Spin Transport



Majority spins travel further

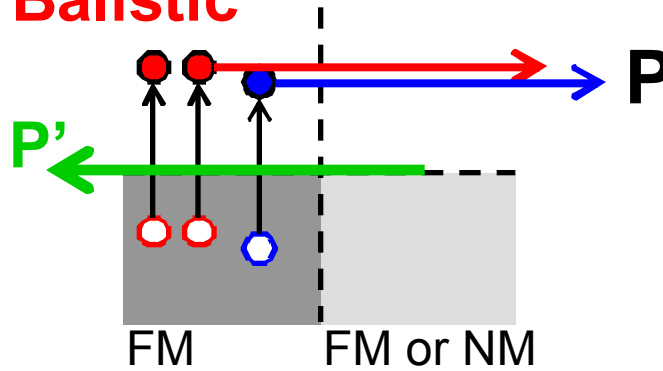
# Optical generation of fs spin currents



Spin dep. life time:

$$t_{up} > t_{down}$$

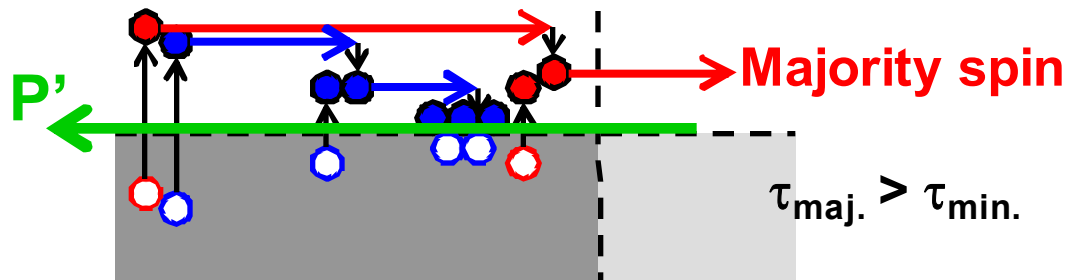
## Balistic



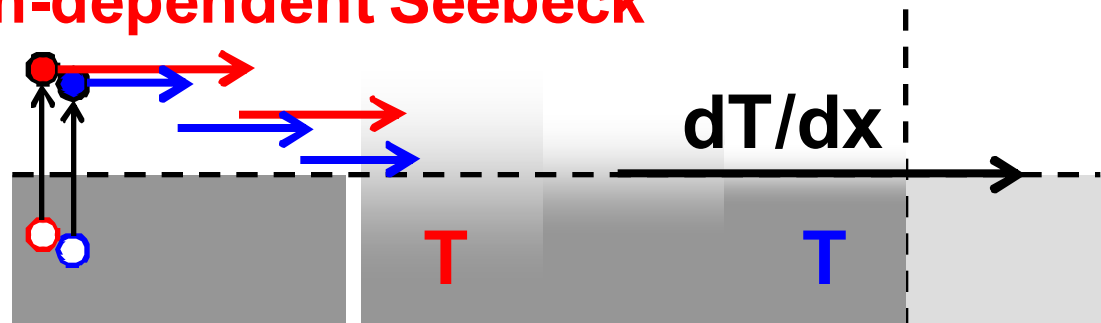
Due to:

- Matrix elements
- DOS
- Transmission
- Screening

## Super-diffusive Battiato, Oppeneer et al., PRL 2010



## Spin-dependent Seebeck



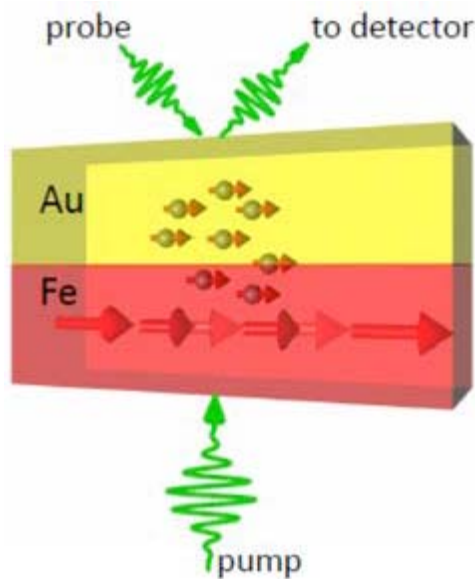
Spin-caloritronics!

So pure spin current!

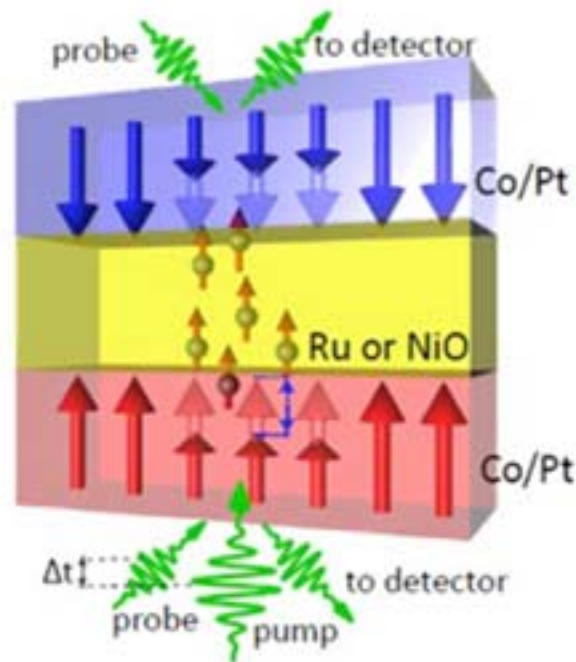
# Fs spin currents confirmed

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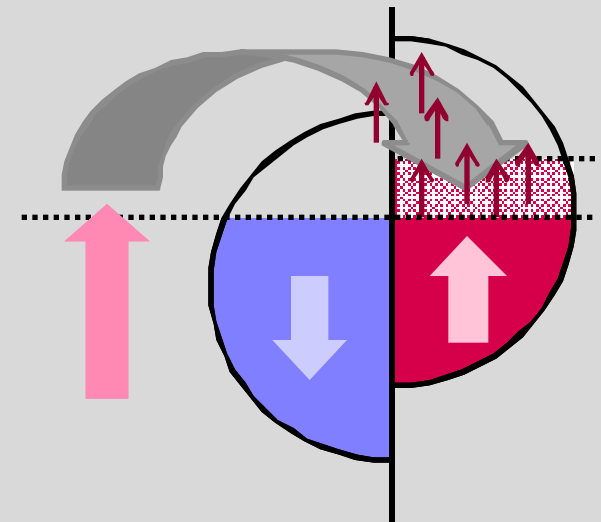
## Spin accumulation



## Magnetization



- strong non-equilibrium!
- huge splitting chemical potential...



- Local dissipation angular momentum (100 fs)
- Or spin currents (also fs time scale)

Melnikov et al., PRL 2011

Choi, Cahill et al.,

Nat. Comms.2014

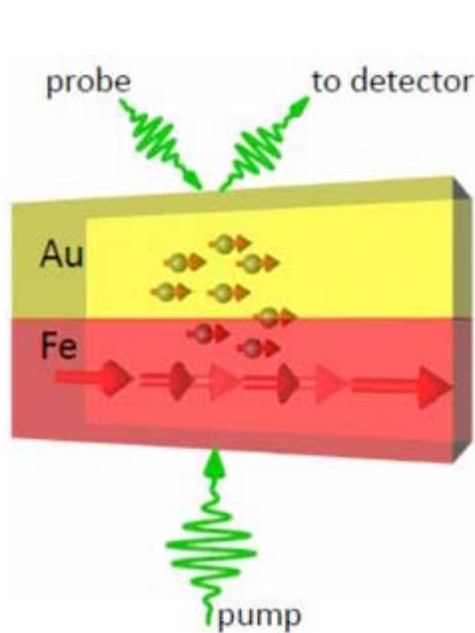
Barkowski, BK, Aeschlimann,  
et al., submitted

Malinoswki et al., Nat. Phys. 2008

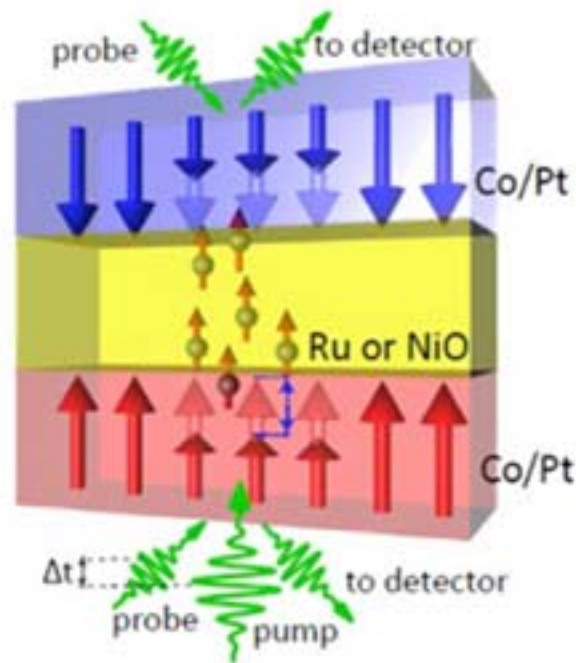
Rudolf et al., Nat. Comms. 2011

# Fs spin currents confirmed

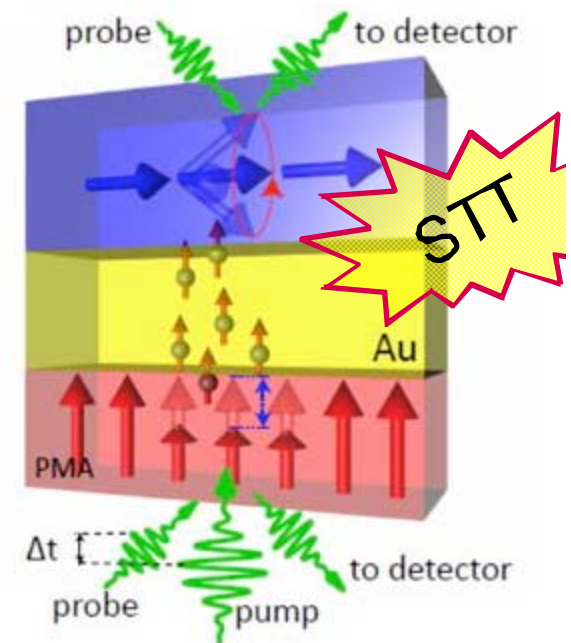
## Spin accumulation



## Magnetization



## Torque



Melnikov et al., PRL 2011  
Choi, Cahill et al.,  
Nat. Comms.2014  
Barkowski, BK, Aeschlimann,  
et al., submitted

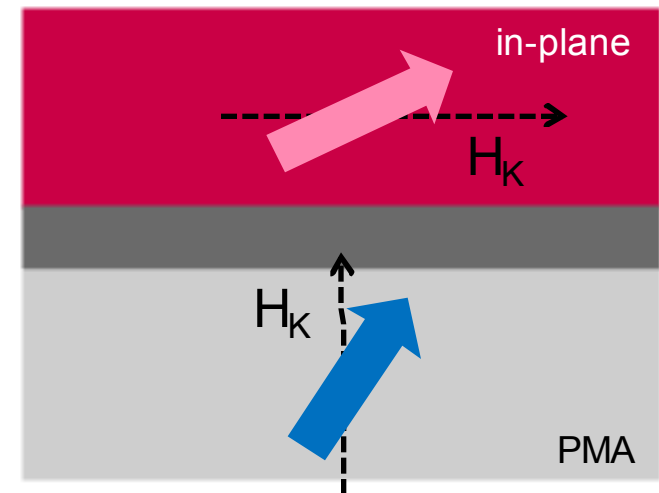
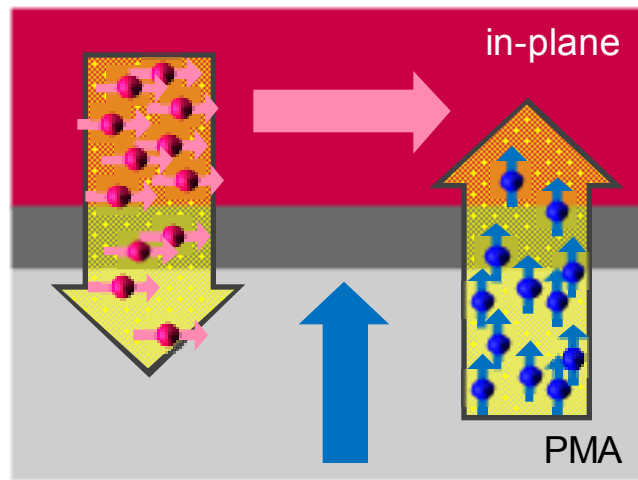
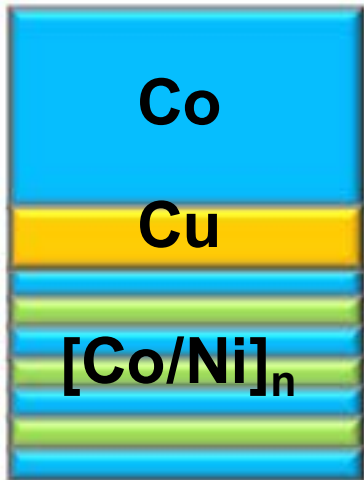
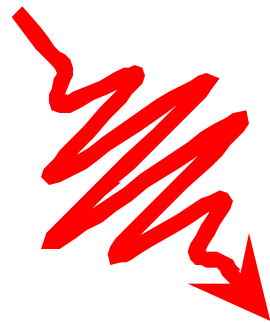
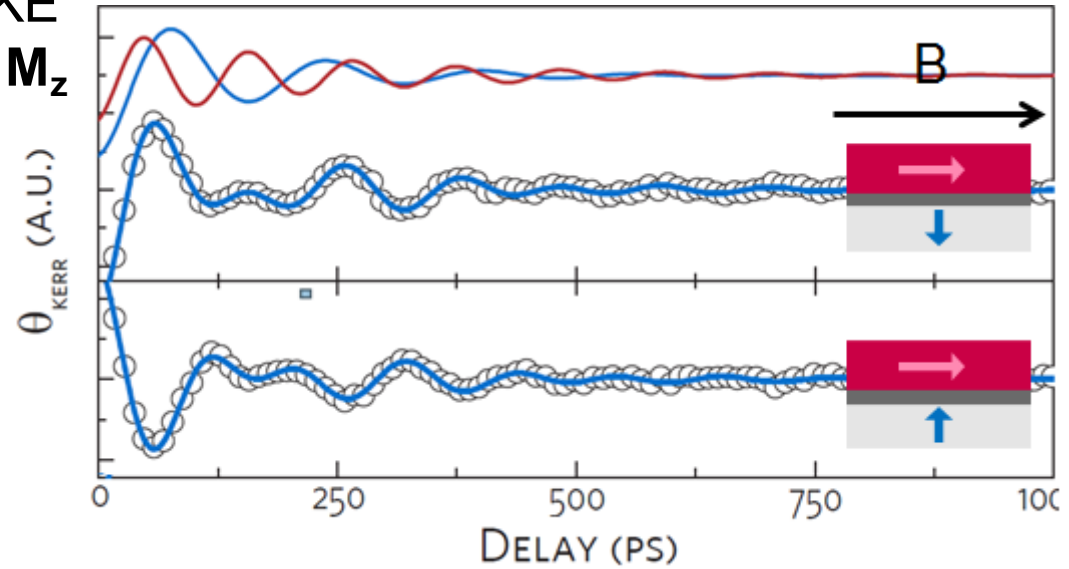
Malinoswki et al., Nat. Phys. 2008  
Rudolf et al., Nat. Comms. 2011

Schellekens et al.,  
Nat. Comms. 2014  
Choi et al., Nat Comms. 2014  
Razdolski, Melnikov et al,  
Nat. Comms. 2017



# Experimental demonstration Optical STT

Polar MOKE  
measuring  $M_z$

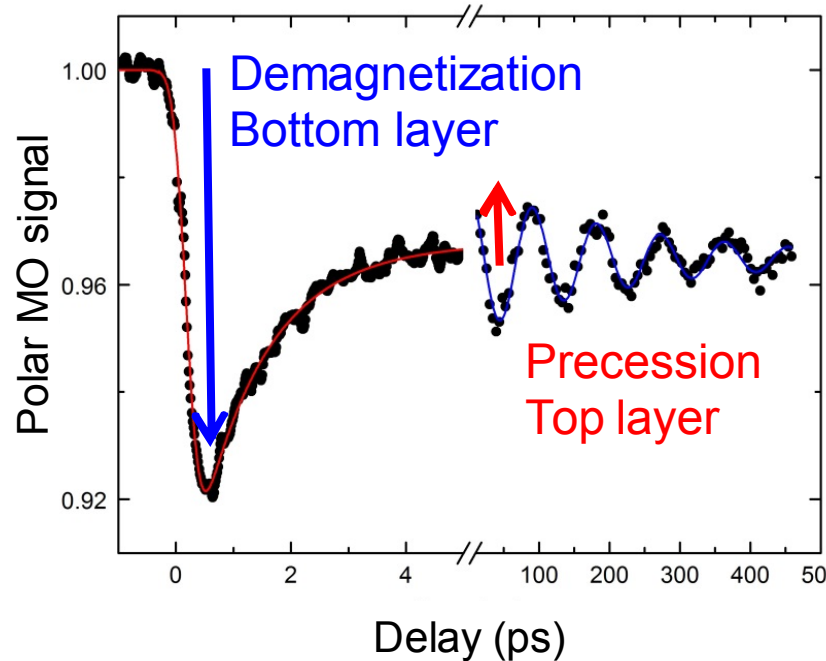
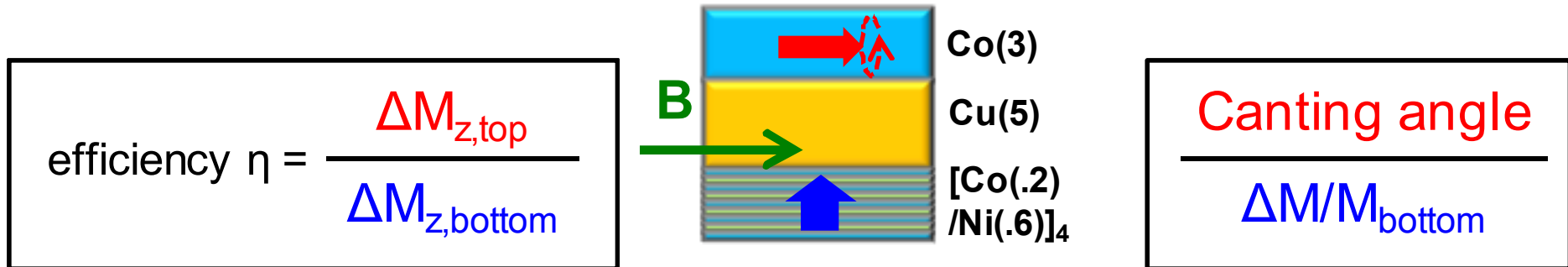


Schellekens, BK *et al.*, Nature Comms. 2014  
See also: Choi, Lee *et al.*, Nature Comms. 2014

# More quantitative studies

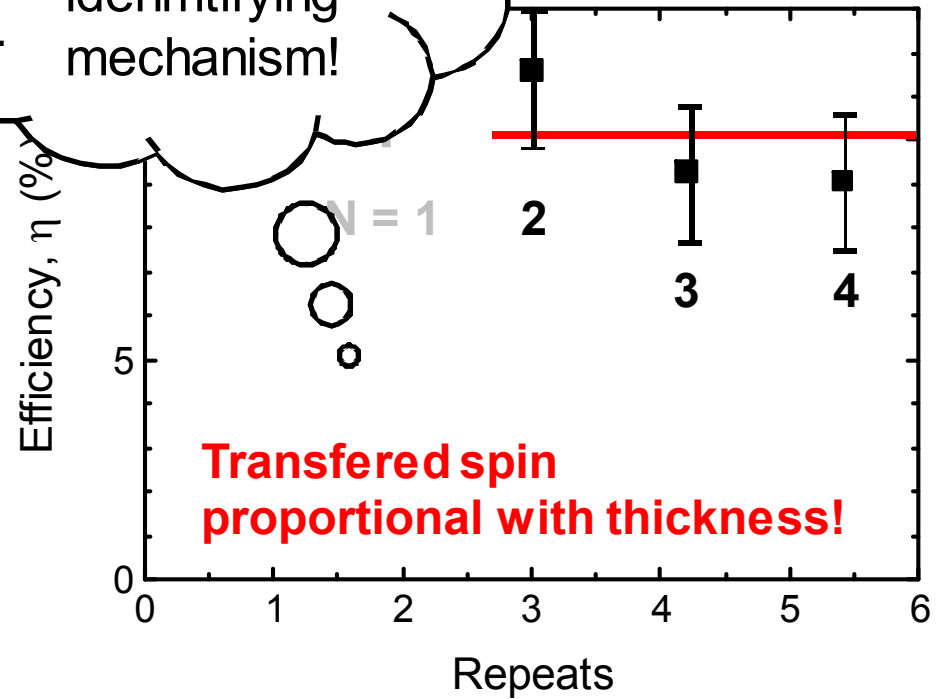
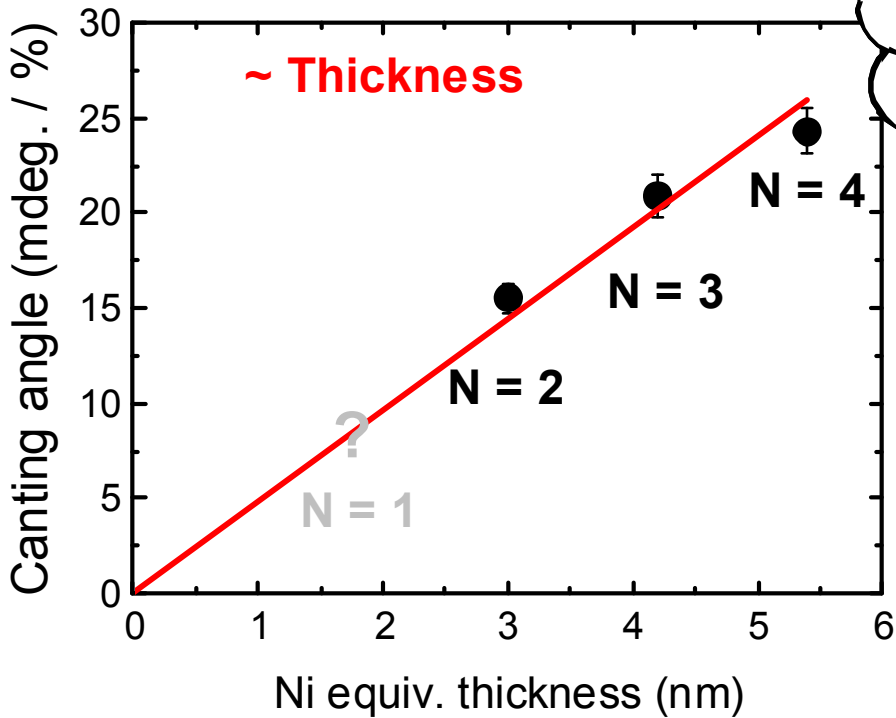
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Materials engineering: Only bottom to top spin currents

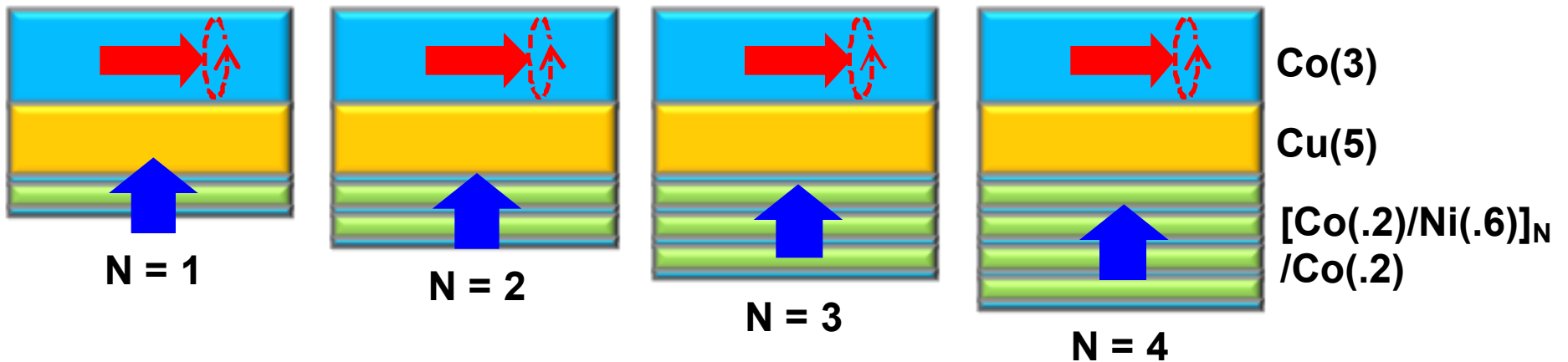


# How is spin current generated?

Helpful in identifying mechanism!

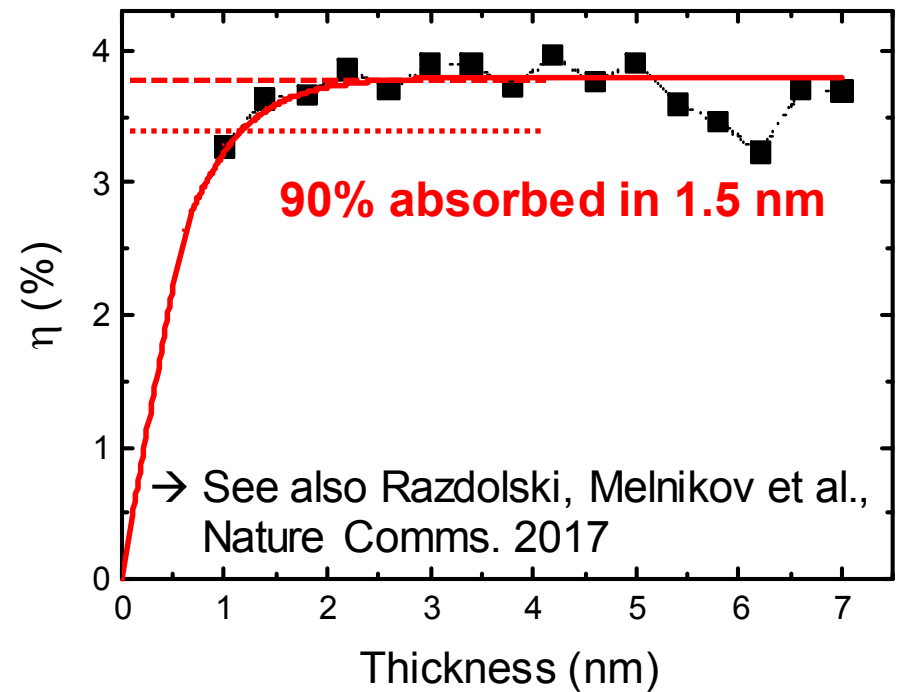
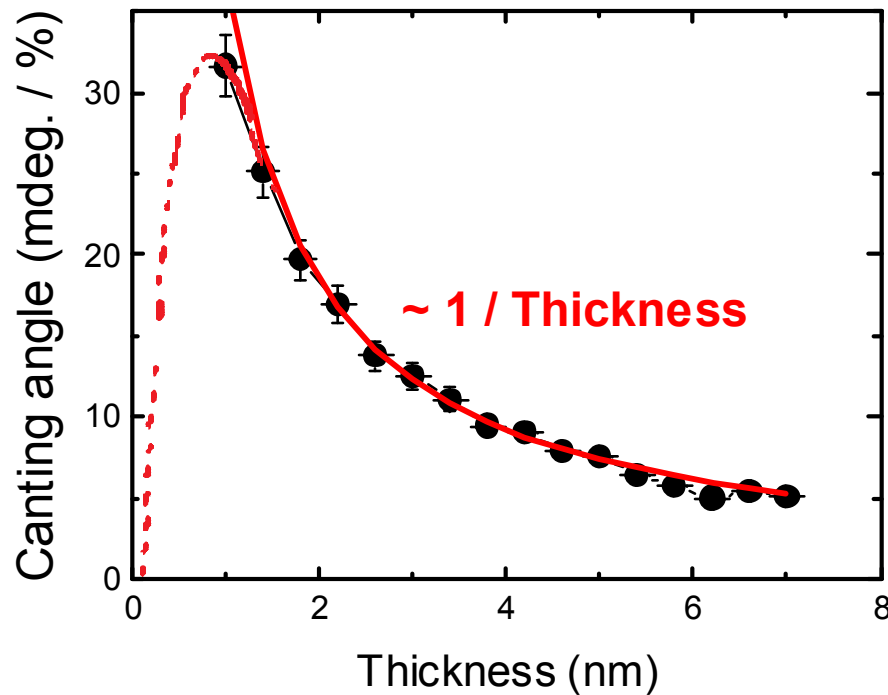
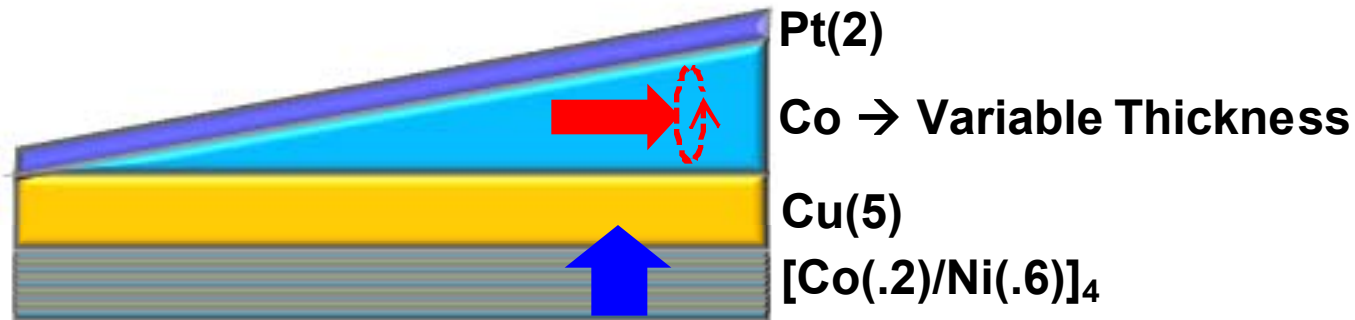


Transferred spin proportional with thickness!

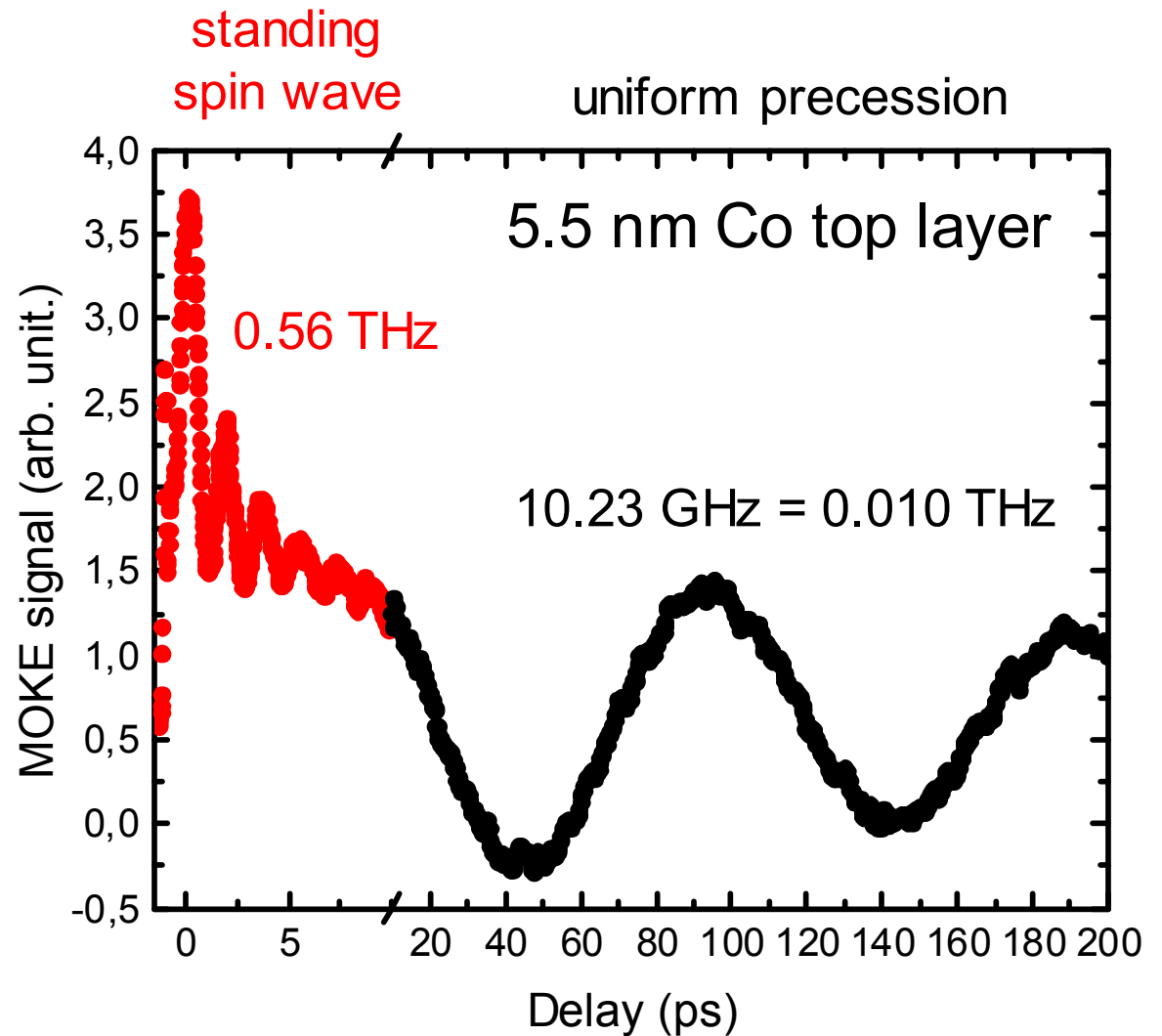
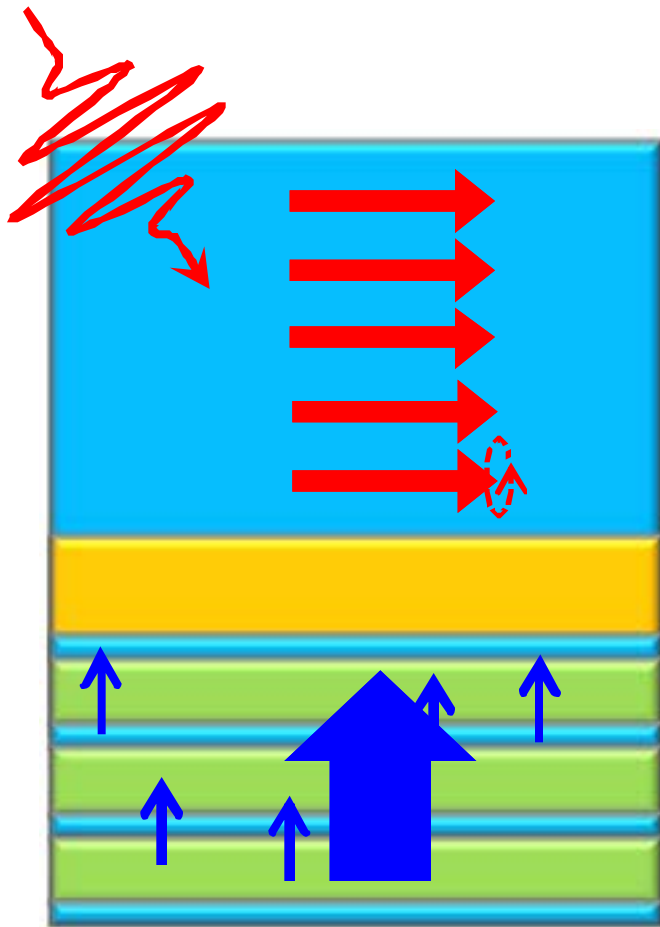


# How is transverse momentum absorbed?

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# Fs spin transport (and THz magnons)

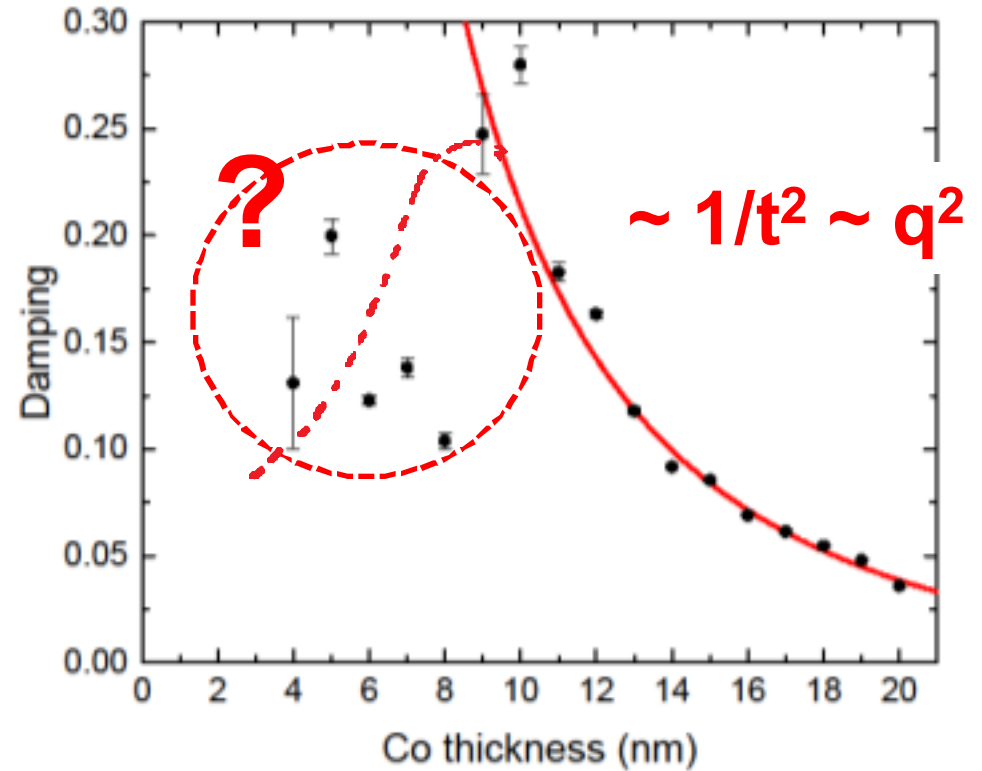
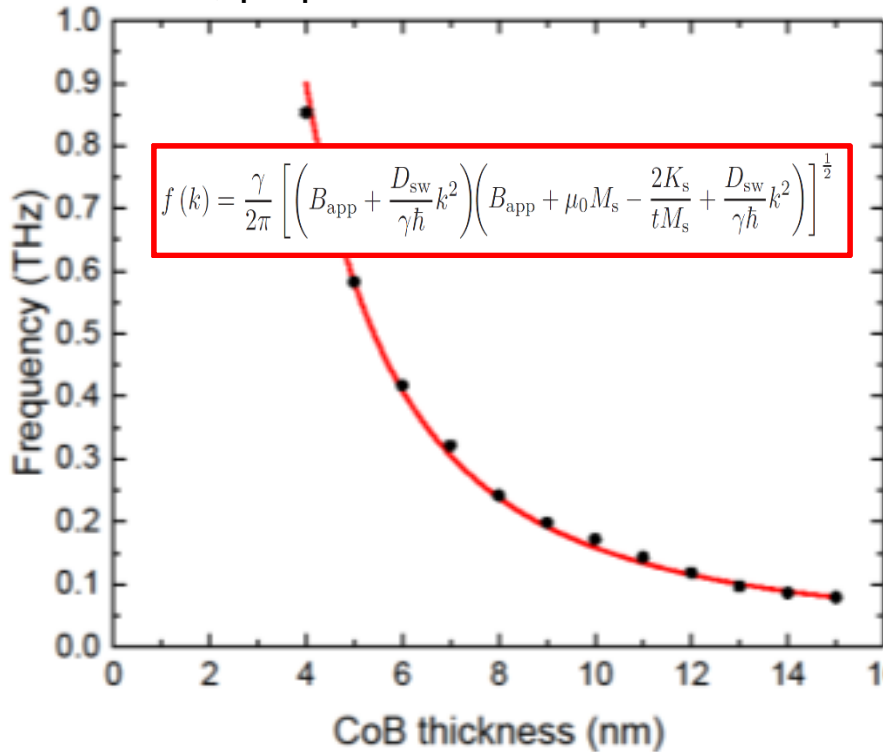


Lalieu *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B (2017)

Razdolski, Bovensiepen, Melnikov *et al.*, Nat. Comms. 2017

# Resolving dispersion & q-dependent damping

Mark Laliou, preprint



PHYSICAL REVIEW B 79, 094415 (2009)

## Transverse spin diffusion in ferromagnets

Yaroslav Tserkovnyak,<sup>1</sup> E. M. Hankiewicz,<sup>2</sup> and Giovanni Vignale<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA

<sup>2</sup>Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik, Universität Würzburg, 97074 Würzburg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211, USA

(Received 7 October 2008; revised manuscript received 8 January 2009; published 17 March 2009)

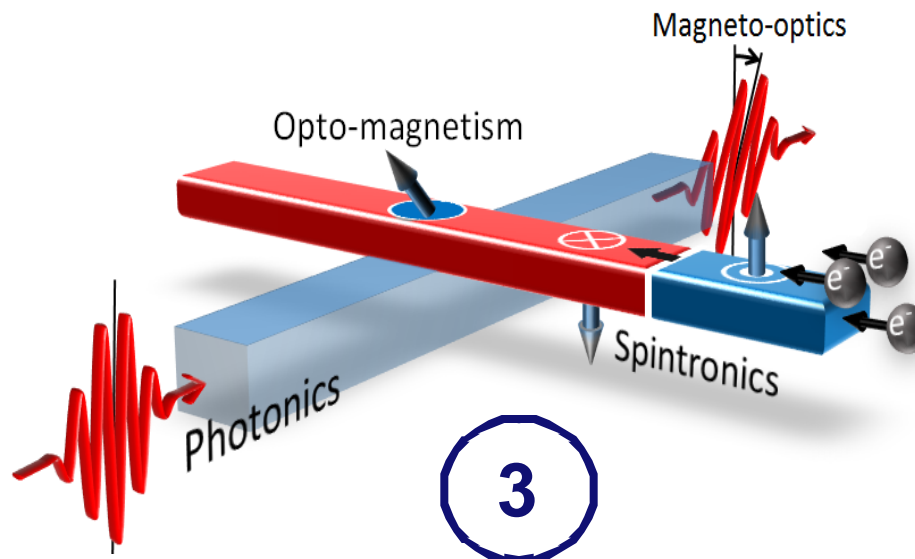
We discuss the dissipative diffusion-type term of the form  $\mathbf{m} \times \nabla^2 \partial_t \mathbf{m}$  in the phenomenological Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation for the magnetization dynamics in ferromagnets.

$$\alpha(q) = \frac{\sigma_{\perp} q^2}{S} \sim \left( \frac{\mu_F / \Delta_{\text{xc}}}{p_F / q} \right)^2 \frac{\tau_{\perp} \Delta_{\text{xc}}}{1 + (\tau_{\perp} \Delta_{\text{xc}})^2}$$

# Outline

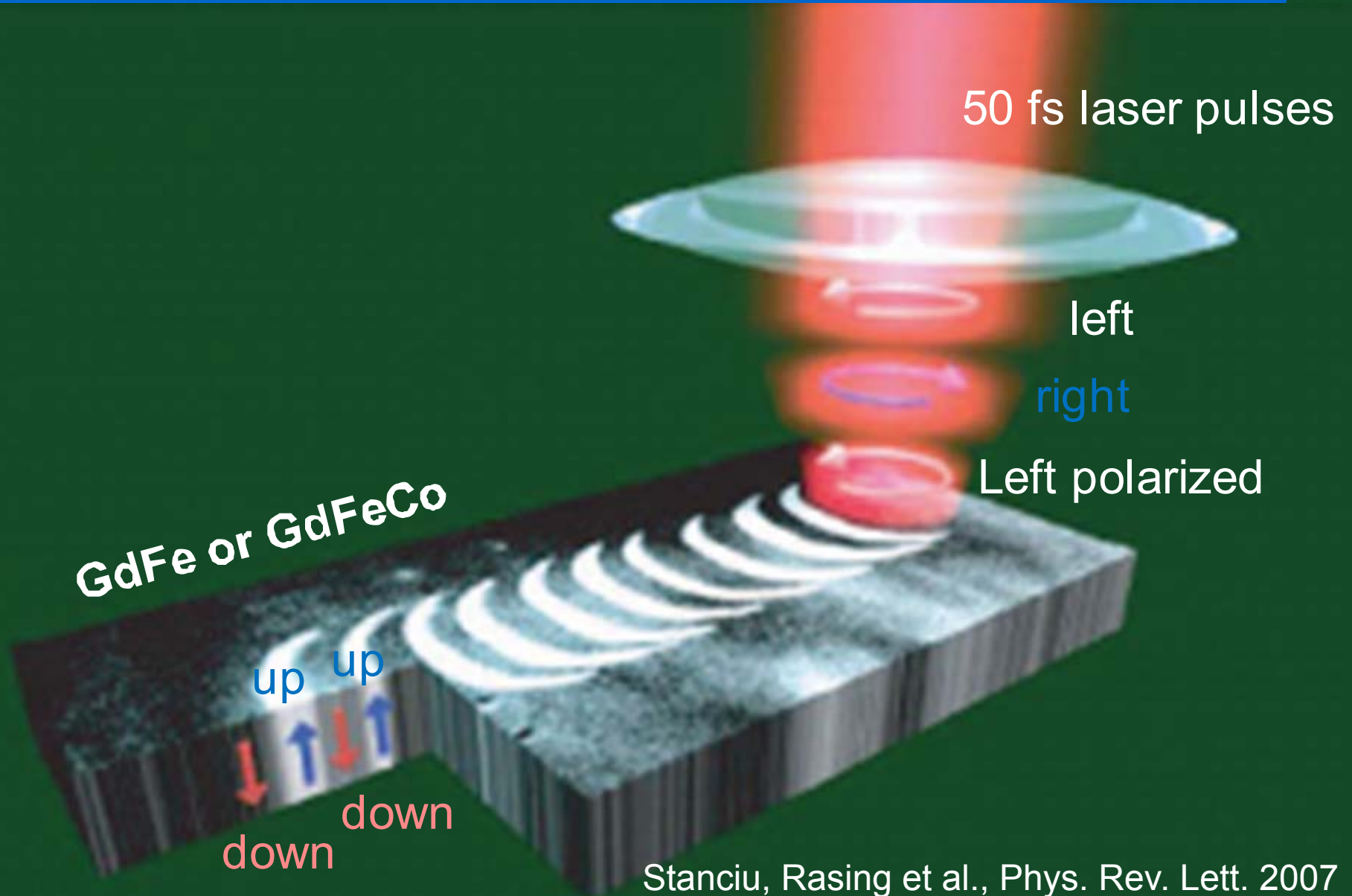
22

- Introduction: fs All-Optical Switching (AOS)
- AOS of spintronic materials
- Integration of “AOS” and spintronic functionality
- Conclusions & take home



# Writing Magnetism with Light – Opto-magnetism

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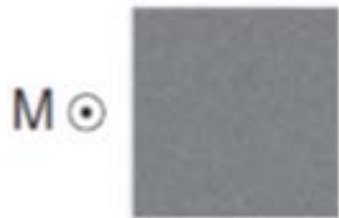




# Writing Magnetism with Light – Opto-magnetism

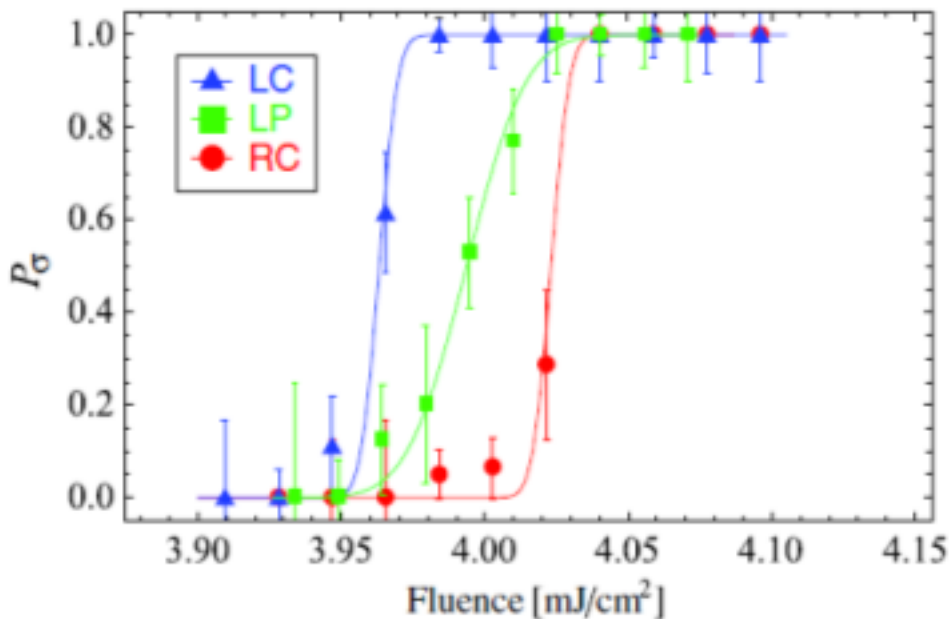
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## Toggle mechanism (linearly polarized!)



20  $\mu\text{m}$

Ostler et al., Nature Comms. 2012

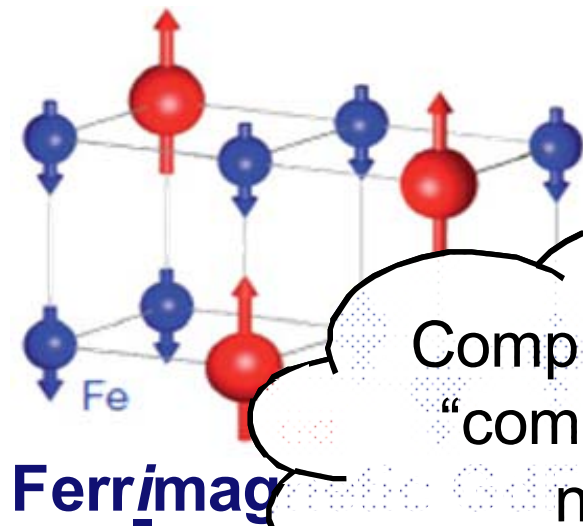


**Helicity dependence  
just due to circular  
dichroism**

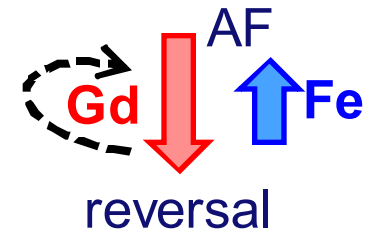
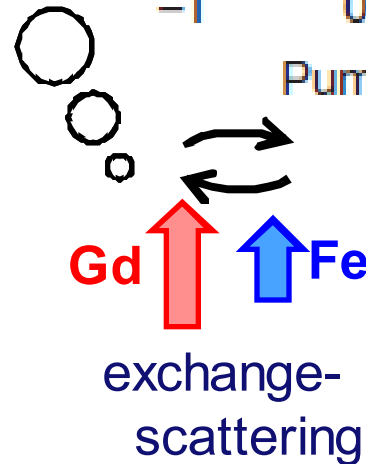
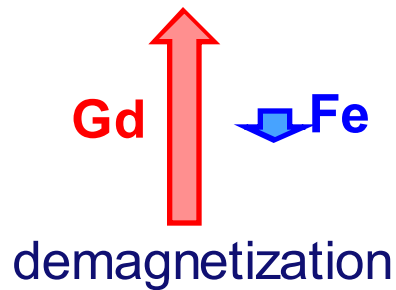
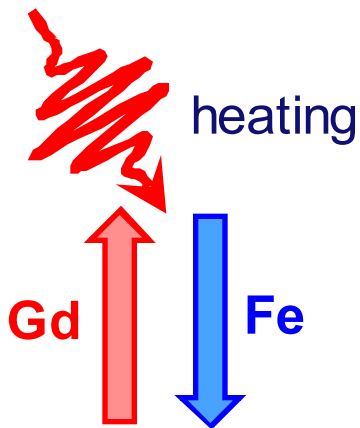
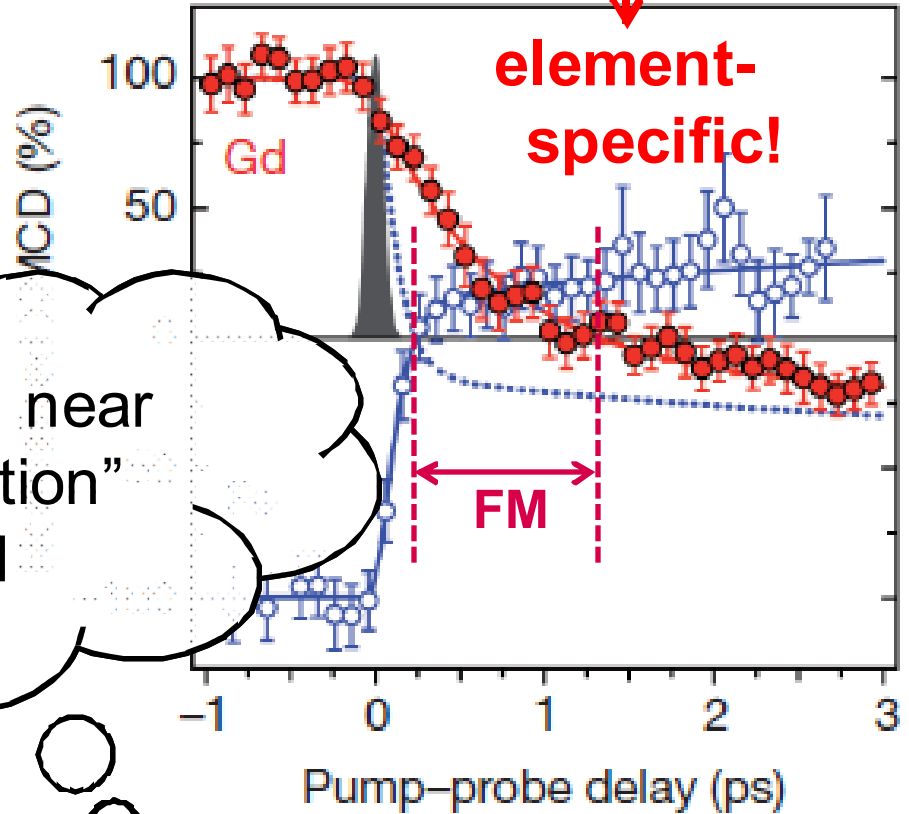
Khorsand et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 2012

Stanciu, Rasing et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 2007

# Detailed insight using fs X-ray pulses (XMCD)

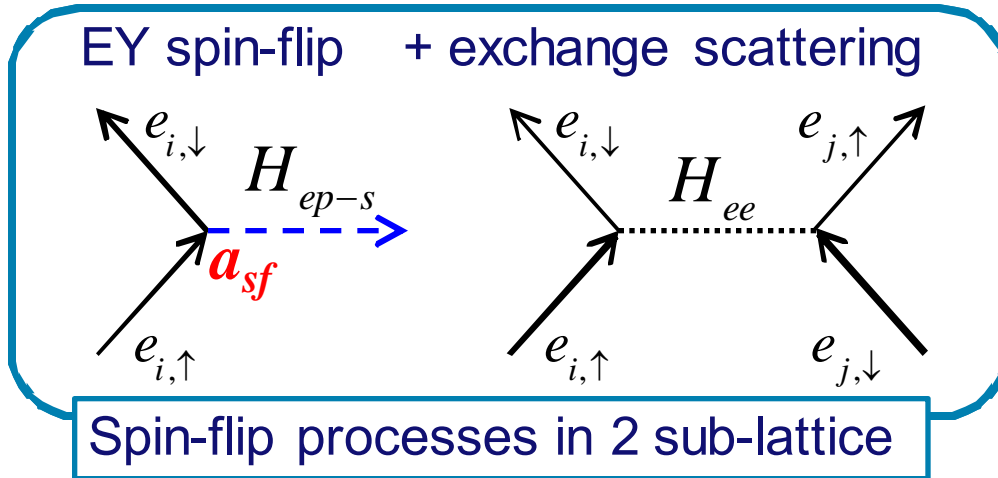


Composition near "compensation" needed



# AOS in Microscopic 3-Temperature model

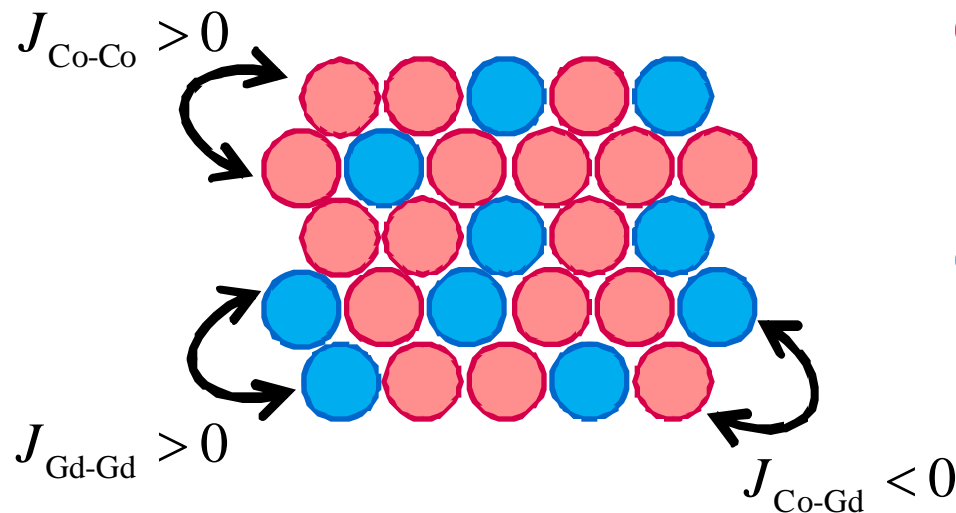
$$H = H_e + H_p + H_s + H_{ee} + H_{ep} + H_{ep-s} \xrightarrow{\text{Golden rule}} \text{rate equations}$$



$$\frac{dT_e}{dt} = \frac{g_{ep}}{C_e} (T_p - T_e) + \frac{P(t)}{C_e}$$

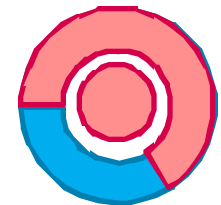
$$\frac{dT_p}{dt} = \frac{g_{ep}}{C_p} (T_e - T_p) + \frac{T_p - T_{amb}}{\tau_{diff}}$$

Electron and lattice



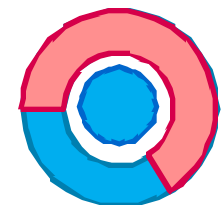
Cobalt

$$S_i = \frac{1}{2}, \mu_{at} = 1.6 \mu_B$$



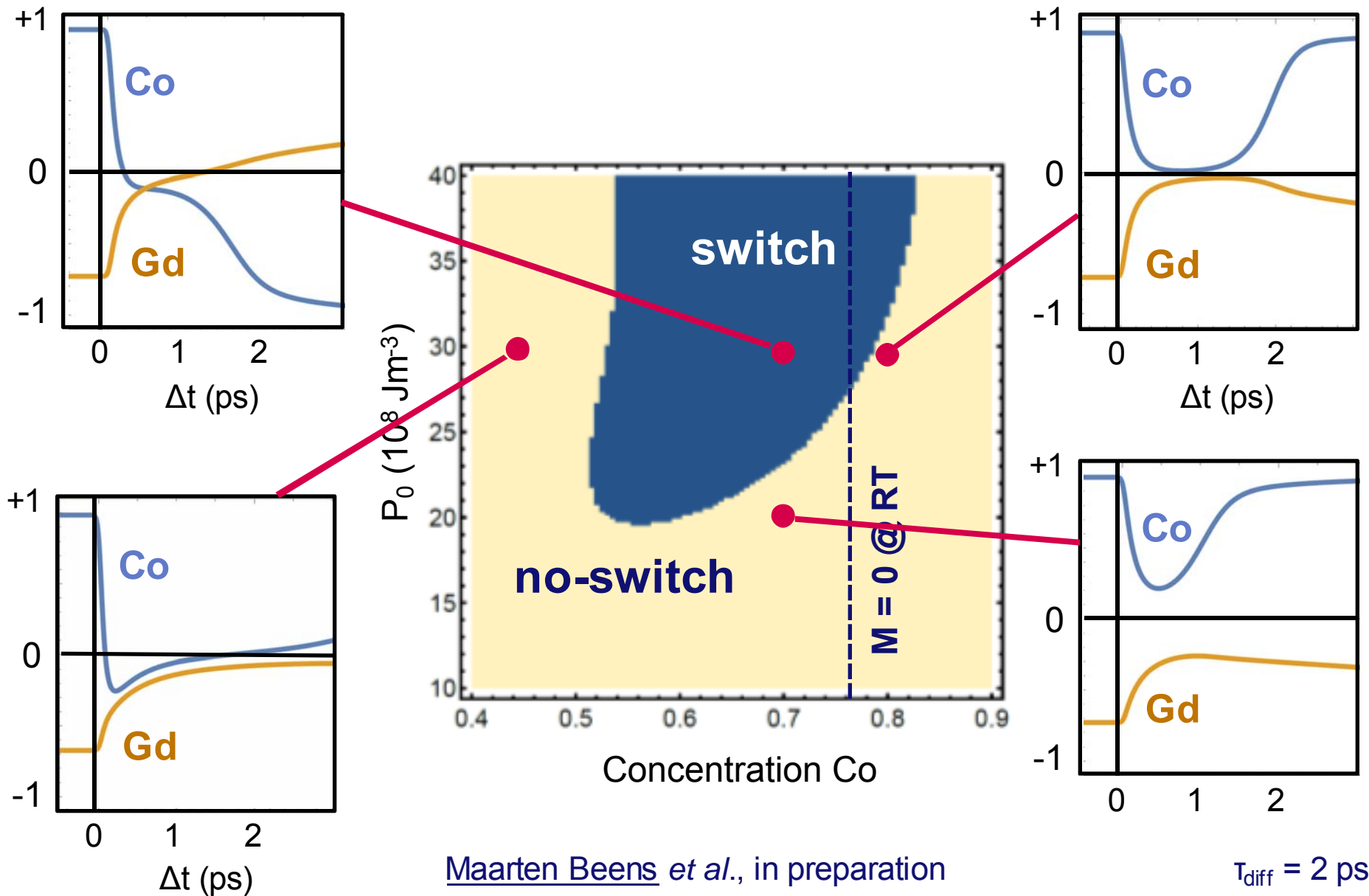
Gadolinium

$$S_i = \frac{1}{2}, \mu_{at} = 7.5 \mu_B$$



# AOS phase diagram for $\text{Co}_x\text{Gd}_{1-x}$

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# Requirements AOS vs. Fast CI-DWM

1. Anti-parallel sub-lattices = reduced M

(2. Different (EY) demagnetization times )

3. Exchange scattering

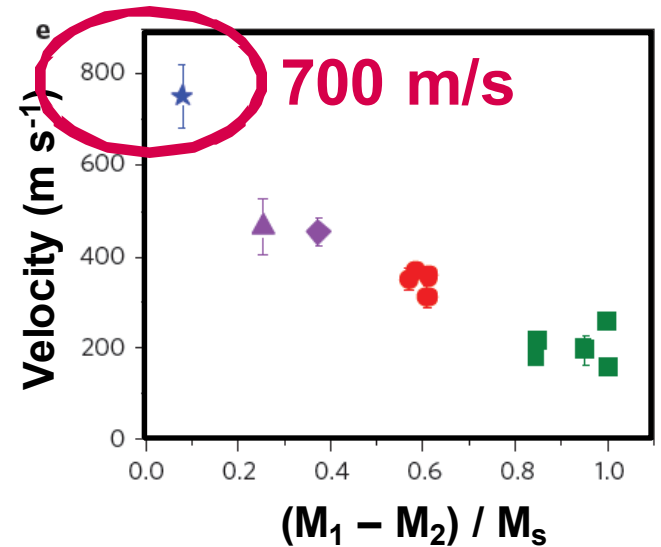
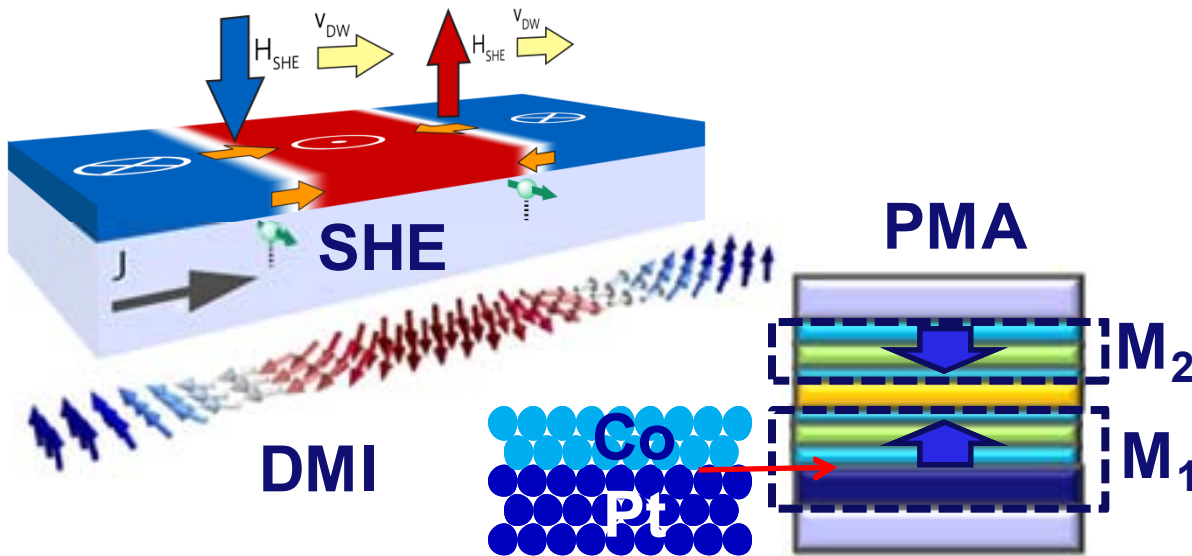
4. PMA (useful)

1. Anti-parallel sub-lattices = reduced M

2. Strong SOC → SHE

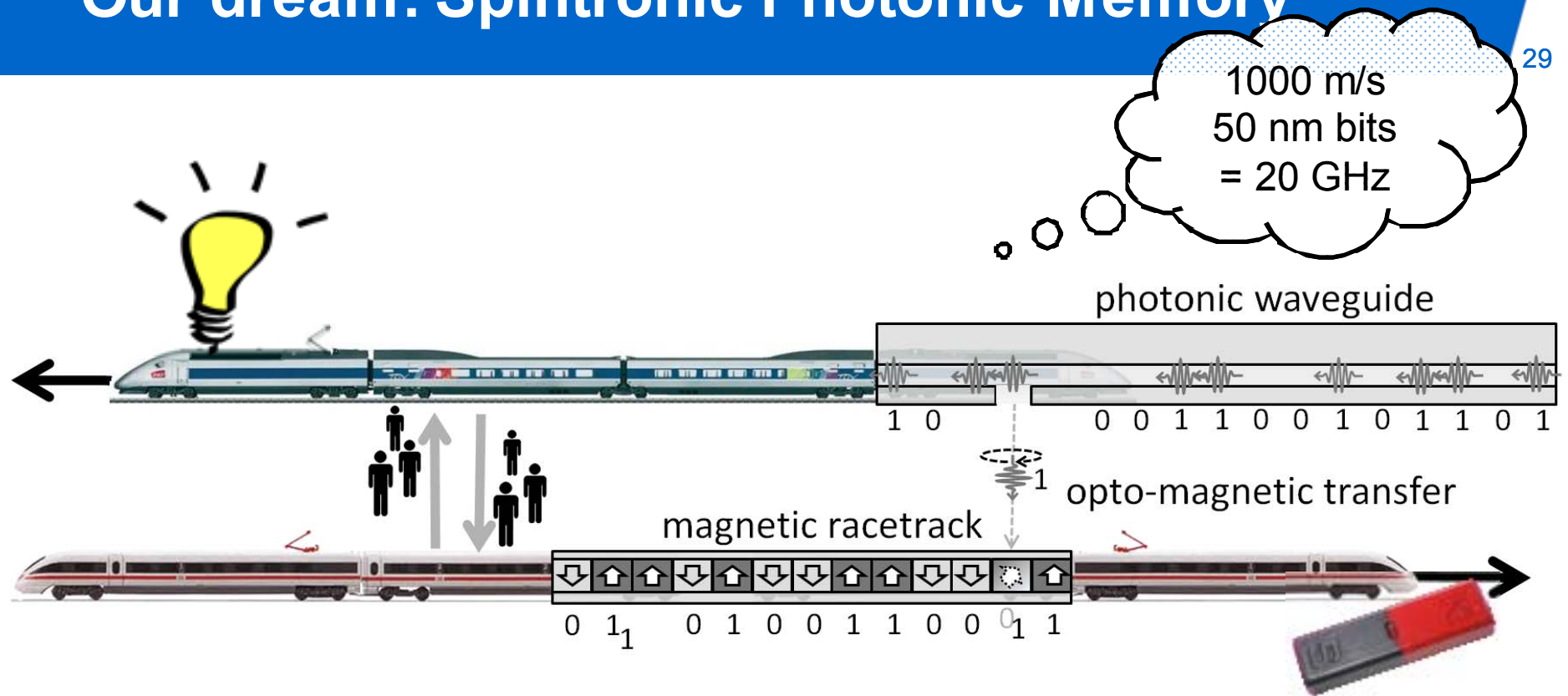
3. Strong SOC → DMI

4. PMA



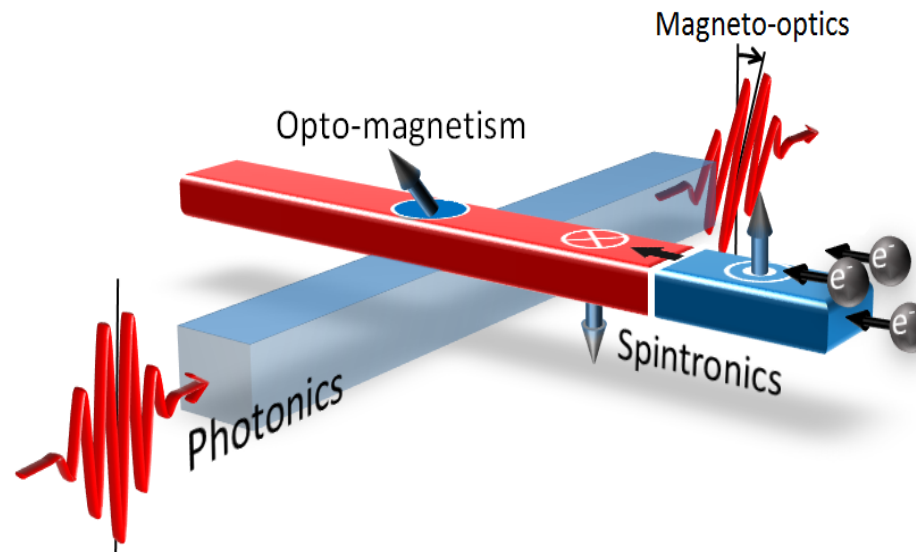
# Our dream: Spintronic Photonic Memory

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- If we can engineer the proper magnetic stack

- Introduction: fs All-Optical Switching (AOS)
- AOS of spintronic materials
- Integration of “AOS” and spintronic functionality
- Conclusions & take home

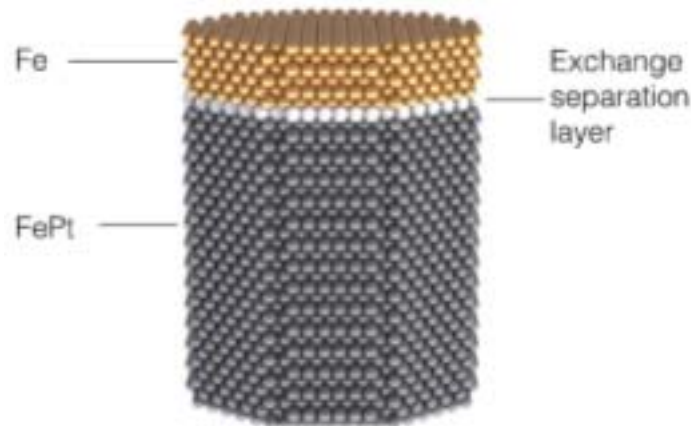


# What about AOS of *synthetic* ferrimagnets?

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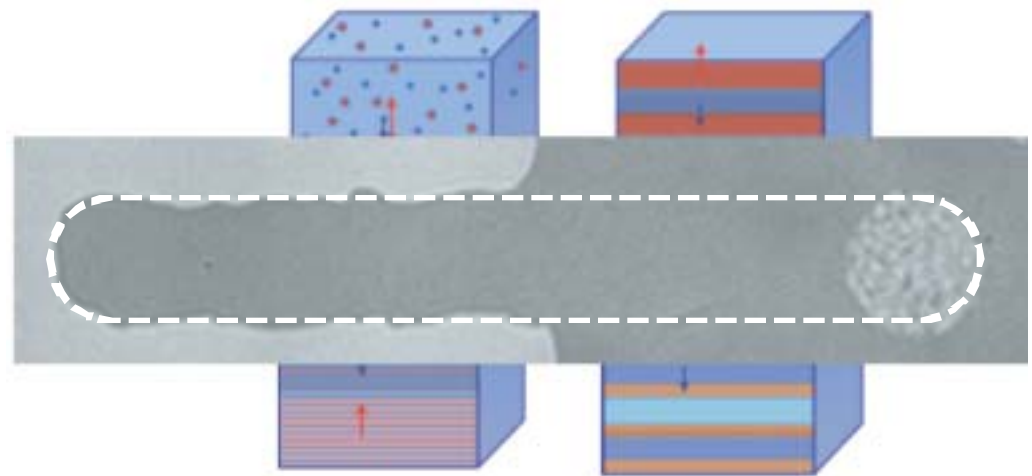
- **Theoretical predictions**



Evans, Chantrell *et al.* APL 2014 (Fe/FePt)

Gerlach, Nowak *et al.* PRB 2017 (Fe/Gd)

- **Experiments:**



Mangin *et al.*, Nature Materials 2014

- **But no single-pulse switching...**

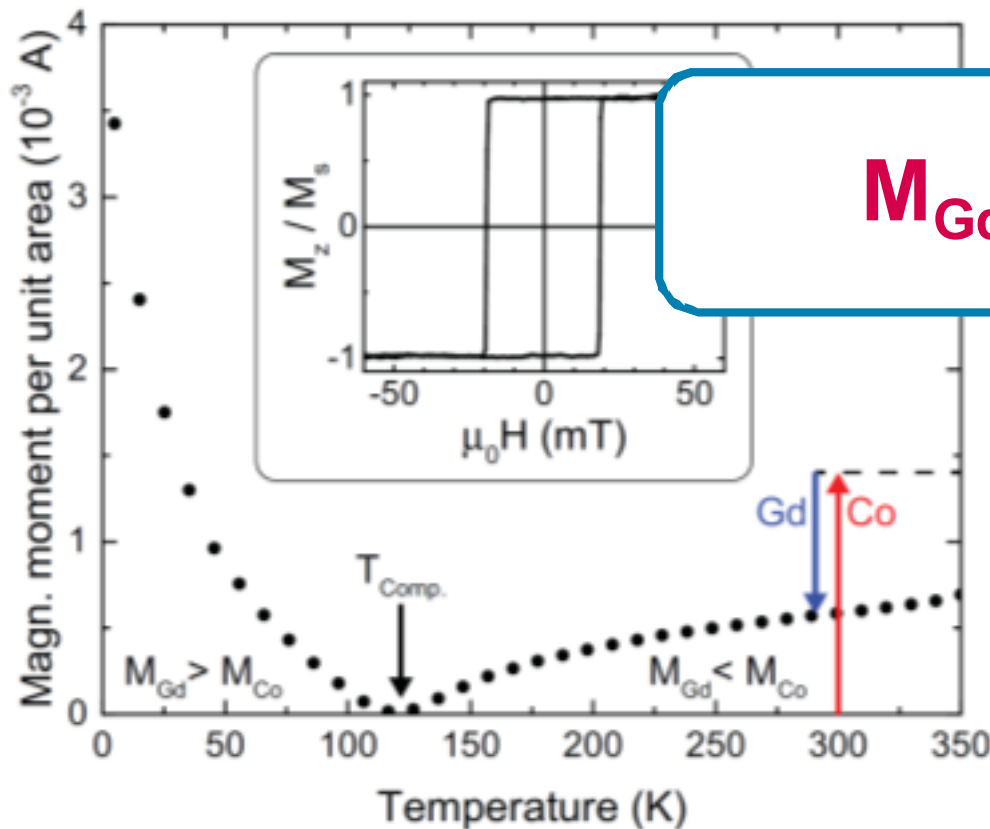
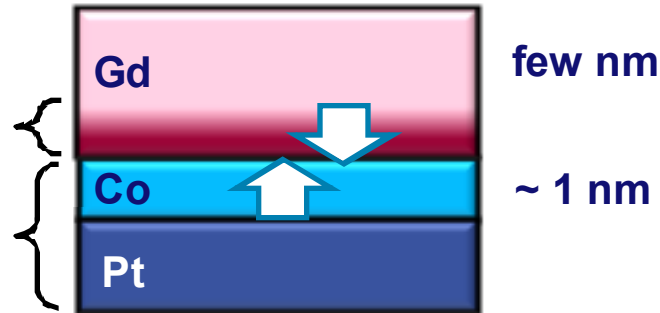


# Pt/Co/Gd ...

Partly inspired by Pham, Pizzini et al., EPL 2016

**Proximity induced FM @ RT**

**Strong spin-orbit (DMI & SHE)**



**$M_{Gd}: 0.45 \text{ nm}$**

**VSM SQUID**

→ 0.45 nm FM Gd @ RT

→  $M_{sat,Gd} = 1.8 \text{ MA/m}$   
(bulk: 2.1 MA/m)

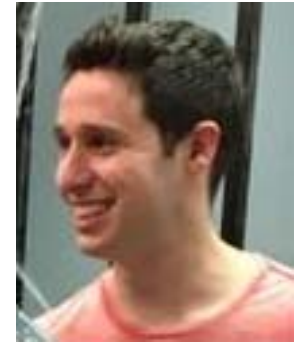
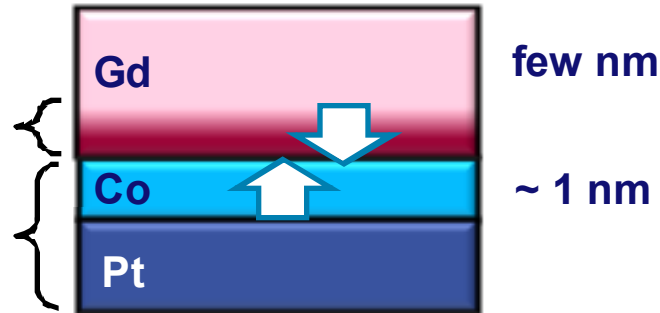
# Pt/Co/Gd ... Single-pulse toggle switching

33

Partly inspired by Pham, Pizzini et al., EPL 2016

**Proximity induced  
FM @ RT**

**Strong spin-orbit  
(DMI & SHE)**

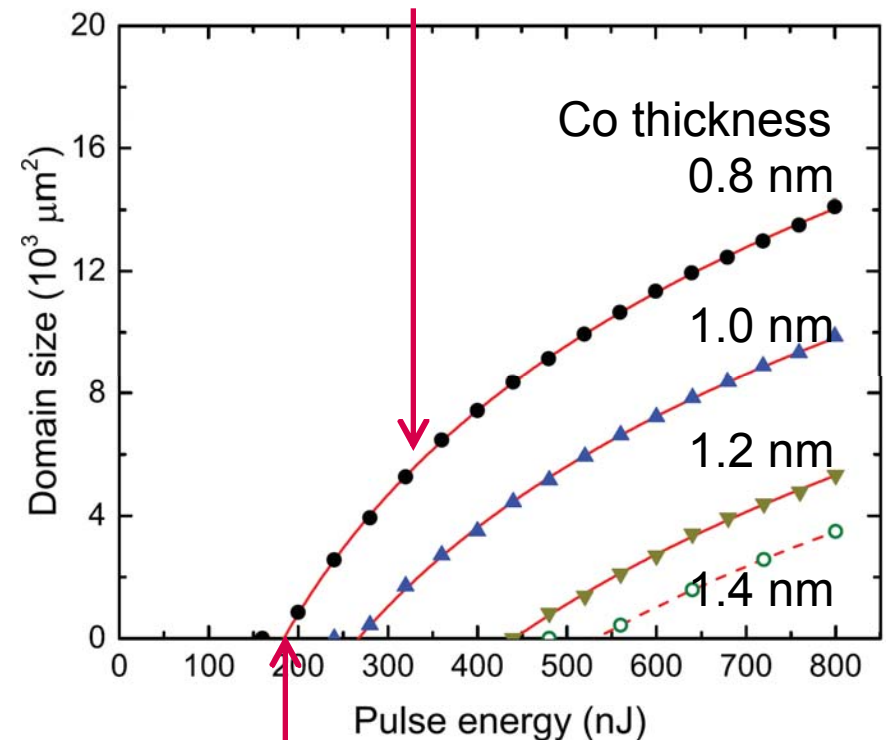
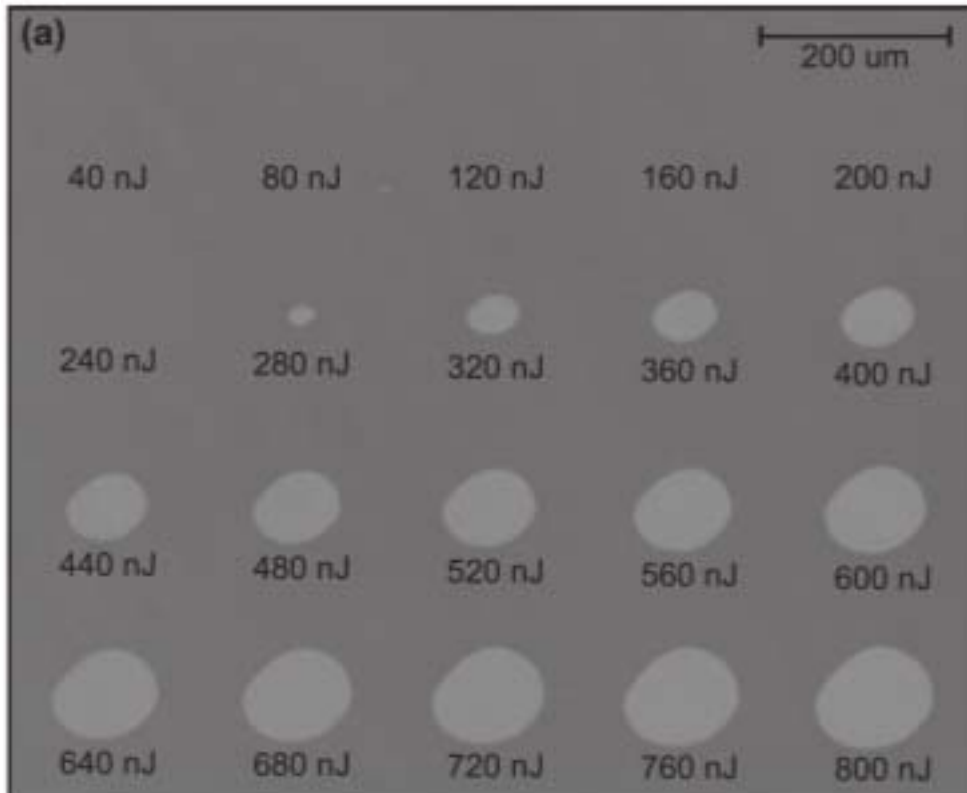


Mark Laliou, Peeters, Lavrijsen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 96, 220411 (Rapid) 2017

# Fluence dependence

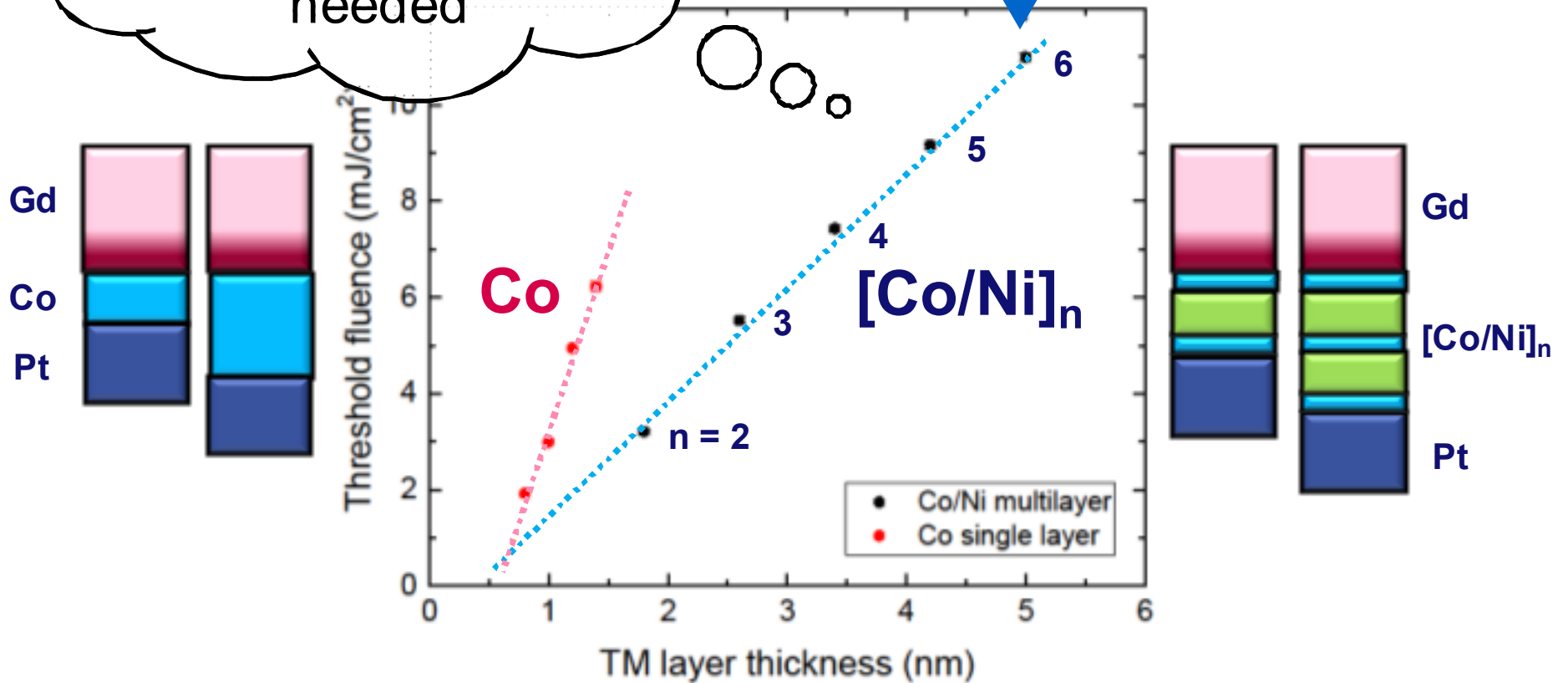
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## Fit assuming fixed threshold temperature



- No helicity dependence
- $> 10^7$  successful switches and @ 100 kHz

Alloys:  
Composition near  
"compensation"  
needed



• How come?

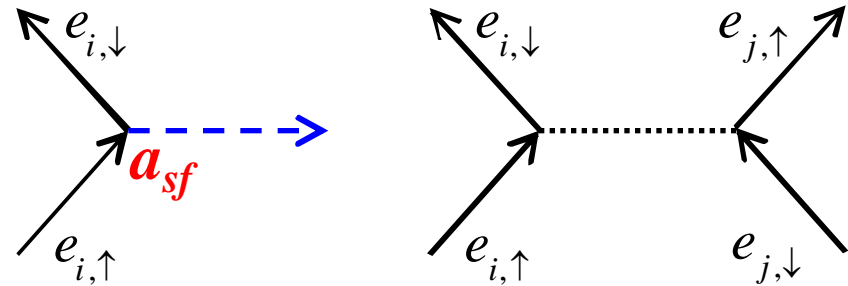
# Layered multi-sublattice M3TM

$$\frac{dT_e}{dt} = \frac{g_{ep}}{C_e} (T_p - T_e) + \frac{P(t)}{C_e}$$

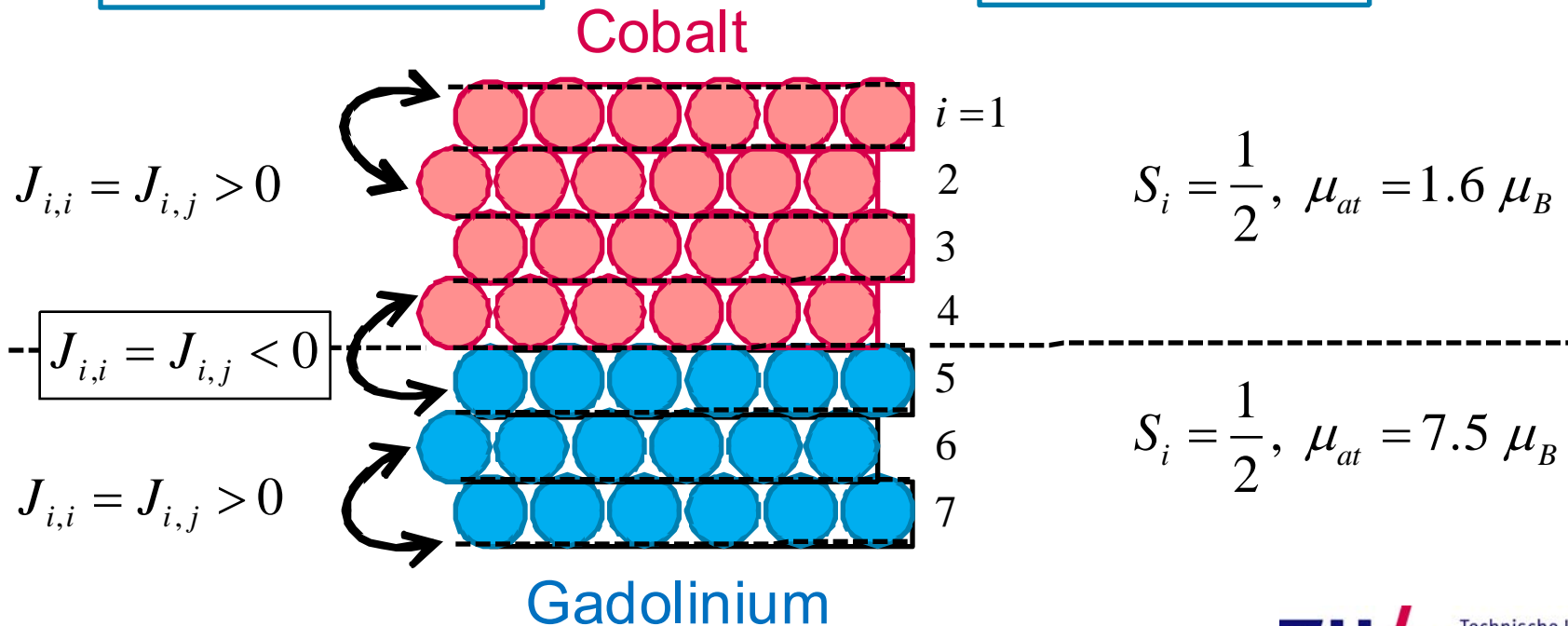
$$\frac{dT_p}{dt} = \frac{g_{ep}}{C_p} (T_e - T_p) + \frac{T_p - T_{amb}}{\tau_{diff}}$$

Electron and lattice

EY spin-flip + exchange scattering



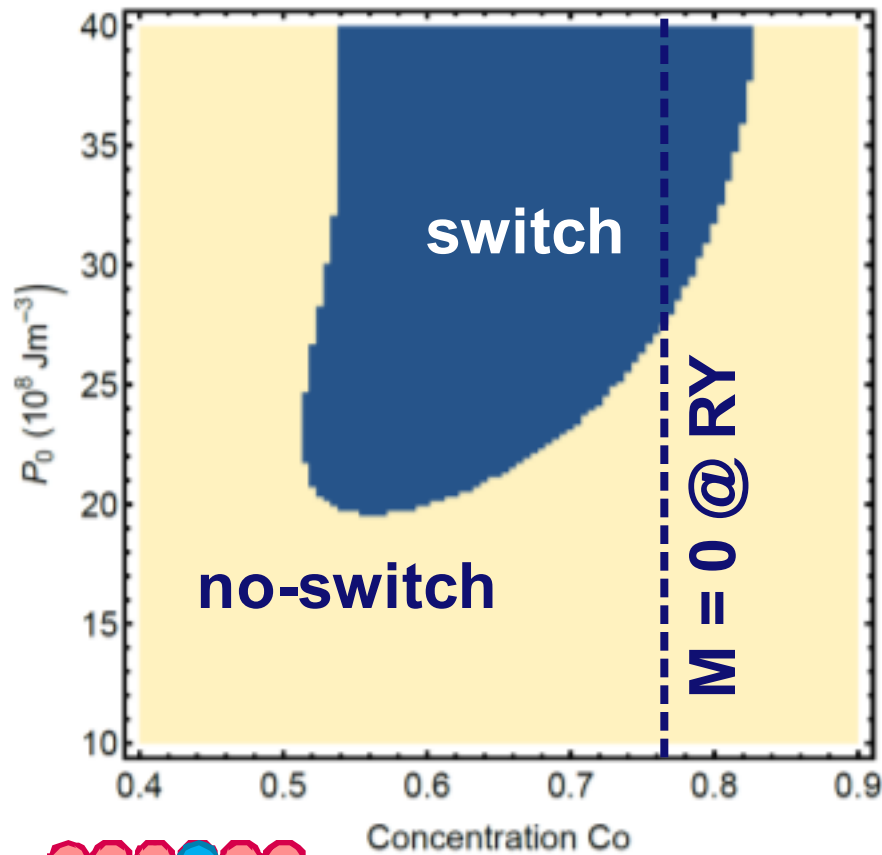
slab-wise M3TM



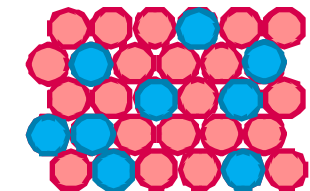
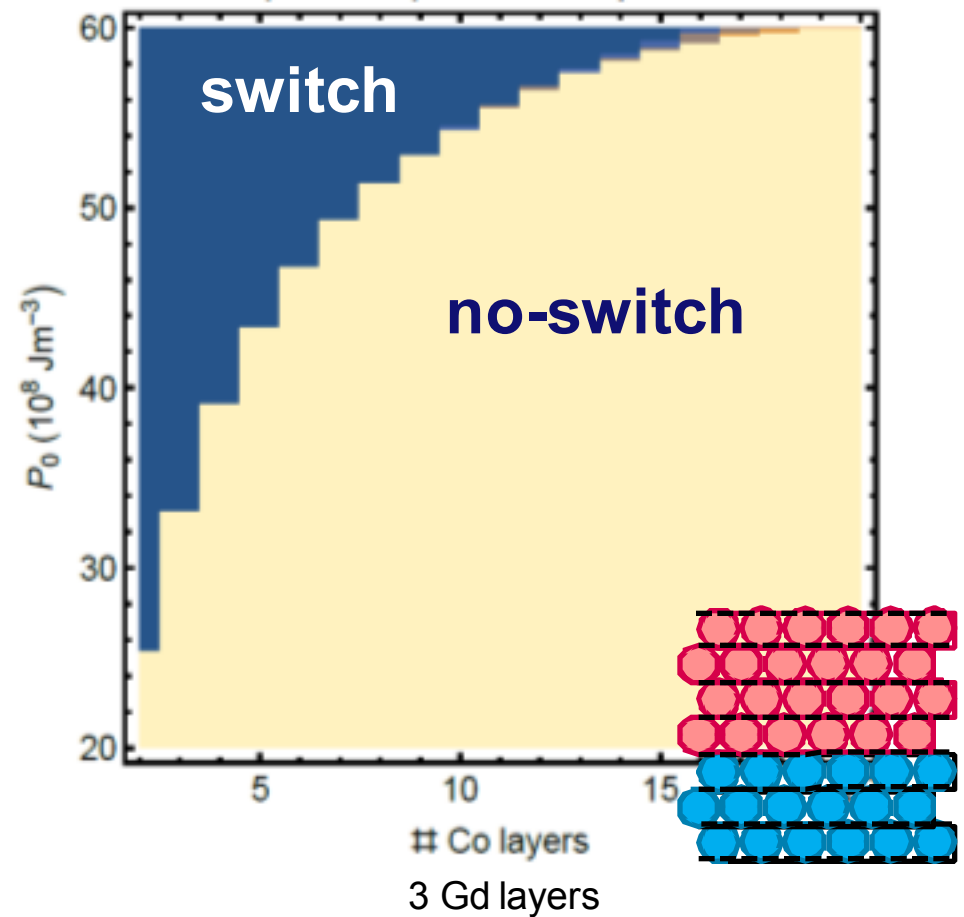
# AOS of alloy *versus* bi-layer

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## Alloy



## Bi-layer

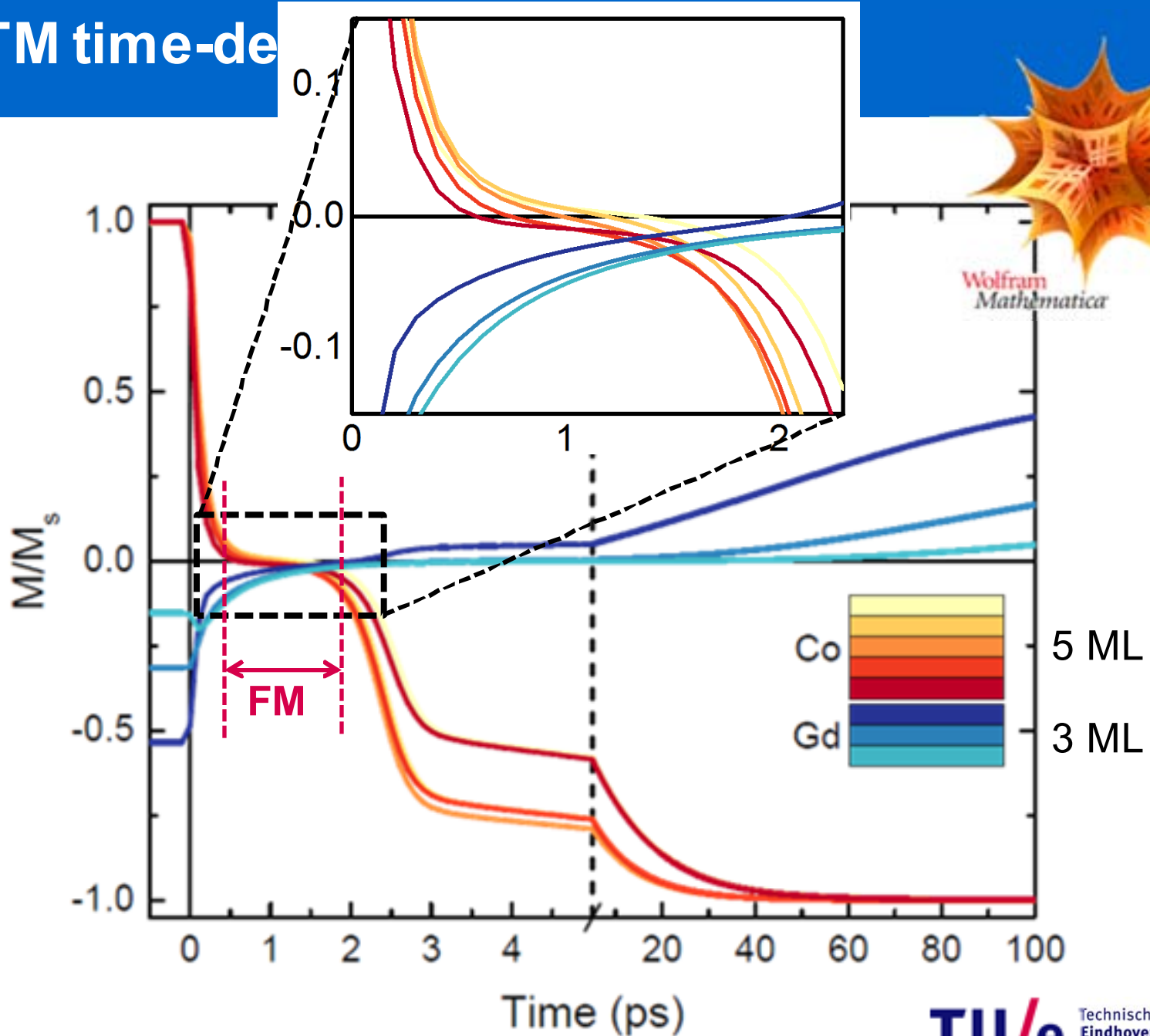


Effective medium

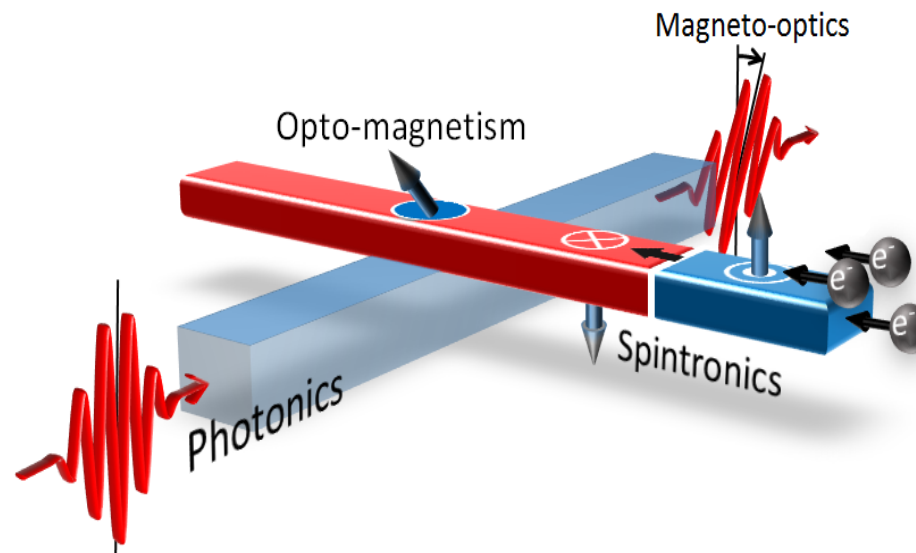
• How come?

Mark Lalieu, Maarten Beens *et al.*, in preparation

# M3TM time-de

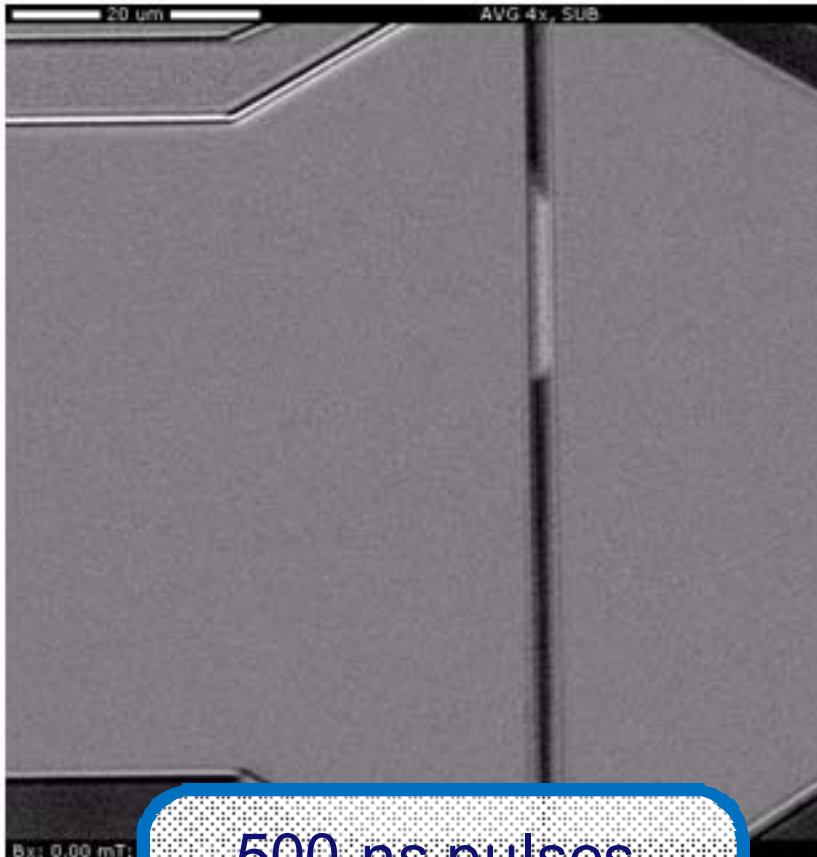


- Introduction: fs All-Optical Switching (AOS)
- AOS of spintronic materials
- **Integration of “AOS” and spintronic functionality**
- **Conclusions & take home**

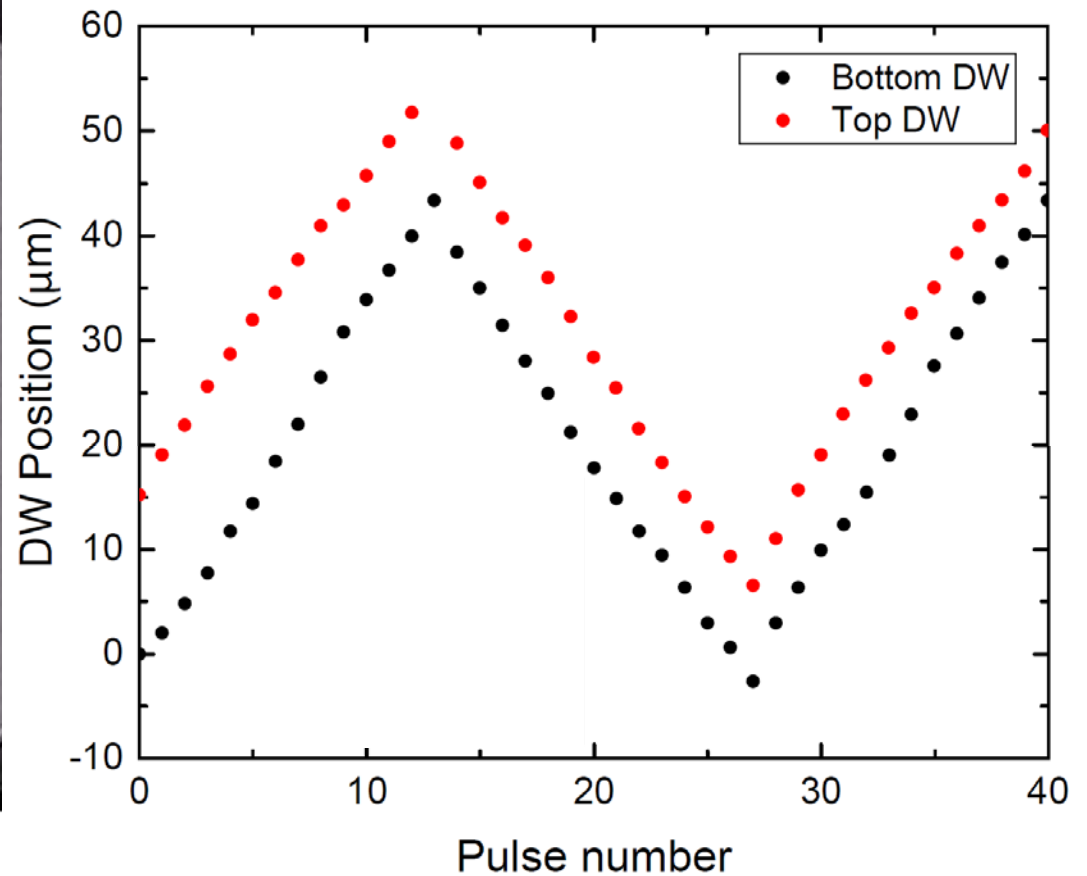




# Current (SHE) induced motion in Pt/Co/Gd

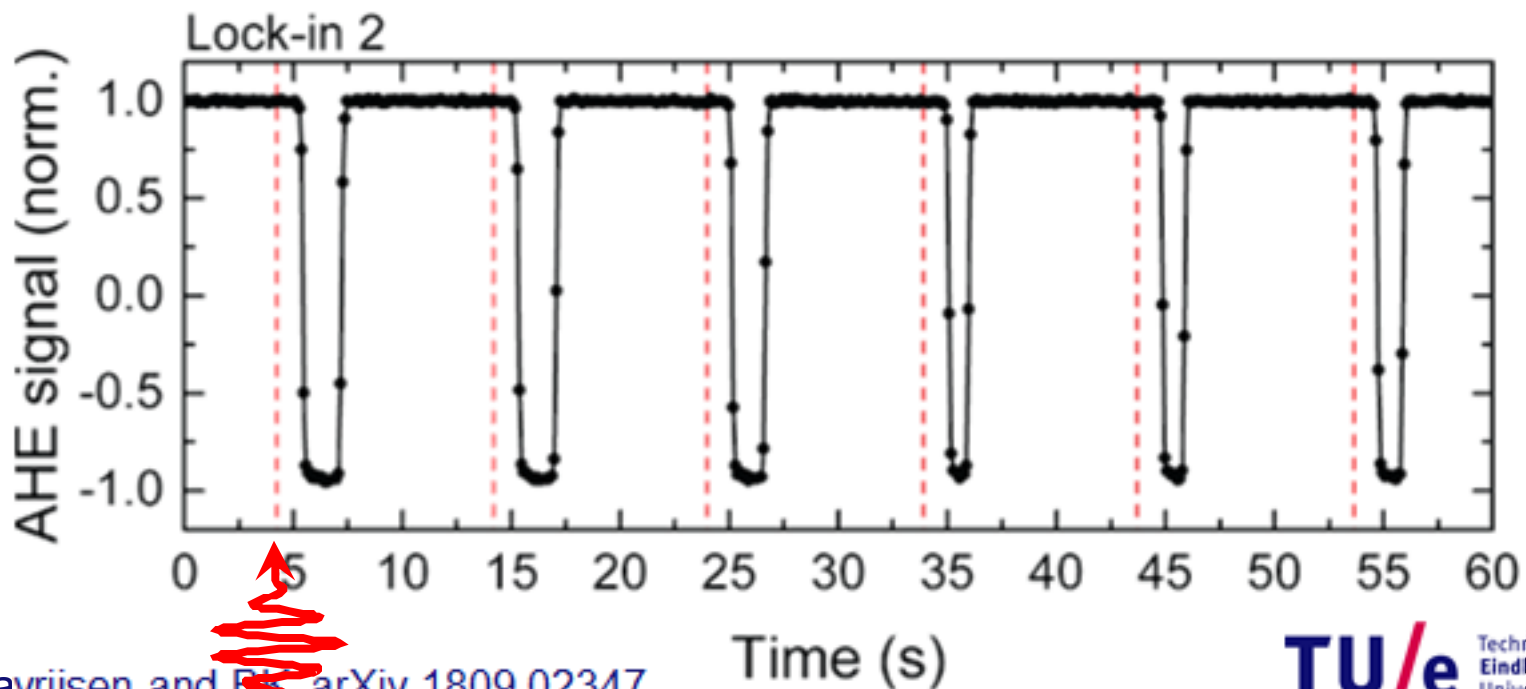
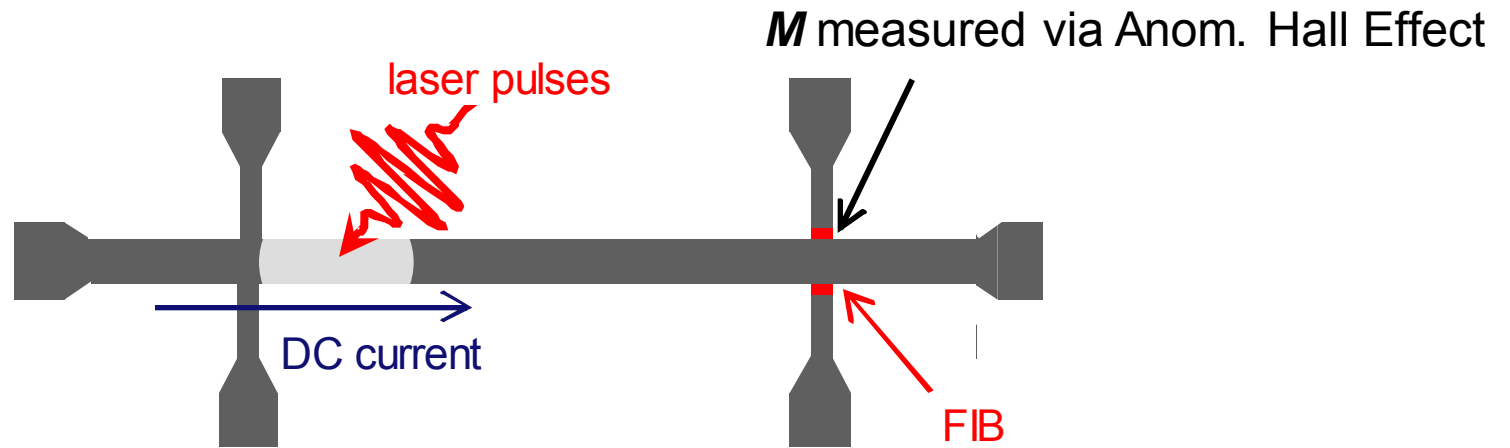


500 ns pulses  
 $0.4 \times 10^{12} \text{ A/m}^2$   
 $v_{\text{DW}} = 8 \text{ m/s}$



# All-optical writing "on the fly"

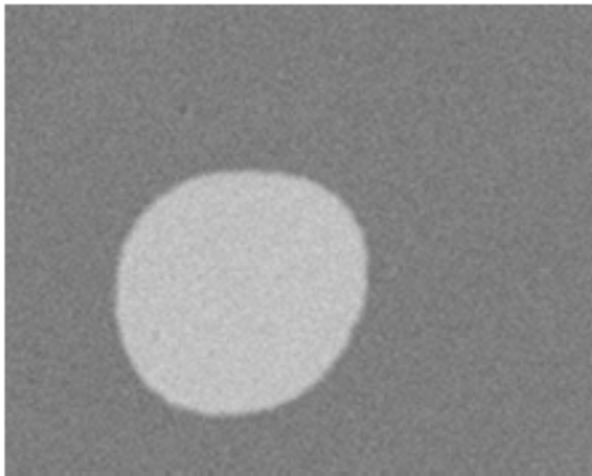
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# Conclusions & Take home

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- **Converging of spintronics and fs magnetism rapidly progressing – two routes discussed**
- **First step towards integrated magneto-photonics**



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Mark Lalieu, Peeters, Lavrijsen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 96, 220411 (Rapid) 2017

M.L.M. Lalieu, R. Lavrijsen & BK, arXiv 1809.02347 (2018)

Lalieu, Deens, BK *et al.*, in preparation

# Acknowledgements

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