

# Stimulated emission and absorption of photons in magnetic point contacts: toward metal-based spin-lasers

Yu. G. Naidyuk, O. P. Balkashin, V.V. Fisun, and I. K. Yanson

*B. I. Verkin Institute for Low Temperature Physics and Engineering National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 47 Lenin Avenue, 61103 Kharkiv, Ukraine*

A. M. Kadigrobov,<sup>1,2</sup> R. I. Shekhter,<sup>1</sup> and M. Jonson,<sup>1,3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, University of Gothenburg, SE-412 96 Göteborg, Sweden*

<sup>2</sup>*Theoretische Physik III, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, D-44801 Bochum, Germany*

<sup>3</sup>*SUPA, Department of Physics, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh EH14 4AS, Scotland, UK*

<sup>4</sup>*Division of Quantum Phases and Devices, School of Physics, Konkuk University, Seoul 143-701, Korea*

V. Neu, M. Seifert

*Leibniz-Institut für Festkörper- und Werkstoffforschung Dresden e.V., Postfach 270116, D-01171 Dresden, Germany*

S. Andersson and V. Korenivski

*Nanostructure Physics, Royal Institute of Technology, 10691, Stockholm, Sweden*

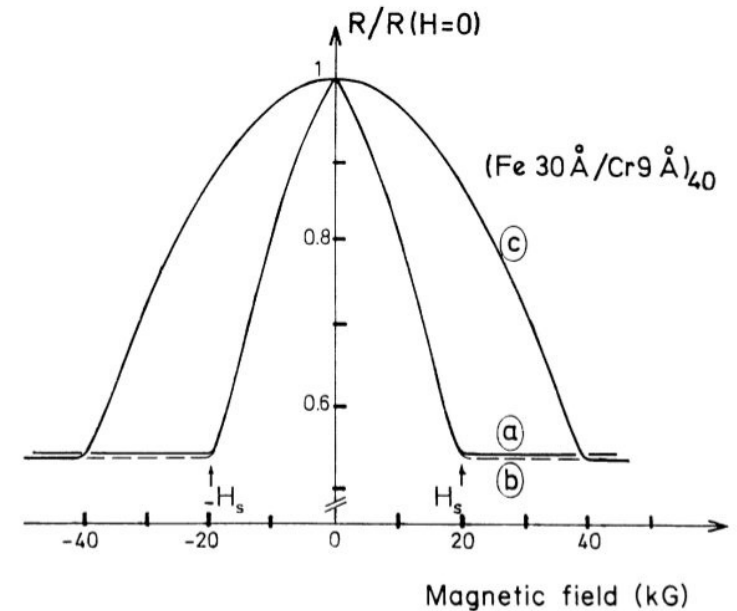
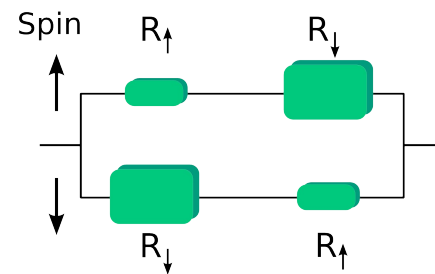
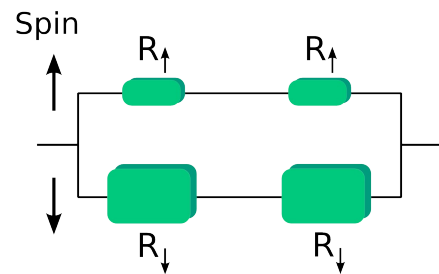
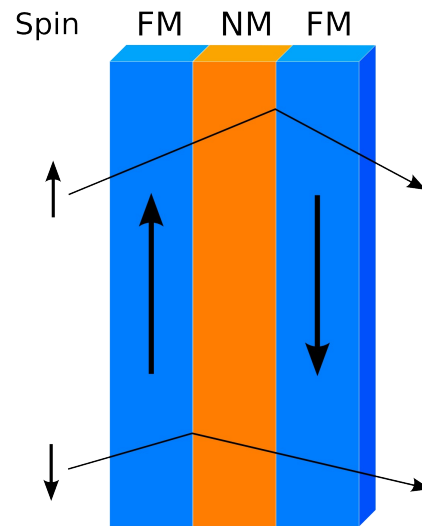
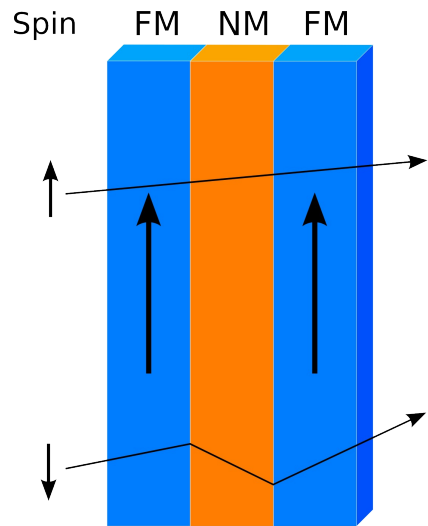
Literature discussion

15 February 2011

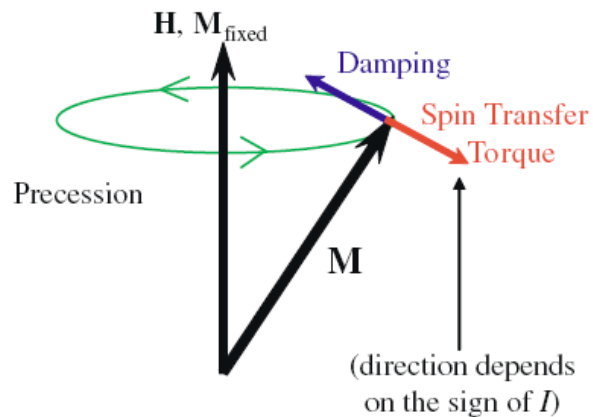
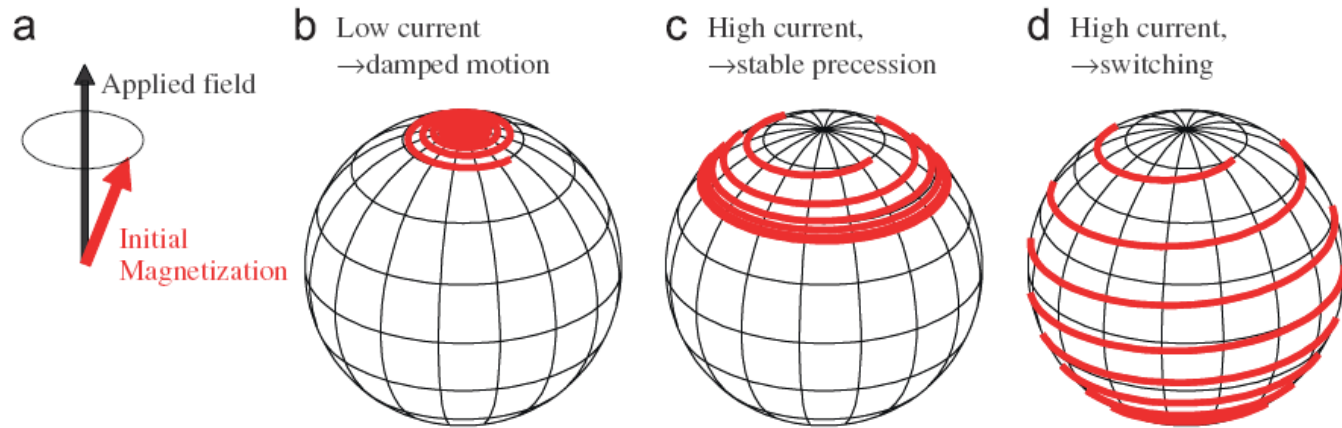
Tim Verhagen

- Spin Transfer Torque
- Spin Lasing
- Experiment

# Giant Magnetic Resistance



# Spin Transfer Torque

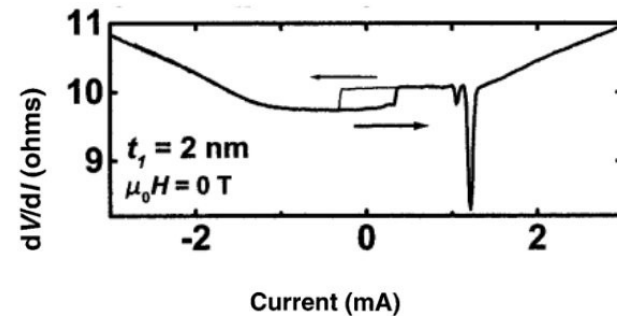
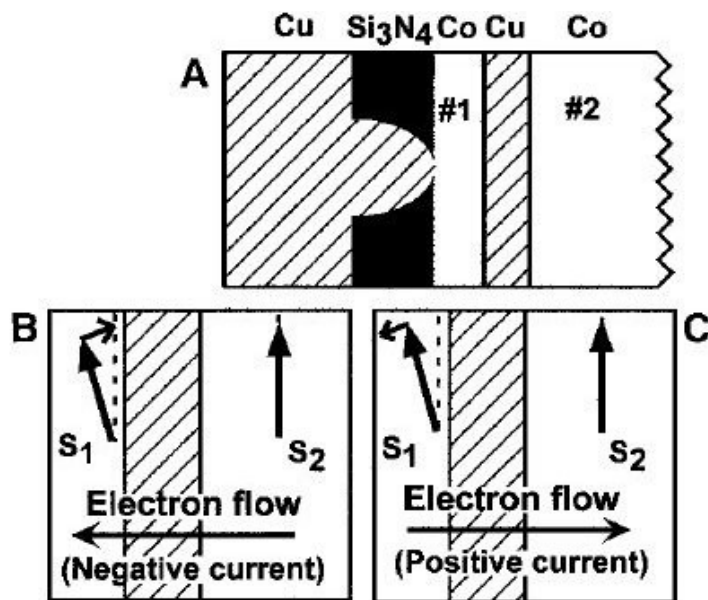


$$\tau \propto I \hat{s}_1 \times (\hat{s}_1 \times \hat{s}_2)$$

Generated torque

Dissipation

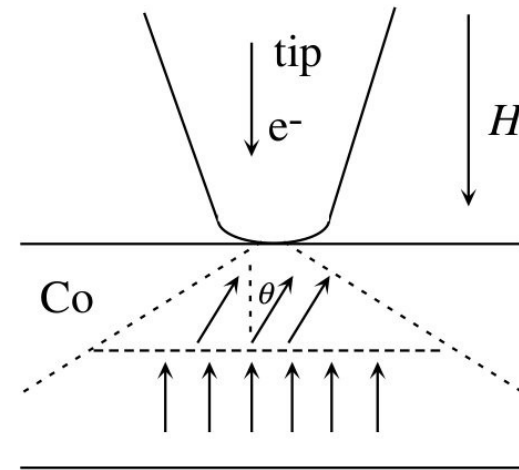
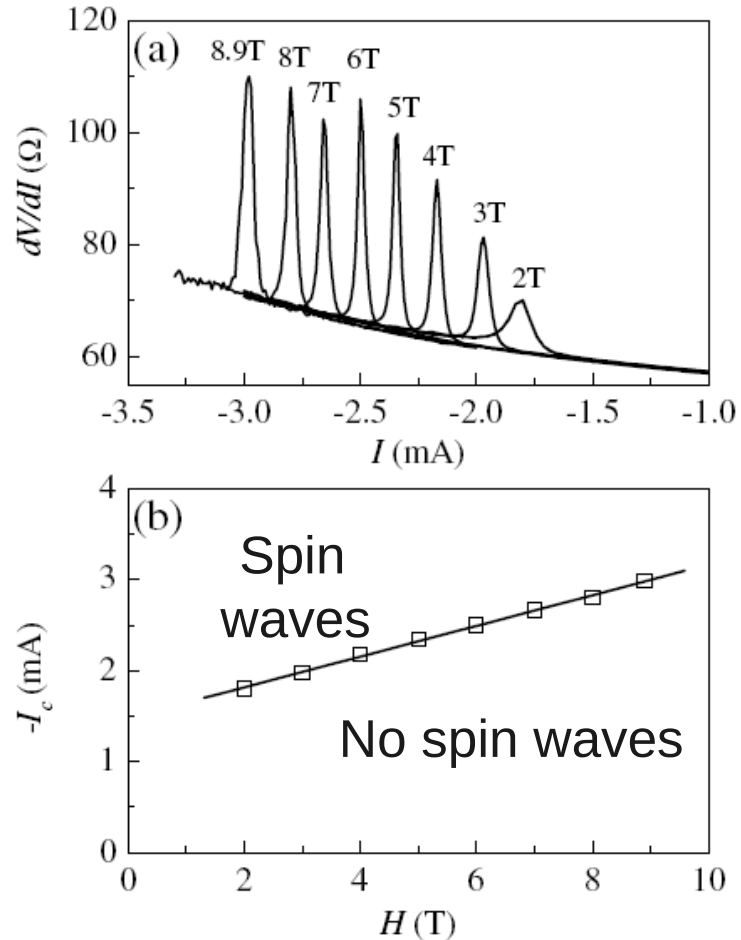
# Experimental proof STT



Damping increase with decreasing film thickness

Birth of spin pumping!  
To be discussed next  
time, see RMP 77 1375

# Excitations magnetic layer



Co|Ag

- Spin Transfer Torque
- Spin Lasing
- Experiment

# Spin flip laser

## Semiconductor (laser diode)

Semiconductor Energy Levels

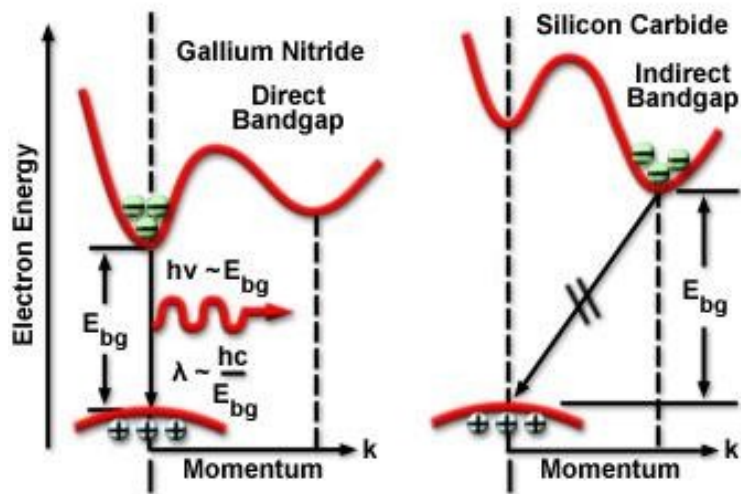


Figure 6

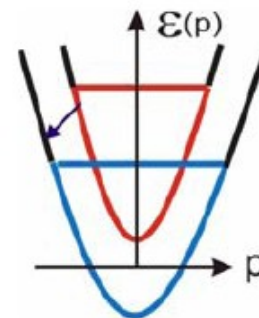
$$\Delta k = 0$$

photon

$$\Delta k \neq 0$$

phonon

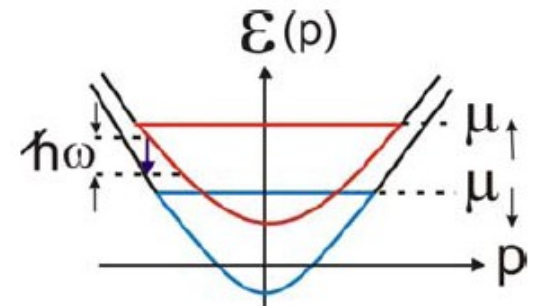
## Magnetic (spin flip laser)



$$\Delta k \neq 0$$

magnon

High frequency oscillators



$$\Delta k = 0$$

photon

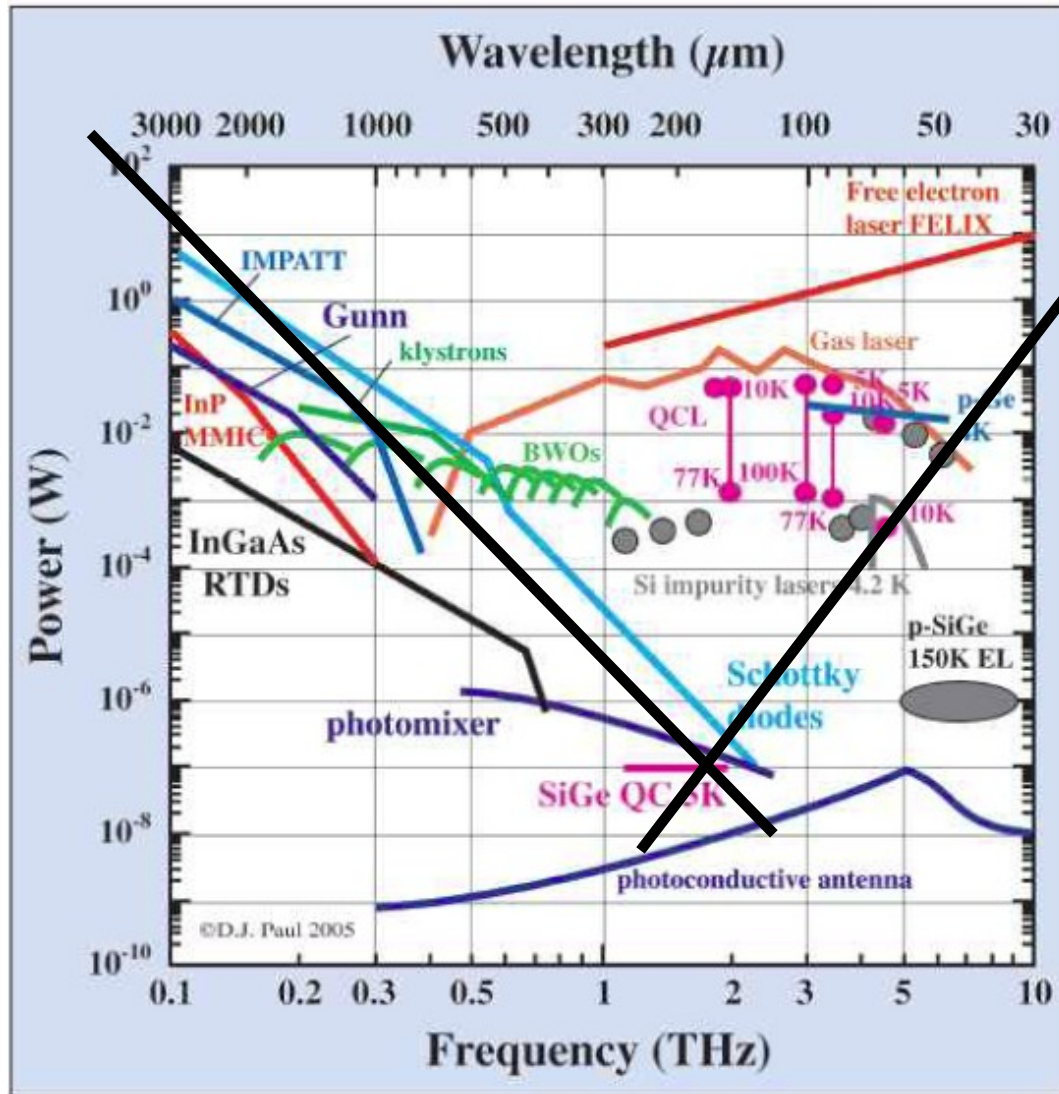
High frequency lasers



# Why magnetic lasers?

Electronics

$$P \propto \frac{1}{\nu^4}$$



Optics

$$k_b T < h\nu$$

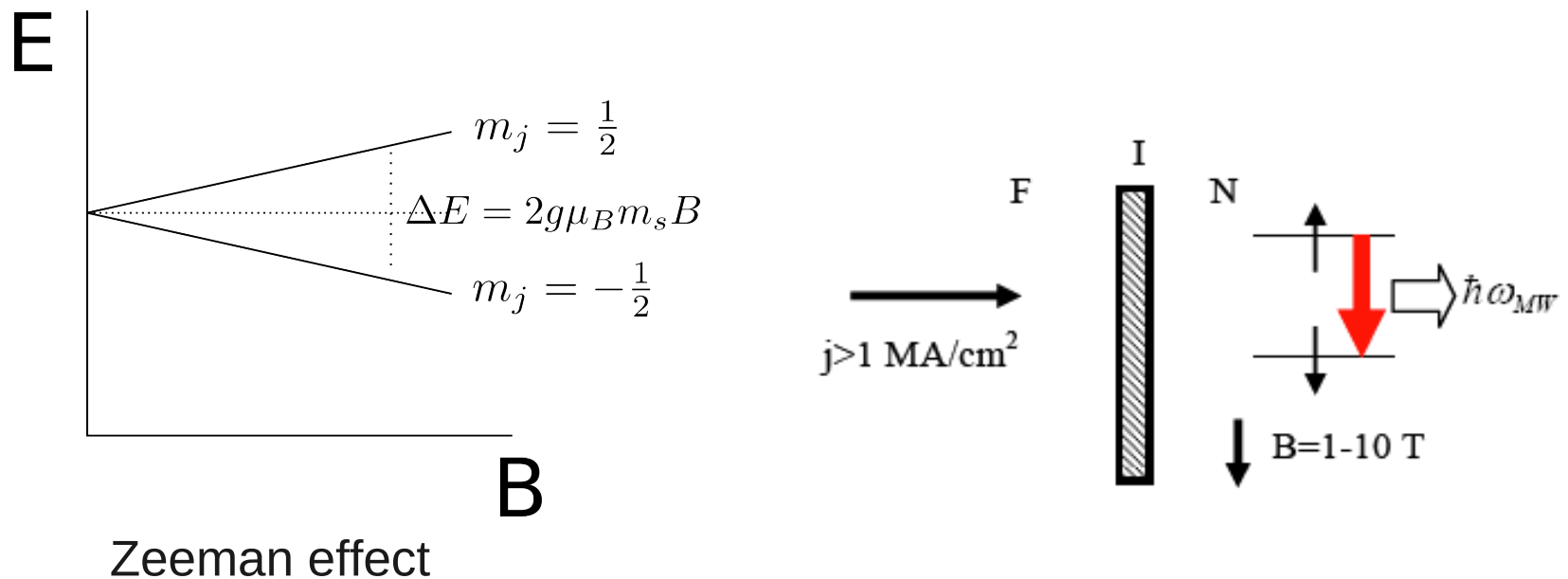
$$1 \text{ THz} = 4 \text{ meV}$$

$$1 \text{ THz} = 48 \text{ K}$$

$$1 \text{ THz} = 33 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ THz} = 0.3 \text{ mm}$$

# Zeeman split transition



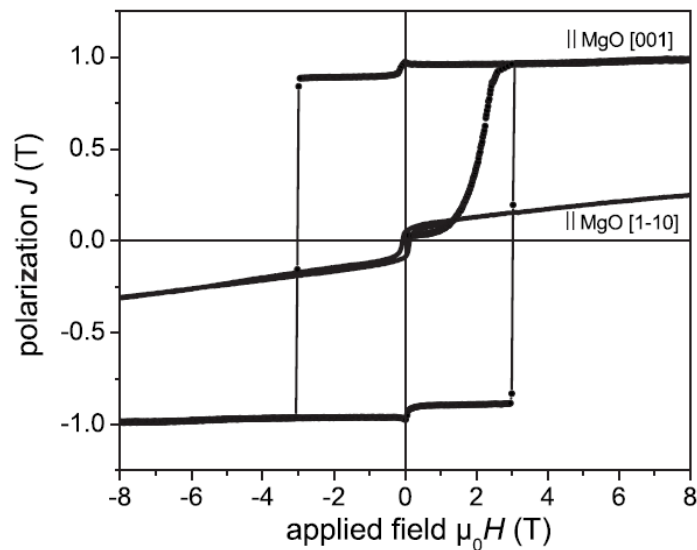
$$h\nu = 2g\mu_B m_s B$$

$$\nu = 0.014gB \left[ \frac{\text{THz}}{\text{T}} \right]$$

# Devices, Majority F

If coercive field of F is (much) bigger than applied field

$\text{SmCo}_5, \text{AlNiCo}, \text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$

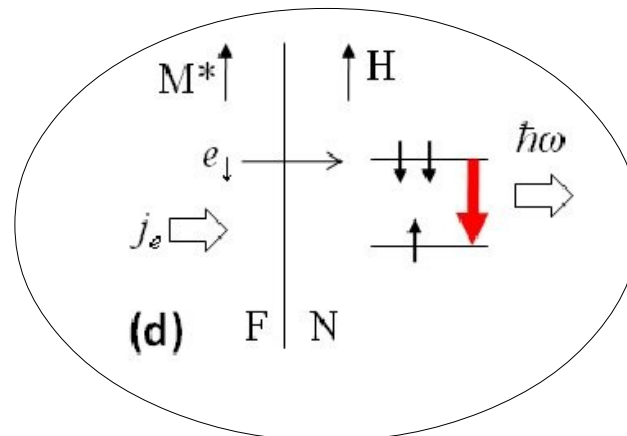
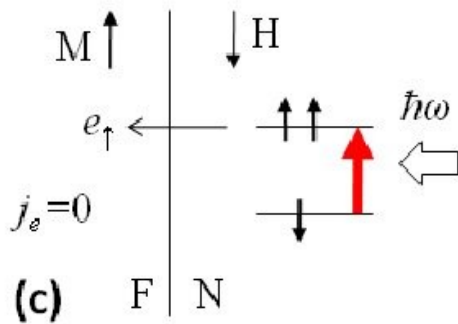
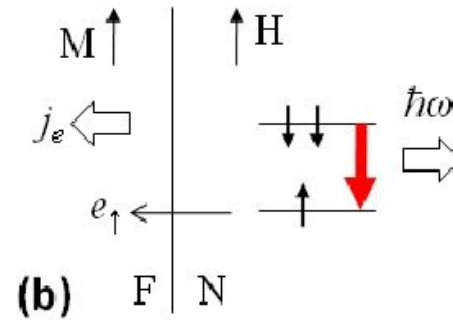
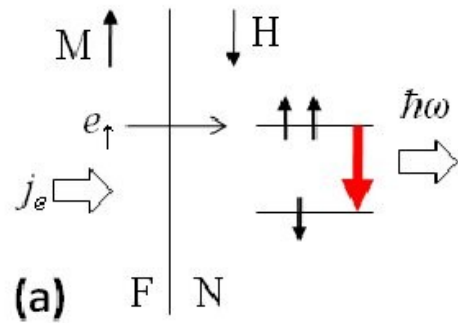


- Pulsed laser Deposition
- Seed layer Cr
- Capping layer Cu

FIG. 2. Magnetic hysteresis of a  $\text{SmCo}_5$  film measured along the easy magnetization axis ( $\parallel \text{MgO}[001]$ ) and along the in-plane hard axis ( $\parallel \text{MgO}[1-10]$ ).

# How to build?

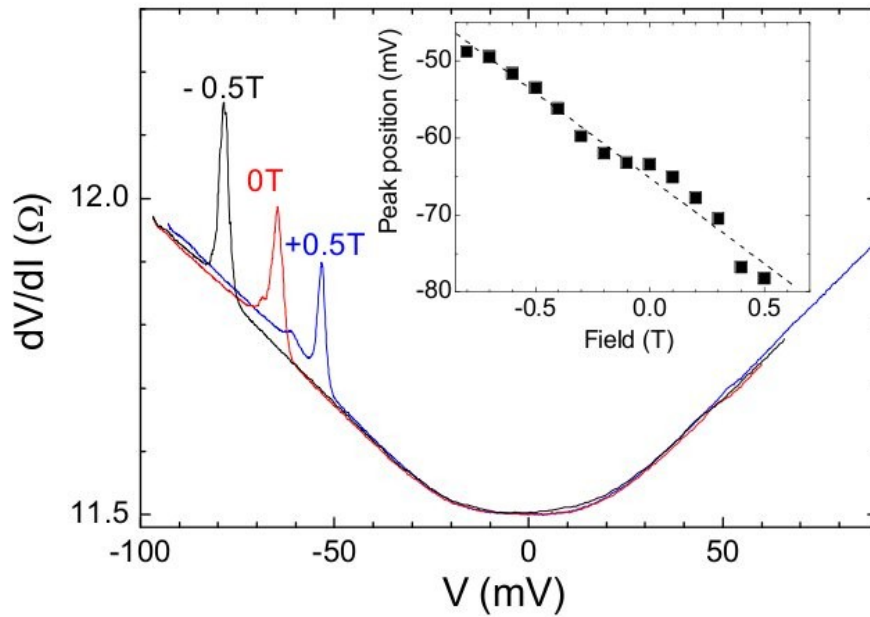
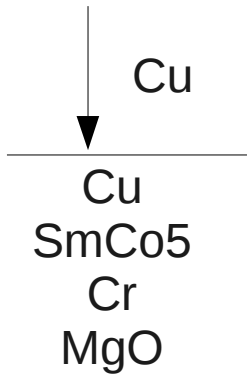
This paper:



FeCr -> see New J Phys 13 023007 (2011)

- Spin Transfer Torque
- Spin Lasing
- Experiment

# Spin Transfer Torque



- linear dependence  $\rightarrow$  STT
- spin polarized current!
- What is the history of SmCo5?

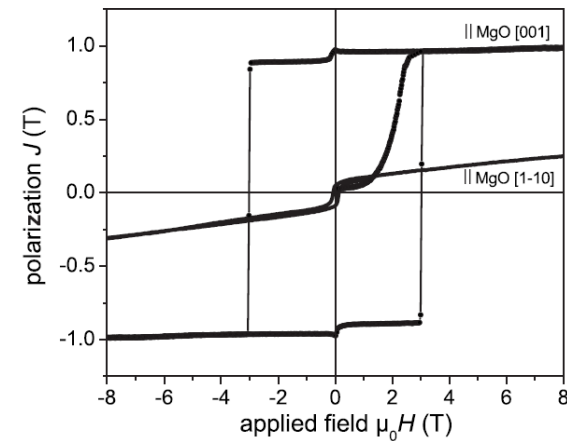
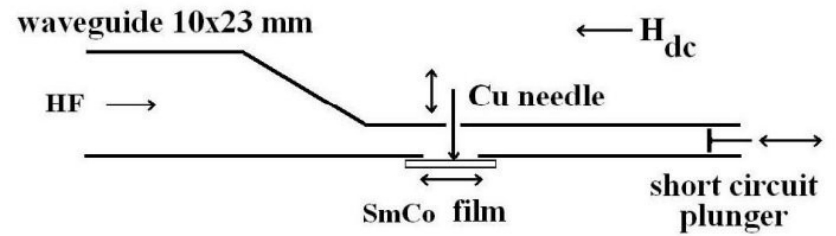


FIG. 2. Magnetic hysteresis of a SmCo<sub>5</sub> film measured along the easy magnetization axis ( $\parallel$ MgO[001]) and along the in-plane hard axis ( $\parallel$ MgO[1-10]).

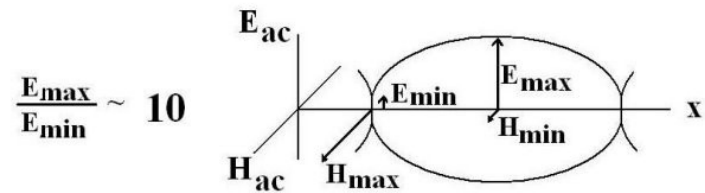
# Setup



## WAVEGUIDE HOLDER

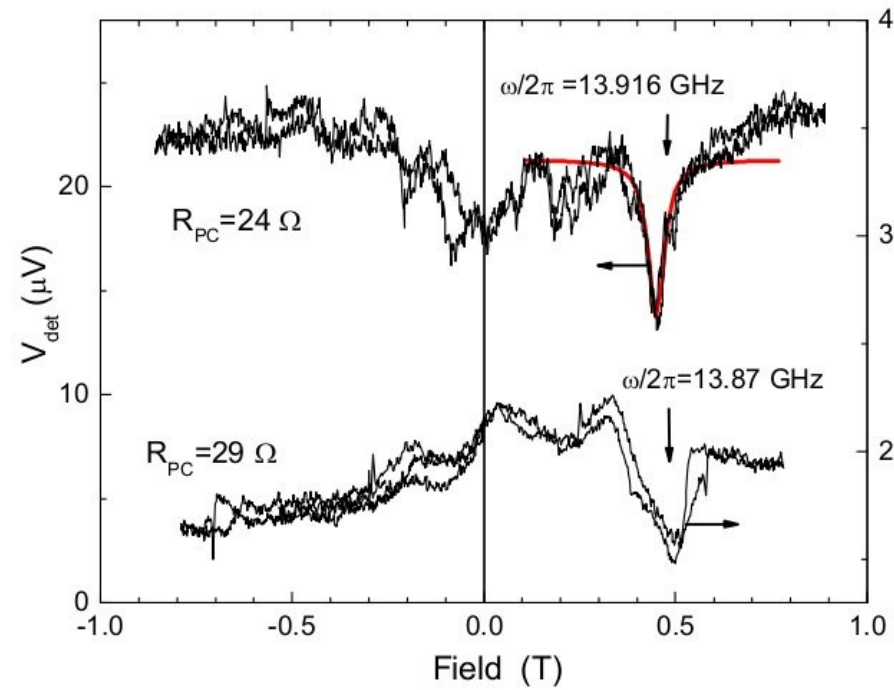
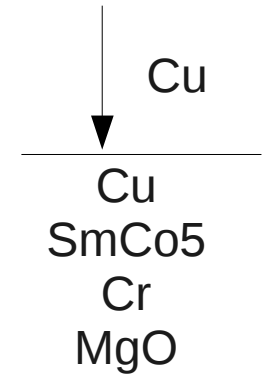
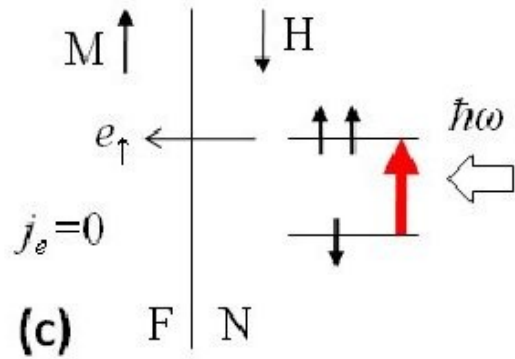


## STANDING WAVE PICTURE



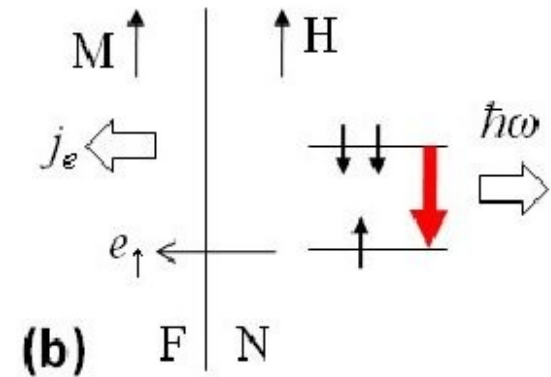
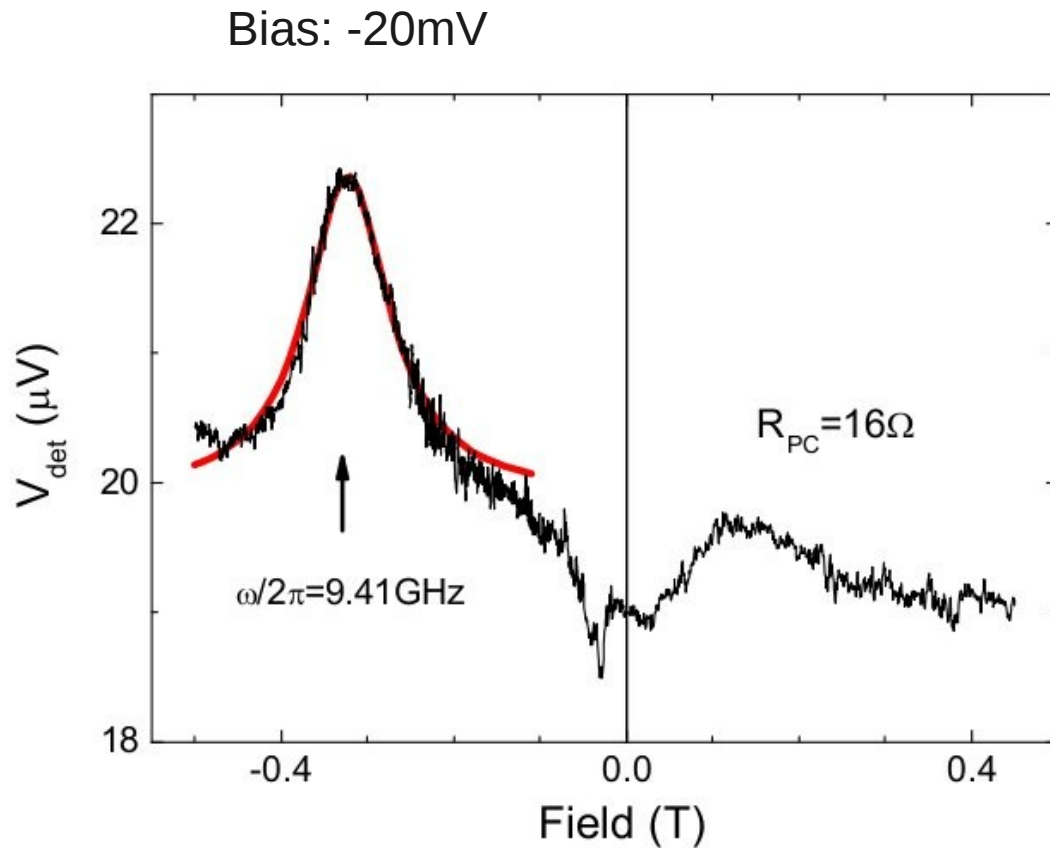
Modulate microwave power

# Photon generation without bias





# Photon generation with bias



- no STT
- @ resonance, diameter pc increase  $\rightarrow$  dissipating power

# Some numbers

- Spin relaxation time 100-500 ps
- 1% pc works (STT 5-10%)

# Outlook

Nice physics, but is this all the data?