

Spintronic emitters in the terahertz regime

Applied optical spectroscopy

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January 24, 2023

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Outline

Recap

The spectrum

Applications for THz

Introduction

Common emitters

Inverse Spin Hall effect

Summary

Application

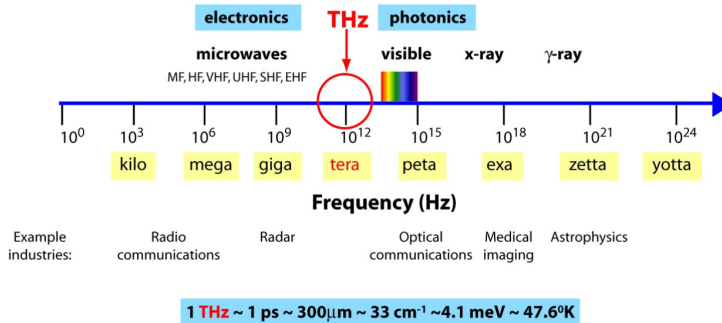
Advantages

Polarization

Broadband

References

The THz Gap



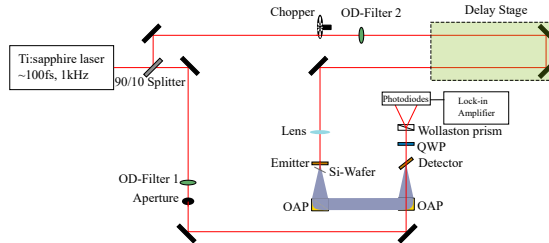
The electromagnetic spectrum from G. P. Williams, Rep. Prog. Phys, **69** (2005) .

Terahertz

So why do we need terahertz radiation?

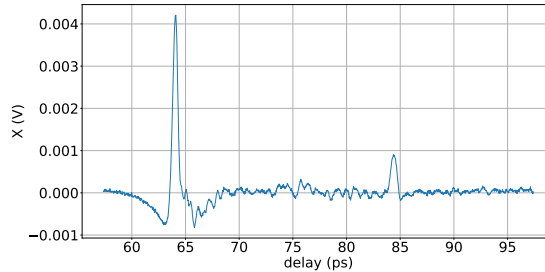
- medicine
- security
- data transmission & saving
- physics

Introduction



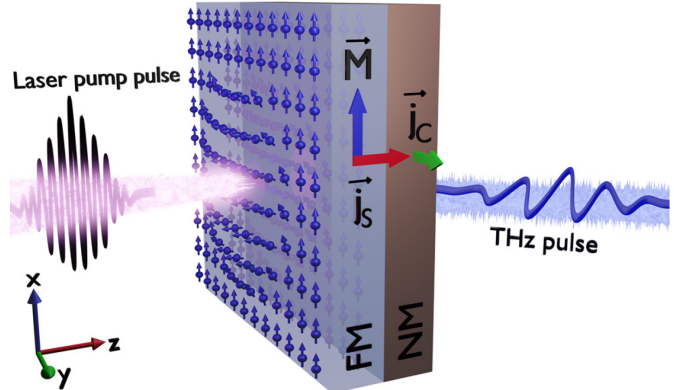
Common emitters:

- PCA
- Non linear crystals



What are Spintronic emitters?

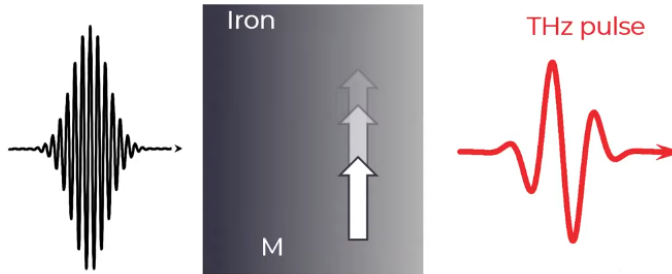
- Ferromagnetic Material (FM)
- Non Magnetic (NM)
- Magnetic field



THz spintronic emitters from E. Th. Papaioannou, Nanophotonics, (2005) .

How does it work?

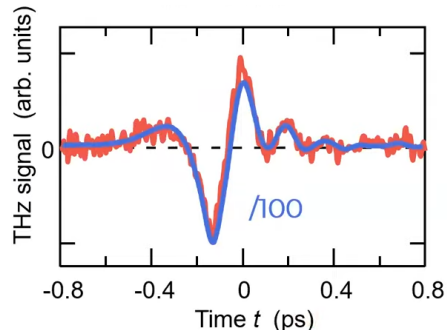
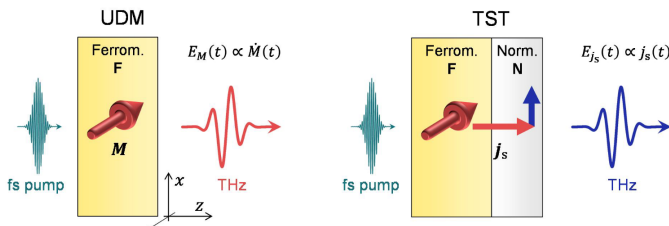
How and why do Spintronic Terahertz Emitters work? from T. S. Seifert, THz group Berlin



$$E_{\text{DM}} \propto \dot{M}(t)$$

Change in magnetization → electric field

But we need more fieldstrength

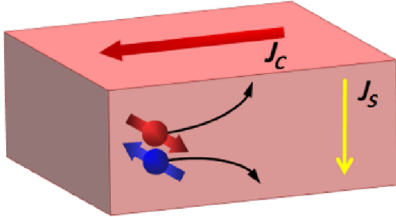


Laser-induced terahertz spin transport in magnetic nanostructures arises from the same force as ultrafast demagnetization from R. Rouzegar, L. Brandt et. al., arXiv.

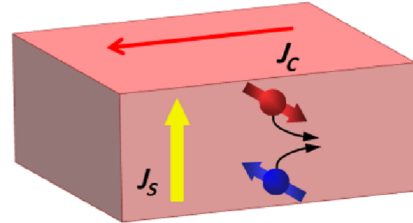
Stronger if we attach **NM**-layer

Where does the current come from?

Spin Hall effect



Inverse Spin Hall effect



How and why do Spintronic Terahertz Emitters work? from T. S. Seifert, THz group Berlin

Inverse Spin Hall effect generates current

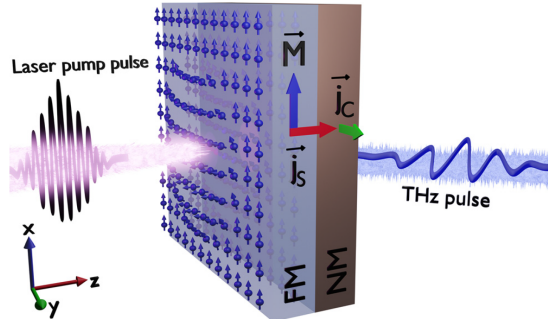
Summary

An overlook:

- FM with magnetization
- spin current j_s through fs-laser pulse
- spin current to charge current

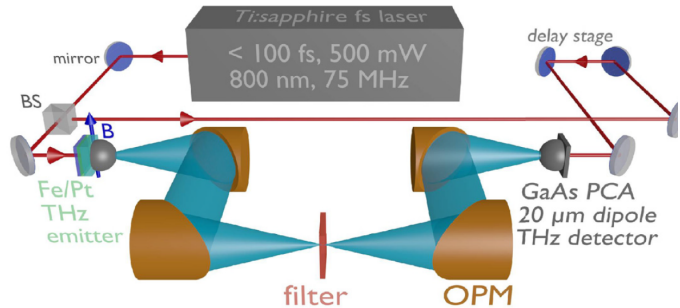
$$j_c = \gamma j_s$$

- charge current generates
THz-Field



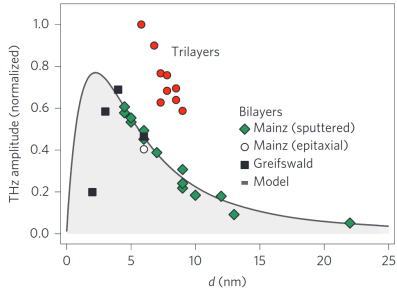
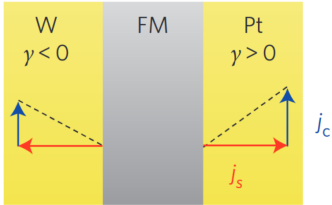
Setup

- Just change emitter
- Apply B-Field
- Put *Si*-lens behind crystal

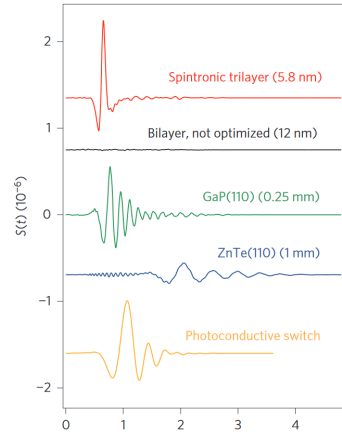


THz spintronic emitters from E. Th. Papaioannou, Nanophotonics, (2005) .

Two Layers are not the end

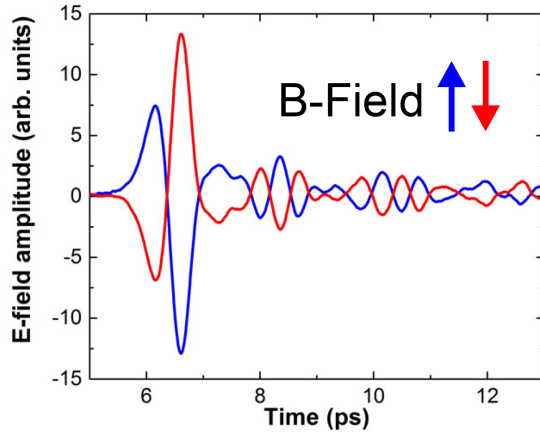


Efficient metallic spintronic emitters of ultrabroadband terahertz radiation from T. Seifert, S. Jaiswal et. al., Nat. Photon, (2016).



Polarization

- Change in B-Field changes THz-Field Polarization
- No filter needed
- Easy change of THz-Field Polarization



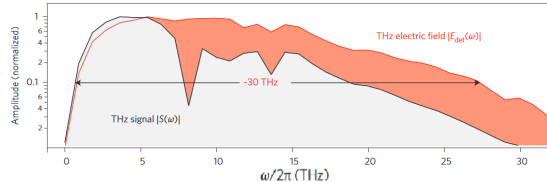
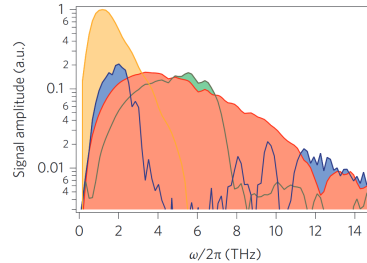
THz spintronic emitters from E. Th. Papaioannou, Nanophotonics, (2005) .

Broadband

Efficient metallic spintronic emitters of ultrabroadband terahertz radiation from T. Seifert, S. Jaiswal et. al., Nat. Photon, (2016).

■ Super Broadband Signal

■ Achieved with
W/Co₄₀Fe₄₀B₂₀/Pt (5.8 nm)



Conclusion

- Easy to setup
- Cheap to produce
- High damage threshold
- Easy change in Polarization
- Very Broadband (no phonon modes)
- No problems with phasematching

Thank you all for your attention!

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- [2] Y. P. Ashish et al. “Terahertz technology and its applications.” In: *Drug Invention Today* 5.2 (2013), pp. 157–163. ISSN: 0975-7619. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dit.2013.03.009>.
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- [8] R. Rouzegar et al. “Laser-induced terahertz spin transport in magnetic nanostructures arises from the same force as ultrafast demagnetization.” In: (2021). DOI: [10.48550/ARXIV.2103.11710](https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.2103.11710). URL: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.11710>.

- [9] Tom Seifert et al. "Efficient metallic spintronic emitters of ultrabroadband terahertz radiation." In: *Nature photonics* 10.7 (2016), pp. 483–488.