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Journal or publication title: Applied Physics Letters
Volume: 87
Number: 17
Page range: 171905
Year: 2005
URL: http://hdl.handle.net/10097/51784
doi: 10.1063/1.2112193
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(Received 29 March 2005; accepted 29 August 2005; published online 17 October 2005)

Anisotropic spin dynamics of two-dimensional electrons in strained $n$-InGaAs/AlGaAs (110) quantum wells (QWs) is investigated by a time-resolved Faraday rotation technique. Strong anisotropy of the relaxation time for the electron spins in parallel ($\tau_\parallel$) and perpendicular ($\tau_\perp$) to the QWs is observed ($\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp \sim 60$) at 150 K as a result of the enhanced D’yakonov–Perel’ (DP) spin relaxation mechanism. At 5 K, an anisotropic feature of the spin relaxation time is also observed in the presence of in-plane magnetic field, suggesting that the DP mechanism is effective for low-temperature spin relaxation. © 2005 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.2112193]

Recently, spin-related phenomena in semiconductor quantum structures have attracted much attention from both viewpoints of physics and applications.1–4 In particular, spin relaxation of conduction electrons has extensively been studied since it is a key factor for semiconductor spintronics devices: spin relaxation time must be sufficiently long for storage and processing of information encoded as spin polarization.

In zinc-blende semiconductors, it is generally accepted that the spin relaxation is governed by the D’yakonov–Perel’ (DP) mechanism in the high temperature regime.5–7 In this mechanism, electron spins precess about the internal effective magnetic field $B_{\text{eff}}$, which originates from the spin–orbit coupling with bulk inversion asymmetry and thus depends on the magnitude and the direction of the translational momentum $p$ of electrons. In the case of two-dimensional electrons (2DEs) confined in a quantum well (QW) potential, the effect of the DP mechanism strongly depends on the growth direction.8,9 In (110) QWs, for example, $B_{\text{eff}}$ orients in the growth direction, while it lies in the QW plane for 2DEs in (001) QWs. According to the theory,8 the spin relaxation time of 2DEs is given by

$$\tau_{\text{110}} = 4\tau_\parallel \text{ and } \tau_{\text{110}} = \infty$$

for in and out of the (110) QW plane, respectively, and $\tau_{\text{001}} = \tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_{\text{001}} = \tau_\parallel/2$ for in and out of the (001) QW plane, respectively, where $\tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_\perp$ are the spin relaxation time proportional to $E_1^{-2} T_{\text{p}}^{-1}$, $E_1$ the quantized kinetic energy of electrons, $T_{\text{p}}$ the temperature, and $\tau_\perp$ is the momentum relaxation time.10

Experimentally, in the high temperature regime, extremely long $\tau_\parallel$ has been observed in GaAs/AlGaAs (110) QWs9,11 compared to the (100) QWs9,12 in accordance with the above theory.9 On the other hand, in the low temperature regime ($\lesssim 40$ K), the DP mechanism is suppressed and electron-hole exchange interaction13 is more likely to govern the spin relaxation.9,14

When an external magnetic field $B_{\text{ext}}$ is applied, electron spins start to precess about $B_{\text{ext}}$: so far, long-retained spin precession, which can be measured by time-resolved optical techniques, has been proved a powerful tool to detect effective magnetic fields.15,16 It has recently been reported, however, that such an anisotropy ($\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp$) modulates the motion of electron spins in a complex manner in the high temperature regime where the DP mechanism is dominant.14 Although a number of studies on spin relaxation in QWs have been reported, only a few works have focused on the peculiar spin relaxation anisotropy so far.14,17

In the present work, we studied anisotropic spin relaxation processes of 2DEs in strained, narrow $n$-InGaAs/AlGaAs (110) QWs by using a time-resolved Faraday rotation (TRFR) technique. In order to enhance the effect of the DP mechanism in a wide temperature regime, the samples are designed to have deep and narrow QW potential and thus large $E_1$, which decreases $\tau_\parallel(\propto \tau_\parallel)$ and enhances the anisotropy ($\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp$) in (110) QWs. We also employed $n$-doped QWs to suppress electron-hole exchange interaction and have conduction electrons with finite kinetic energy at low temperatures. We confirmed greater anisotropy of the spin relaxation time in our QWs compared to the 20 nm-thick GaAs/AlGaAs (110) QWs,14 and observed an anomalous motion of electron spins under an external magnetic field. In our samples with large anisotropy of spin relaxation, we also found that the DP mechanism is playing a role even at low temperature of 5 K, while the electron-hole...
exchange interaction is more likely to govern the spin relaxation in Ref. 14.

The samples studied here were grown by molecular beam epitaxy. Ten periods of 5 nm-thick In$_{0.08}$Ga$_{0.92}$As QWs separated by 10 nm-thick Al$_{0.4}$Ga$_{0.6}$As barriers were grown on (001) and (110)-oriented semi-insulating GaAs substrates, respectively. Each QW was doped with Si donors to a nominal density of $\sim 3 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$ per QW. In TRFR measurements, we employed a mode-locked Ti:Al$_2$O$_3$ laser to generate an optical pulse train ($\sim$110 fs, 76 MHz). The center of the photon energy was tuned at the heavy-hole exciton energy at each temperature ($1.521$ eV at 150 K and $1.546$ eV at 5 K). A normal-incidence circular-polarized pump pulse (5 mW) excites spin-polarized electrons in the QW along the growth direction. We recorded the Faraday rotation angle $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ of a linear-polarized probe pulse as a function of a time delay $\Delta t$, which corresponds to the spin component normal to the QW plane.

Figure 1 shows $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ measured at 150 and 5 K for both (110) and (001) QW samples without applying in-plane magnetic fields. At the initial stage ($\Delta t < 0.3$ ns), we observed fast decay in $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ for both (110) and (001) QWs at 5 K, which might not come from the spin relaxation of conduction electrons but from some excitonic effect. At 150 K, we observed a large difference between $\tau_{(110)}$ and $\tau_{(001)}$: $\tau_{(110)} \approx 2.3$ ns, which is about 25 times larger than $\tau_{(001)} \approx 90$ ps. This is consistent with the previous experimental result in GaAs/AlGaAs QWs. At 5 K, we also observed a distinct difference between $\tau_{(110)}$ and $\tau_{(001)}$: $\tau_{(110)} \approx 2.1$ ns is about 10 times longer than $\tau_{(001)} \approx 0.22$ ns. This indicates that the electron-hole exchange interaction, which does not strongly depend on the growth direction, is suppressed even at low temperature because of the existence of donor-induced background carriers. Instead, the DP mechanism is most likely governing the spin relaxation even at the low temperature of 5 K.

In order to examine the anisotropic spin relaxation of 2DEs in (110) QWs, we applied an in-plane magnetic field $B_{\text{ext}}$ along the [110] direction. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the $B_{\text{ext}}$-dependence of $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ in the (110) QWs measured at 150 and 5 K, respectively. We first notice that with increasing $B_{\text{ext}}$, the decay of $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ becomes faster for both 150 and 5 K. Furthermore, we did not observe any oscillation in $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ at 150 K when $B_{\text{ext}} < 1$ T, while we observed clear oscillations at 5 K as $B_{\text{ext}} > 0.3$ T. This is not due to the temperature dependence of the electron $g$-factor: At 3 T, for example, the Larmor frequencies are nearly the same at 150 and 5 K.

By introducing the effective spin relaxation time $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$, $\theta_f(\Delta t)$ can be expressed as

$$\theta_f(\Delta t) = C_0 \cdot e^{-\Delta t/T_S(B_{\text{ext}})} \cdot \cos [(1/h)g_\mathbf{B}B_{\text{ext}}\Delta t],$$

where $C_0$ is a constant, $g$ is an element of the $g$-tensor $\mathbf{g}$ along $B_{\text{ext}}$, $\mu_B$ is the Bohr magneton, and $h$ the reduced Planck constant. In the present case, however, the anisotropic spin relaxation due to the DP mechanism is switched on with applying $B_{\text{ext}}$ and the fact that $\tau_{\perp} > \tau_{\parallel}$ should result in the $B_{\text{ext}}$-dependence of $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$. Figure 3 shows the $B_{\text{ext}}$-dependence of $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$, which is obtained from the data in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) by fits using Eq. (1). At 5 K, rapid decrease of $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ was observed at lower magnetic filed $B_{\text{ext}} < 0.1$ T, while $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ decreases slowly with further increase of $B_{\text{ext}}$. On the contrary, $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ decreases slowly with $B_{\text{ext}}$ at 150 K up to $B_{\text{ext}} = 1$ T, but then $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ becomes almost constant as $B_{\text{ext}} > 1$ T.

To explain these peculiar features of the spin dynamics in (110) QWs, we solved the equation of motion for electron spin $\mathbf{S}$ involving a strong anisotropy of spin relaxation, as
depicted in the inset of Fig. 3. Taking into account the anisotropy of spin relaxation,\textsuperscript{14} the spin components normal ($S_\perp$) and parallel ($S_\parallel$) to the QW plane under in-plane magnetic fields are given by
\begin{equation}
\frac{\delta S_\perp}{\delta t} = -\left(\frac{\gamma_\perp - \omega}{\omega} \right) S_\perp - \left(\frac{\gamma_\parallel - \omega}{\omega} \right) S_\parallel,
\end{equation}
where $\omega = g \mu_B B_{\text{ext}}/\hbar$ is the Larmor frequency, $\gamma_\perp = 1/\tau_\perp$ and $\gamma_\parallel = 1/\tau_\parallel$ are the spin relaxation rates. The solution for $S_\perp$ in Eq. (2) is given by
\begin{equation}
S_\perp = S_0 e^{-(\gamma_\perp + \gamma_\parallel) t/2} \left( C_1 e^{-\alpha t} + C_2 e^{\alpha t} \right),
\end{equation}
where $S_0$ is a constant, $C_1 = (\gamma_\perp - \gamma_\parallel + \sqrt{\alpha})/2 \sqrt{\alpha}$, $C_2 = (\gamma_\perp + \gamma_\parallel + \sqrt{\alpha})/2 \sqrt{\alpha}$, and $\alpha = (\gamma_\perp - \gamma_\parallel)^2 - 4 \alpha^2$, respectively. When $B_{\text{ext}}$ is large enough, i.e., $|B_{\text{ext}}| > (\hbar/g \mu_B)|\gamma_\perp - \gamma_\parallel|/2 \alpha(\alpha < 0)$, Eq. (3) becomes equivalent to Eq. (1) with $T_S(B_{\text{ext}}) = 2/(\tau_\parallel + 1/\tau_\perp)^{-1}$. At 150 K, it is reasonable to assume that $\tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_\perp$ do not depend on $B_{\text{ext}}$ because $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ is almost constant at high $B_{\text{ext}}$. Taking $\tau_\parallel = 2.3$ ns, which is obtained from the fitting at $B_{\text{ext}} = 0$, and $|g|$ and $\tau_\perp$ as fitting parameters, we fitted the experimental data in Fig. 2(a). As shown by solid lines in the inset of Fig. 2(a), the fitted curves using Eq. (3) reproduced the experimental results. Here, we obtained $|g| = 0.16 \pm 0.01$ and $\tau_\perp = 0.035 \pm 0.005$ ns, respectively. The strong anisotropy ($\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp \approx 60$) of the present sample, which is about 6 times larger than that reported in 20 nm-thick GaAs/AlGaAs(110) QWs,\textsuperscript{16} explains the absence of oscillation when $B_{\text{ext}} < 1$ T in Fig. 2(a), where $|B_{\text{ext}}| < (\hbar/g \mu_B)|\gamma_\perp - \gamma_\parallel|/2$ and thus $\alpha > 0$ in Eq. (2).

For the data at 5 K, the rapid decrease of $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ observed at $B_{\text{ext}} < 0.1$ T in Fig. 3 clearly shows the presence of spin relaxation anisotropy. We observed, however, the $B_{\text{ext}}$-dependence of $T_S(B_{\text{ext}})$ in Fig. 3 as $B_{\text{ext}} > 0.1$ T, where $B_{\text{ext}}$ is high enough for spins to precess. While we cannot fully reproduce $\theta_\parallel(\Delta t)$ in Fig. 2(b) by using Eq. (3) as long as $\tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_\perp$ are assumed to be independent of $B_{\text{ext}}$, we evaluated the degree of anisotropy by applying Eq. (3) assuming that $\tau_\parallel$ is constant in moderate $B_{\text{ext}}(< 3$ T). Taking $\tau_\parallel = T_S(B_{\text{ext}} = 0) = 2.1$ ns, we obtained $|g| = 0.14 \pm 0.01$ and $\tau_\perp = 0.15$ ns at $B_{\text{ext}} = 3$ T and 0.45 ns at $B_{\text{ext}} = 0.3$ T by fitting, respectively. It is probable that some fundamental parameters such as $\tau_\parallel$ become $B_{\text{ext}}$-dependent and both $\tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_\perp$ might be modified for $B_{\text{ext}} > 0.1$ T. Although the spin relaxation due to the electron–hole exchange interaction is suppressed in our sample, as it is revealed by long $T_S(B_{\text{ext}} = 0) = 2.1$ ns at 5 K, the possibility of having contributions from other mechanisms at low temperatures cannot be ruled out completely. Nevertheless, it is hard to expect that the other spin relaxation mechanisms except for the DP mechanism can induce such an anisotropy of the spin relaxation $\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp = 4.5 - 14$ at 5 K, indicating that the DP mechanism is still playing a role at this temperature regime.

In conclusions, the effect of spin relaxation anisotropy was investigated in 5 nm-thick $n$-In$_{0.08}$Ga$_{0.92}$As/Al$_{0.4}$Ga$_{0.6}$As (110) QWs. Because of the strong effect of the DP mechanism, the motion of the electron spin was found strongly modulated at both high (150 K) and low (5 K) temperatures. The anisotropy of the spin relaxation time $\tau_\parallel/\tau_\perp$ reaches 60 at 150 K, which is about 6 times larger than that in a 20 nm-thick GaAs/AlGaAs(110) QWs. We have also observed anisotropic features of the spin relaxation at 5 K due most likely to the DP mechanism. The presence of magnetic field dependence of the spin relaxation may be an indication of modulation of parameters in the DP mechanism.

The authors wish to acknowledge K. Ohntani, M. Kohda for useful discussions. This work was partly supported by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and 21st Century COE program “System Construction of Global-Network Oriented Information Electronics,” at Tohoku University.

\textsuperscript{1}Optical Orientation, edited by F. Meier and B. P. Zakharchenya (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1984).
\textsuperscript{9}Throughout this Letter the notation $\tau_\parallel$ and $\tau_\perp$ are used for the spin relaxation time of parallel and perpendicular to the QW, respectively, according to Ref. 8.